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HISTORY
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831.

"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM."

VOL. XV.—1894-1895.

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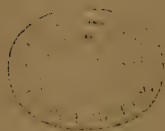
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club,
at Berwick, 10th October 1894. By the REV. GEORGE
GUNN, M.A., Stichill and Hume.*

GENTLEMEN,

In surrendering my trust into your hands, I sincerely thank you for your confidence in electing me President of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. The greatness of the honour I sincerely esteem. It formed an urgent inducement to devote my time and energy to the discharge of its duties, and, whatever have been my disqualifications or deficiencies, to further the interests of the Club.

I would gratefully recognise the loyalty of our local members who successfully arranged for our expeditions this year, and who have thus done much to maintain the prestige of this, the Premier Field Club of Great Britain. Our obligations to our honoured Secretary and Treasurer have been deepened by the very prosperity of the Club. Nor should we omit to record our appreciation of the interest shown in our researches by those gentlemen who have permitted us to visit their domains.

In addition to its physical investigations, our Club has, of recent years, taken an increasing and lively interest touching everything connected with the History of our Borderland. So I have been tempted to narrate to you to-day THE EARLY HISTORY OF STICHILL, ending with the year 1627, when the Gordons sold the ancient inheritance of their family, and closed their connection with the Borders.

It will only be a picture of parochial or village history. Yet it is a lens through which we may read a small part of our nation's history, or perchance learn to know ourselves.

STICHILL PARISH is situated in Roxburghshire, about three miles north from Kelso. As may be surmised from its name, it occupies an upland slope. Somner, in his Dictionary, renders the Anglo-Saxon 'Stichele' into *Arduus, acclivis, praeruptus, steep, high, dangerous to get upon, unaccessible*. Various indications of its occupation by Celtic tribes still remain. Sweethope Hill has been unmistakeably crowned by a fort. Lines of earthen circumvallation, traces of a hollow way, and foundations of hut circles may be discerned upon its surface. During this summer two short cists of the usual pre-Christian type were discovered in Stichill village, at the eastern end of the new houses. In one were the calcined remains of a youth. No weapons or arms were seen. A jointed collar of late Celtic work, which was recovered from the Cowpark well in 1782, was presented by Sir James Pringle to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Bishop Pococke, in his Tour through Scotland in 1760, dined at Stichill House, and there saw other articles which had been found at the same place.¹ These circumstances lend colour to the supposition that late Celtic tribes, (the Ottadeni probably), lived in this territory.

Thereafter, it shared the fate of the Lowlands. The Romans included it in the province of 'Bernicia.' The Saxons, who settled in the room of the Romanised Britons, named it 'Saxonia.' When Malcolm, in 1020, obtained the territory between the rivers Tweed and Forth, it was already known as

¹ Bishop Pococke's Tours through Scotland in 1760, p. 330.

'Lothian.' King Henry II. (1154-1189) granted a Charter of Confirmation to Durham of all its estates and privileges, and included the chapel of Stichill, which is described as 'in Lodoneio.'² When it fell into the county of Roxburgh is not known.

Upon David's accession in 1124, Stichill was a fief of the Crown. Urban III. styled him "Princeps Catholicus et Christiani Fidei Ampliator." Among his many grants to the Monks of Coldingham Church, there is one of a toft with houses in Edenham, which Gilbert the priest of Stichel held of him, the reddendum for which was fixed at 2s. yearly.³

There is at Kenmure a document which records the names of three early proprietors in Stichill—Hugh Dundere, the Lady de Moreville, and Julian the wife of Radulf de Braeslaughen.⁴ In it Alexander, King of Scotland, confirms the grant which Johanna de Moreville made to Julian, the wife of Radulf de Braeslaughen, of the two 'of' (ox) gang of land, with the toft and croft, which Hugh Dundere held in Stichell. Although Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, appears, by inheritance, in 1306, in possession of the Barony of Stichill, King Robert the Bruce is still his overlord. As such, he confirms a charter of these lands from Thomas Randolph to Sir Adam de Gordon and his heirs, on 28th June 1315.⁵

James II., in 1439-40, confirmed Sir William Gordon in the lands of Stichel, resigned by his father, who reserved his liferent.⁶ On 19th July 1455, Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, paid to the Exchequer the Blench-duty for Stichill.⁷ Sir William de Gordon had died some time after 1450, and upon his succession Sir John Gordon became liable. The particular Blench-duty was a pair of gilt spurs, 'unum par calcarium deauratorum.' At this date (1455) their money value was fixed at 6s. 8d. It is interesting that on 9th July 1576, the valuation put on them by the Books of the Exchequer was 1 rois nobill, which, in 'The Table of Conversions of

² Feodorum Prioratus Dunelmensis (Surtees' Society) p. LXXXIII.

³ The History and Antiquities of N. Durham by Rev. James Raine, p. 5, App. xxii.

⁴ Lands and their Owners in Galloway (McKerlie) Vol. iv., p. 51.

⁵ Douglas's Peerage (Wood) Vol. II., p. 23.

⁶ Registrum Magni Sigilli, Vol. 1439-40, p. 53, No. 222.

⁷ Exchequer Rolls, Vol. vi., p. 95.

blench duties' in use before the Union, is estimated at £10 13s. 4d. Scots.⁸ Through the death of this Sir William, the Barony had come into the King's hands. Accordingly the same Sheriff pays the ferm-rent for the period, from 19th July 1455, to 19th October 1456, of £63 13s. 4d. into the Exchequer.⁹

James IV., on 4th October 1512, confirmed to Sir Alexander Gordon and his wife, Elizabeth Stewart, certain dominical lands in Stichill, vizt., 20 poundlands and 15 shillinglands of ancient extent or valuation, and 6 poundlands of the eastern third part of Stichill nearest to said dominical lands.¹⁰

The same lands are described in a charter of James V. to Sir Robert Gordon, of date 11th May 1517, in confirmation of the grant to him by Janet Gordon, daughter and heiress of the foresaid Sir Alexander Gordon.¹¹ James V., on 16th September 1516, also confirms Sir John Gordon and his son, Sir Robert, in 40 poundlands of ancient extent, with the tower, the fort, and the grainmill of the lands; which charter expressly declares the royalty of these lands.¹²

On 14th September 1559, Francis and Mary confirmed a charter of John Gordon of Lochinvar in favour of Julian Hume, his wife, of half of the lands of Stichill, and also in favour of William, his brother, of the other half, with the reversion of the former half after the death of his wife.¹³ This grant of the estate is supplemented by that of the fort and grainmill. The reddendum is as before, one pair of gilt spurs. The Queen confirmed this on 2nd January 1563-64.¹⁴

James VI., on 12th May 1587, confirmed the charter of Dominus James Young, Vicar of the Parish Church of Stichill, to George Hoppringill on his entry to the glebe and kirklands, with the mansion and houses—in rental of 26s. 8d., with the reddendum of 40s. to the said Vicar.¹⁵ According to this charter the reason for the sale is the necessity of procuring funds for

⁸ Scotch Legal Antiquities (by Cosmo Innes) p. 66.

⁹ Exchequer Rolls, Vol. vi., p. 186.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., Vol. 1424-1513, p. 820, No. 3772.

¹¹ Do. Vol. 1513-46, p. 34, No. 163.

¹² Do. do. p. 20, No. 96.

¹³ Do. Vol. 1546-80, p. 305, No. 1369.

¹⁴ Do. Vol. 1563-64, p. , No. 1492.

¹⁵ Do. Vol. 1587- , p. 410, No. 1229.

the restoration of Melrose Abbey, burnt by the English. James VI., on 26th May 1587, confirmed the charter by Andrew, the Commendator of Jedburgh Abbey, to John Hume of Hutounhall, and his natural son, of the 20 shillings kirklands of Stitechell for the rebuilding of his monastery, often levelled to the ground by the English.¹⁶ A short time after the Reformation many laymen who received grants of Monasteries and their lands were styled Commendators. Sir Alexander Home was Commendator of the Abbey or Priory of Eccles, as appears in a charter of James VI., under the Great Seal, to Sir George Home of Eccles of two husbandlands in Stichell, with right to pasturage for 22 head of cattle, paying 20s. as reddendum for each husbandland, with 2s. of augmentation; all which had previously belonged to the Priory of Eccles.¹⁷ The actual Latin Charter of this transaction is dated 27th June 1606, while the day, year, and place of signature of the same Charter in English are left blank.¹⁸ This Crownright, with its reddendum of gilt spurs, is mentioned in the Charter of Confirmation by James VI. to John Belsches, advocate (13th July 1621) when the lands and barony of Stichell, the fort, demesne, and mill were sold to him by Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar;¹⁹ and at the sale of the estate on the 26th April 1628, to Robert Pringle of Bartingbush, and in the Charter of Confirmation by Charles I. (31st July 1628) of that sale by Sir Jo. Gordon of Lochinvar and Jo. Belsches of Toftis, to the said Robert Pringle, the right of this annual payment to the Crown is explicitly reserved.²⁰ When James VI. granted his favourite, Alexander the first Earl of Home, the teinds of Ednam, Stichell, Erseltoun, and Auld Cambes, he retained the right of the Crown to present the parish ministers, which right was only surrendered at the passing of the Patronage Act for Scotland, by Parliament in 1873.²¹ So much for the History of the Crown-rights over Stichill.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., Vol. 1587- , p. 424, No. 1265.

¹⁷ Historical Manuscript's Commission, Athole and Home Papers, p. 131.

¹⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., Vol. 1593-1608, p. 644, No. 1769.

¹⁹ Do. Vol. 1620-33, p. 64, No. 202.

²⁰ Do. do. p. 447, No. 1304.

²¹ Do. do. p. 106.

The early proprietors, to whom reference has been made, are Hugh Dundere, Johanna de Moreville, and Julian, the wife of Radulf de Braeslaughen.

After them the barony was owned by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray. In the disaster which befell King Robert Bruce at Methven, shortly after his coronation at Scone, on 27th March 1306, Thomas Randolph fell into the hands of the English. He would have been sentenced to death by Edward I. but for the solicitations of Adam de Gordon of Gordon, the representative of the family which Malcolm had settled in the district of that name in his efforts to foster English civilisation among his subjects. Thereafter Edward wrote, on 24th July 1306, commanding 'Sir Adam de Gourdon to keep Randolph in sure ward at the Castle of Inverkip till he himself arrives at the Castle of Carlisle, or Perth, or beyond the mountains; and that he is on no account to be released on plevine or mainprise, but lie in prison.'²² There is no wonder we find him vested, on 4th March 1308, in possession of the property as well as of the person of Randolph, for 'the king commits to his liege, Adam de Gurdoun, the vill of Styechehulle, in Scotland, forfeited by the rebellion of Thomas Randolph, to be kept during his pleasure without reddendo.'²³ Randolph confirmed this gift by a charter, which received the sanction of Robert Bruce on 28th June 1315, as has been already referred to. In Edward's gift to Gordon of these lands, he seems to have been preferred to other suitors for the royal favour. In 'A Certain Breviate of the Petitions presented to the King for lands or preferment in Scotland, and of the grants made therein,' it is stated:—'Item. A Monsr Robert Hastang, qui pria la terre de Stichil qui fut à Monsr Thom Randolf en Conte de Rokesborgh, et la terre (de) Monsr Johan de Somervill, et les terres de Lynton et Carnewyth qui furent à Monsr Thom de Somervil od ceste claus. Et sachez qu, en-droit de votre dite demande on en autre chose (nous) ferons votre volonté pour vous parceque vous l'avez bien deservé ore et autre fois.'²⁴ This old document reads thus:—Item. To Sir Robert Hastang, who petitioned for the lands of Stichil,

²² Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, Vol. II., p. 485, No. 1807.

²³ Do. Vol. III., p. 15, No. 76.

²⁴ Documents and Records illustrating the History of Scotland (Palgrave) p. 304, No. 142.

formerly belonging to Thomas Randolph, in the county of Roxburgh, and for the lands of John de Somervill, and the lands of Lynton and Carnewyth, which were Thomas de Somervill's, with this clause:—Know that in right of your said petition (or in something else) we grant your request because you have well deserved it, both now and in times past. At Westminster (24th May) 34th year of his reign. This is the same Robert de Hastang who, with others, was commissioned by the King, 23rd November 1316, to treat for a truce with Robert Bruce.²⁵

It is perhaps necessary to direct attention to the Genealogical Tree of the Stichill branch of the Gordon family annexed to this paper. They were men of mark in their day. They acquired vast territorial possessions—the lands of Glenkens in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending Lochinvar, Kenmure, etc., with Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire, and Balmutho in Fife.

Their second representative was William de Gordon. Dalrymple records that he had seen a writ of his entitled William de Gordon, Seigneur de Stichel in 1331.²⁶ An interesting side-light is thrown upon his leanings and the history of the times by the following incident, which is chronicled in the Norham Accounts:—1335-6 Receipts. Mortuaries. For the waiting-maid of the Lady of Gordon, viijs.; her garment (pannus) iiij s.²⁷ This lady was probably Sir William's wife. Having espoused the cause of Baliol against Bruce, he was perhaps living on the English side of the Border, in the Castle at Norham. At all events he had, for the above reason, forfeited his estates in Scotland, and was not restored till 1354.

His son, Roger, is associated, somewhere between 1370-90, with other noblemen and lords in witnessing an Instrument 'Super cartis de Valle de Nyth.'²⁸ With Sir William Borthwick he was a commissioner for settling the marches with England, which they happily concluded at Clockmabane Stane (Lochmaben) 6th November 1398.²⁹ He was killed at Homildon in 1402.

²⁵ Rymer's Foed, Eng. Syllabus, No. 190.

²⁶ Collections concerning Scottish History (Dalrymple) p. 415.

²⁷ Raine's N. Durham, p. 273, App. Norham.

²⁸ Liber de Melros, p. 43.

²⁹ Rymer's Foedera, Vol. II., p. 434.

Sir Robert Gordoun of Lochinvar sold the lands and barony of Stichill, with the manor, mill, mill lands, etc., to John Belsches, advocate, with reservation, on the 26th August 1610.³⁰ James VI. confirms this sale by a Charter of date 15th February 1615. Again, on 13th July 1621, James VI. grants a Charter to the said John Belsches of the same lands, mentioning the fort, 'cum earum fortalicio,' though this may be only the customary language of a Charter.³¹

Sir John Gordon was the last representative of the family in Stichill. Succeeding his father in 1628, he sold Stichill, (which was the ancient inheritance of his family), and is said to have given the price of it in a purse to the Duke of Buckingham, in the hope that he would influence Charles I. in favour of his claim to the Earldom of Gowrie, in right of his mother, Lady Isabel Ruthven, the daughter of the first Lord Gowrie.³² Unfortunately for him, the Duke was murdered by Felton on the night following, 23rd August 1628, and consequently both estate and money were lost.

From him, and John Belsches of Tofts, advocate, Robert Pringle of Bartingbush bought the estate on 26th April 1628.³³ Charles I., on 31st July 1628, granted him a Charter of Confirmation. It remained in possession of his descendants until the trustees of the late Sir John Pringle sold it to the late David Baird, Esq., of Stichill, in 1854.

In addition to these Lairds of the Parish, several individuals seemed to have owned properties in it from time to time. Robert Hopper, on 26th February 1600, inherits from his father two husbandlands (26 acres) in Nether Stichill, which were Kirklands, with the pasturage 'in the town, territory, and lordship of Stichill.' Extent, 45s.³⁴ The Rev. David Courtie, who was minister (1613-55) states that of the five Kirklands 'twa quhair of is possesst be Robert Hoppar haldine af the pryorie of Eccles payand thairfoir xxxv schillingis at tua terms togidder with x schillingis reservit furth af his richtis to the Lairds of Lochinvar. Twa possesst be Robert Pringill af Blindlie haldine af the viccar becaus thai ar viccaris landis and confermit

³⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., Vol. 1615-16, p. 502, No. 1387.

³¹ Do. Vol. 1620-33, p. 64, No. 202.

³² Douglas's Peerage (Wood) v. Gordon, Vol. II., p. 24.

³³ Reg. Mag. Sig., Vol. 1620-33, p. 447, No. 1304.

³⁴ Retours, Roxburghshire, No. 8.

be the Abbot of Coldinghame payand 4 lib zeirlic of few maille to the vicar af the said Kirk. Ther lands sette in ferme payis ane hundredth merkis be zeir. The land possesst be Alexander Lindoris haldine af the Abbacie of Jedworth payand xx schillingis thairfoir zeirlic, by quhat richt this land is possesst we knaw not. It payes presentlie (beand sett) half ane chalder beir. Besyd thir fyve Kirklandis thair ar threttie fyve landis possesst be the Laird of Lochinvar.³⁵ It was apparently in those lands of Robert Hopper's that King James VI., on 27th June 1606, invested George Home of Eccles, as narrated before.

In Ecclesiastical affairs the Churches in the Lothians and Borders were regarded, in 1020, as in the diocese of St. Andrews, and no longer in that of Durham. In the unsettled condition of the country, these Bishoprics never lost sight of their rights, but exercised them, as the Border counties were respectively in the hands of the English or Scottish King. Stichill was held by the Priory of Coldingham, and was now included in the Deanery of the Merse and Bishopric of St. Andrews.

What seems to be the earliest notice of its ecclesiastical history occurs in David's grant to the Monks of Coldingham, made sometime between 1124-53, and already quoted. The toft in Ednam, which he then granted, was that held of the King by Gilbert the Priest of Stichill.³⁶ Raine records the presentation to the Rectory of Ednam (which he regards as the earliest extant) under the title of 'Concessio Ecclesiae de Edenam,' and dates it during the period when Thomas was Prior, from 1158-63.³⁷ In it the Chapel of Stichel, and the Chapel of Neithanesthirne, and the Chapel of Niwetuna are mentioned as the three Chapels of the Church of Aedena, of which Goze or Josceline was the clericus. The presentation is in favour of Robert, son of Goze—with the reservation that his father Goze should hold the benefice as long as he was able to administer it—and be the guardian of Robert and the Church. This is probably the same 'Goze' who signs 'Goscelino' as a witness to an agreement of Bishop Robert of St. Andrews (1122-59) between the mother-church of Ednam and the chapel

³⁵ Statistical Account of Certain Parishes in 1627 (Maitland Club.)

³⁶ Liber de Calchou, p. 5, App. No. xxii.

³⁷ N. Durham, p. 94, App. dxxiii.

of Newetun, in regard to the teinds.³⁸ Bishop Arnold of St. Andrews, about 1159, confirms to Edenham the teinds and ecclesiastical dues of the town, with the chapel of Stichil, with its teinds and dues, and with the chapels of Newtun and Naithanesthirna, with theirs.³⁹ Amongst the witnesses occurs the signature 'Goce sacirdote de Stichil.' In a Charter of Confirmation to the Church of St. Mary of Kaldestrem, the name of 'G' decanus de Stichel is found amongst the witnesses. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, states erroneously that Ednam had only two dependant chapels in the twelfth century—Newton and Nenthorn.⁴⁰

In a Charter of Confirmation (1153-95) by Henry of Puteacus to the Priory of Finchale, amongst the witnesses is the signature of 'Magistro W. de Stichel.'⁴¹ To the Charter of Kilmaurs Church, Milo de Stichele is a witness. King Henry II., in the confirmation of the privileges and estates of the Convent of Durham, which he granted after 1154 and before 1189, enumerates amongst the churches holding of Coldingham (and others of Durham also) that of Edenham, with the Chapel of Stichel and its possessions, especially those in Lothian, according to Edgar's Charter of Confirmation of Thor's foundation of Ednam Church.⁴²

King John confirms the same grant in similar terms in 1204.⁴³

So does Henry III. on 10th May 1253.⁴⁴ In a Charter of Willielm Benett, son of Robert Benet, dated 1207, Magister Willielmus de Stichil is found as a witness.⁴⁵

In the ancient 'Taxatio' of the churches during Alexander II.'s reign, the Ecclesia de Stichil, or Styehill, in the Deanery of the Merse, is rated at 35 marks, that of the Church of Edinham at 55 marks, and that of Hume at 24 marks. In a Charter of the lands of Bolgyne, at this or an earlier date, the signature of Dominus Nicholaus de Stycheel is given amongst the witnesses.⁴⁶

³⁸ Liber de Calchou, p. 82, No. ccccxlvii.

³⁹ N. Durham, p. 82, App. ccccli.

⁴⁰ Chartulary of Coldstream Priory by Rogers, p. 46. Vol. III., p. 190.

⁴¹ Register of Archb. Walter Gray (Surtees' Society) p. 6.

⁴² Lib. de Calchou, No. 283, p. 321.

⁴³ Foed., Pr. Dunelm., p. 96.

⁴⁴ Cal. Sc. Doc., Vol. I., p. 360, No. 1924.

⁴⁵ Foed., Pr. Dunelm., p. 54.

⁴⁶ Liber Cartarum Prioratus S. Andreae, p. 18.

Under date of 1221, the *Chronicon de Mailros* narrates the death of Philip of Stichil, as a fact of sufficient importance for record in the monastic annals.⁴⁷ He is also a witness to a Confirmation of Margaret de Vescy de Lyllescleve, also in the reign of Alexander II. (1214-49.)⁴⁸

When Radulph was Prior of Durham (1214-33) he granted a Charter to Thomas,⁴⁹ son of Ranulph and Juliana, who had erected a chauntry in the Chapel of Stichele.⁵⁰ Thomas was the grandfather of the great Sir Thomas Randolph, afterwards Earl of Moray.⁵¹ Thereafter the Prior of Durham and David, Vicar of Stichil, had disputes with Sir Thomas and Lady Juliana about a carrucate of land there. The matter was referred to the Pope. Gregory IX. (1227-41) commissioned H. Abbot of Kelso,⁵² and L. H. the Archdeacon of St. Andrews and Glasgow, to adjudicate between the parties.⁵³ They narrate, in the Articles of Agreement which they drew up, that this carrucate of land (or ploughgate, averaging 104 acres) had formerly been in the joint tenure of William de Bosco, a former Chancellor of Scotland, and Walter of Paxton, at the annual payment of a half pete (stone) of wax to the Chapel of Stichil. Sir Thomas, evidently through his wife, had now come into the tenure of this land, and was soon in dispute with the local ecclesiastics about their respective rights. Having heard parties, the Commissioners obtained their consent to the following agreement:—(1) That the Prior and Convent of Durham, and David the Vicar of Stichil shall assign to Sir Thomas and Juliana that half carrucate which formerly belonged to Walter Paxton, who (2) in their turn, should assign to the Prior and David that half carrucate which was William de Bosco's, and in addition 'a culture of the land, with its tofts, for their salvation,' and perhaps to get rid of the payment of the wax, which is not referred to in the new agreement.

The relation of Stichill to Durham and Coldingham Priors was settled about 1235, when Thomas de Melsantz was Prior of

⁴⁷ *Liber Cartarum Prioratus S. Andreae*, p. 138.

⁴⁸ Do. p. 253.

⁴⁹ *Raine's N. Durham*, App., p. 96, No. DXLII.

⁵⁰ *Priory Coldinghame* (Surtees' Society) No. 56.

⁵¹ *Douglas's Peerage* (Wood.)

⁵² *Raine's N. Durham*, p. 112, App. DCL.

⁵³ *Chalmers' Caledonia*, Vol. II., p. 195.

Durham.⁵⁴ It was agreed (1) that the Prior of Durham should have the whole rectorial or great tithes of the Church of Hedenham, with its lands and pertinents. (2) That the Prior of Coldingham should have the whole rectorial or great tithes of the Chapel of Stychyl for his own house of Coldingham. (3) After the death of William, the Archdeacon of Lothian, the whole rectorial tithes of Little Swinton should accrue to the proper use of Coldingham. (4) If it should happen, after the death of Richard, Vicar of the Church of Hedenham, that the vicarage teinds shall be augmented, then the Prior of Coldingham, for the time being, shall be answerable for half of the augmentation. (5) And the Prior of Durham shall be answerable to the 'Hostellarius of Durham for fifteen marks yearly, which he used to receive from the Church of Hedenham.'

Bishop David de Bernham consecrated Stichill Church on 30th March 1242, and dedicated it, in all probability, as were Coldingham and Durham and Ednam, to St. Cuthbert, although Bishop Wordsworth ascribes it to St. Nicholas.⁵⁵ To an obligation about lands in Home, Dominus William, Vicar de Stychil, is a witness.

I mention here two monks bearing the name of Stichill.⁵⁶ That, however, does not imply that their name was Stichill, but that after the ordinary monkish fashion they were known from their birthplace, and not by their patronymic.⁵⁷

Magister William de Stechil, Archdiaconus of Wigorniensis (now Worcester) was so respected that he was nominated by the Prior and Convent of Durham for election to the Bishopric, vacant by the death of Richard de Marisco in 1226. His election was not sustained for certain politic reasons.

The other Monk named from the Parish was Robertus de Stichill, who became Bishop of Durham on 30th September 1260.⁵⁸ See Appendix.

In 1272 Dominus William is Vicar of Stychil.⁵⁹ He witnesses an agreement between Melrose and Coldingham, by which

⁵⁴ Priory of Coldingham, p. 241, No. CCXXXIX.

⁵⁵ Pontifical Offices by David de Bernham, by Bishop Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Scotland in the XIII. century, by William Lockhart.

⁵⁶ Lib. de Calchou, No. 290, p. 235.

⁵⁷ Historiæ Dunelmensis Tres Scriptores, R. de Greystanes (Surtees' Society) p. 36.

⁵⁸

Do.

p. 45.

⁵⁹ Raine's N. Durham, p. 52, App., No. CCXL.

Melrose pays 4 marks and one salmon to the latter for its fish teinds at 'Berwyc strem.'

For some reason W., Prior of the Church and Convent of Durham, commissions (before 1341) Richard de Quitteworth to sell the tithes of Edenham and Stichehulle for three years.⁶⁰

A Quit-claim by William de Hattelay, of lands in Favns and Mellerstane, was signed at Stichill before the Chaplain in 1272, on the feast of St. Nicholas.⁶¹ Jeffrey ingeniously identifies Nicholas and Eustatius de *Sticcanel*, who make grants to Soltra, with the name of Stichill.⁶² But he had misread the charters, and mistaken the well-known *Stuteville*.⁶³

In an account of the teinds, apparently before 1361, it is stated that the Vicarage teinds of Sithille, verus valor, is xl., and Decima xxs.⁶⁴ The same items for Edinham show viijl. and xvjs. respectively. The Ecclesia de Stychehille is valued at xxil., xiijs., and iiijd.⁶⁵ In the account of Nicholas of Thokerington, Procurator of Scotland, a charge is made for the carriage of 5 stags from the forest* as far as Coldingham, with salt bought for them, and expenses of Adam . . . xjs. iiijd.⁶⁶ This brings to remembrance the old deer forest at the south-east of Stichill Parish, from which a drainer recovered a deer's horn 12 feet below the surface, now in my possession. Another item in this account states that Richard Gloy was paid ijs., according to the order of J. de Crippynge versus Stychill. Brother William of Bamburgh narrates that xijl. iijs. iiijd. were received, in 1631, from the town of Fischewick, with the teind-sheaves (rectorial or great tithes) of Stikel and Lummysden.⁶⁷ In 1363-64 Brother Robert of Wallworth received 6ls. from the tithes of Stychill, Raynton, and Paxton.⁶⁸

During the Archbishopric of James Kennedy of St. Andrews

⁶⁰ Priory of Coldinghame, p. 27, No. xxix.

⁶¹ Raine's N. Durham, p. 66, App., No. cccxliii.

⁶² History of Roxburghshire, Vol. III., p. 125.

⁶³ Reg. de Soltra, pp. 6, 50.

⁶⁴ Pr. of Coldinghame, p. cx., App. lxx.

⁶⁵ Do. p. cxiii., App.

⁶⁶ Do. p. cvii., App. v.

⁶⁷ Do. p. xxxvii., App. No. xxxi.

⁶⁸ Do. p. xlii., App. xxxvi.

* [N.B.—This was Ettrick Forest. See Club's Hist., iv., pp. 216-7; viii., 285-6.—J.H.]

(1440-66) an appeal by James of Lumisden, vicar of the Church of Stichel, was taken to the Pope against his Bishop for refusing to institute him into his cure.⁶⁹ Raine states that the Bishop's reply is also preserved in the Archives of Durham.

Dominus James Hume was Vicar of Stichill in the reign of James V. (1513-42) as appears in the narrative of an Instrument of Appeal from the perpetual vicar of the parochial Church of Stichill to the Pope.⁷⁰ Another somewhat similar appeal was made to Pope Paul III. (1543-49) shortly after this by a disappointed expectant of the cure, Dominus Matthew Brown of St. Andrews.⁷¹ He prayed for letters of Inhibition against the intrusion of Edward Bruss, William Schaw, and Thomas Kinlot, the present and prospective vicars of the parish.

In 1567 (not 1574 as the *Fasti* has it) William Hude, reidare at Stichell, receives for stipend xvii., with the Kirklands, etc.⁷² He was deprivit 1 May 1577.

John Fairbairn succeeded him in the office from 1578-91.⁷³

Mr Robert Franche, who was translated from Eccles to be Minister of Hume in 1574, had charge also of Stichill, Eccles, Gordon, and Greenlaw.

Dominus James Young was vicar in 1587. Mr James Frenche had charge of Stichill and Ednem in 1596. He was presented to the vicarage by James VI. (6th March 1605) and to the parsonage and vicarage of Hume 1st August 1611. The end of his ministry was a scandalous one. The Archbishop of St. Andrews, at the Lothian Synod, to which the Presbytery of Kelso had referred the case, found him guilty of immorality, and the result evidently was his dismissal. For, on 2nd July 1613, Mr David Courtie presents a presentation in his own favour, from the King, to the Kirks of Stichill and Hoome, together with a letter from the Bishop, ordering the Presbytery to cite before them Mr Frenche, and command him to cease from ministering at Hume under pain of simple deposition. Perhaps the best way to account for this is to suppose that he had been dismissed *ab beneficio* but not *ab officio*, and that not daring to show his

⁶⁹ Raine's N. Durham, p. 92, App. DVI.

⁷⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 601, 635.

⁷¹ Do. p. 635.

⁷² Register of Ministers, p. 11 (Maitland Club.)

⁷³ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, Part II., p. 474.

face in Stichill, where the scandal was clamant, he tried preaching at Home. The two parishes do not always seem to have been in accord.⁷⁴ During his incumbency, 20th May 1610, James VI. granted the teinds of this and certain other parishes to Alexander, Earl of Home, but reserved the right of ecclesiastical patronage, as stated before, and made provision that the minister of Stichell and of the church of Home should receive 40 bolls of victual (half barley, half lie muckit-land aittis) with the vicarage, etc. Thereafter, on 16th October 1621, James VI. accepted the resignation of these gifts by James, Earl of Home (with consent of his mother, the Countess Maria, who was his guardian), and granted them to John Stewart, son of Lord Bothwell.⁷⁵ He reserved the Crown patronage of the living, and secured for the minister of Home 22 bolls of victual and 54 lib., as the proportional part of 100 lib., destined for the augmentation of his stipend, besides the vicarage teinds, etc. On the 20th November 1621, James VI. again granted this to Lord Henry Stewart.

Mr David Courtie succeeded to the living, on his presentation by James VI., in 1613. He died on the 29th April 1655, aged 84, and in the 42nd year of his ministry. With the assistance of Robert Hopper, Alexander Gordoun, John Donaldsone, and Thomas Fairbairne, his parishioners, he drew up the Statistical Account of the Parish in 1627. In the united parishes were 400 communicants. The minister's stipend was twenty-two bolls victual, half beir, half muckit-land aittis, with £54 paid by the Abbot of Coldingham. The vicarage teinds were let for £60 yearly. The minister had neither 'foggage nor fewall,' contrary to the Act of Parliament. There was no school nor foundation for one; no chaipleinries, no hospitallis, no prebendries. Thereafter follow the details of the lands in the parish, as well as of the kirklands, already referred to. "The hail paroche payit of auld bot xl. schillingis the teind. The teynd of this paroche is drawn be the Abbot of Coldinghame. It payit 1700 marks: bot thai tint thrie thairof in zeir of God 1614, in the whilk zeir they drew the teynd. Befoirr this the Parochinieris had ane tak of the teynd fyve zeires for 1000

⁷⁴ Records of Presbytery of Kelso.

⁷⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., 1593-1608, p. 109.

marks be zeir. Thir four zeiris bypast it has not been 800 marks. It may continue to pay zeirlie 10 chalders victuall or thereby, communibus annis.⁷⁶

It is there stated that the United Parishes were then in the Presbytery of Earlston and not of Kelso. It may be of sufficient interest to state, what I have learned from the Rev. Dr Leishman of Linton, a former President of our Club, that in 1593, as Scott says, of the Kelso Parishes, Kelso, Roxburgh, Sprouston, Linton, Makerstoun, Morebattle, and Mow, were in the Presbytery of Jedburgh; while those of Stichill, Home, Ednam, and Nenthorn were in that of Duns. The first notice of a Kelso Presbytery is on 2nd February 1604.⁷⁷ The Records of the General Assembly of 1581 and 1583 set Kelso Presbytery down as one of the Presbyteries which was to be, though not yet established. To return to Scott, he says that the Presbytery of Earlstoun was not erected till 1613. It was taken out of the existing Presbytery of Melrose, with Gordon and Smailholm, disjoined from Kelso. That Presbytery of Earlston has no Records earlier than the Revolution, nor the Synod of Merse and Teviotdale any earlier than the Restoration. The likelihood is that Stichill was handed over to Earlston in 1613. (Scott makes a mistake in saying, under Ednam, that that Parish was transferred to Earlston 1st August 1620. This is disproved by the entry in the Records of the Presbytery of Kelso receiving Mr Johne Clappertoun, who, on 1st August 1620, "presented ane permission from the Bishop of St. Andrews permitting him to desert his awin Presbytery, and adhere to the next adjacent Presbytery; so he was accepted by us, and took upon him the exercises the next day." Probably Scott took the next adjacent Presbytery to mean Earlston, and put it down so.) Up to 1638 Stichill was in the Presbytery of Earlston. The downfall of Episcopacy, in that year, necessitated a new constitution of things, when the northern parishes disappear from the Records of Kelso Presbytery, which at first numbered only five ministers, at Kelso, Roxburgh, Sprouston, Yetholm, and Morebattle. Linton was, during the current incumbency, held in plurality with Yetholm till 1619. The cause of this break up and reunion one can guess at.

⁷⁶ Statistical Account of certain Parishes in 1627.

⁷⁷ Fasti, p. 455.

The Tweed had here been the boundary between the two Archdioceses of St. Andrews and Glasgow. When Episcopacy was revived in 1610, the Presbyteries which were subject to the Provincial, (now Diocesan Synods), had, in some cases, to be re-organized. Kelso Presbytery, having been constructed from patches taken from two dioceses, had to be divided again, and the bits returned to their former ordinaries. Kelso Parish is an apparent exception as being north of the Tweed. But it was originally a mere over-the-water suburb of the vanished city of Roxburgh. As a mitred Abbey it was in a great measure independent of both sees, and it represented, after the Reformation, three parishes, Kelso, Maxwell, and St. James' of Roxburgh—two of them belonging to Glasgow. The Records of the Presbytery are wanting for some months after the changes of 1638; but when they begin again, the country parishes north of the Tweed are re-annexed to their former centre—Kelso. The first evidence of this, as to Stichill, is that at an Ordination at Yetholm, 23rd April 1639, among the absentees "of our own number," is Mr David Courtie, the then minister of Stichill. At a visitation of the Parish by the Presbytery in 1641, the Laird of Stichill pleads that the Parish may be again removed to Ersiltoun Presbytery, but in vain.

There is nothing of national interest in the history of the parish. Like many places in the Borders, it was the centre of a lively district. It was near the highway to England, within striking distance of the Castles of Roxburgh and Hume.

In the list of the followers of Baliol, whose submission to Edward I. in 1296 is recorded in the Ragman's Roll,⁷⁸ occurs the name of Robert de Stichhulle or Stychehull, as it is reprinted under 28th August of that year.⁷⁹

In an account by John, (son of Henry IV.), who was Warden of the East Marches, and Governor of the Castle and Town of Berwick, for 200 men-at-arms and 400 archers, from 13th August 1403 to 12th November 1404, all a time of war, occur the names of two Scotchmen from our own district, of William Stichehille and Thomas Hassynden, probably from the farm place of that name which touches the east of Stichill.⁸⁰

There was an evasion of justice by certain Borderers who

⁷⁸ Cal. Sc. Doc., Vol. II., p. 207.

⁷⁹ Do. do. p. 152.

⁸⁰ Do. Vol. IV., p. 140, No. 669,

had killed Thomas Hagart, Stichill, whose father had appealed to the King in Council.⁸¹ Sir Robert Ker, who seems to have connived at their escape from his Castle of Cessford, is ordered, 14th June 1494, to assist the Sheriff in searching the county for them, and to cite them to appear before the Council on a fixed day.

Stichill could not escape the ravages of the Border wars. Lord Dacre writes from Carlisle Castle,⁸² on 6th June 1523, summoning the garrison and neighbouring inhabitants to meet at Howtell Sweyre, at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, 10th June, to ride into Scotland, and cast down the Tower and great Steeple of Ednem, which is double vaulted, and the Castle of Stichell, betwixt Lambermore and the Merse—to burn Ednam and Stichell, the towns under Stichell Crag, Hasington Manes, Newton, Aynthorne, and others on the road, Akles and Mersington. There follow the respective numbers of the men-at-arms expected to be provided by each gentleman. A few days later, 26th June 1523, Lord Dacre reports to Cardinal Wolsey that the raid under Lord Surrey had been successful.⁸³ It included ‘the casting down Wederburne, Niesbit, and Blackatra Castles; taking Cesfurth Castle, and casting down Loghe Leynton and Whitton Towers; and third, taking Stichell and Ednam Castles.’ He “assures him that in the time of King Edward and the late King, when £30,000 or £40,000 was spent on one raid, there was not so much damage done as by the least of these three, so that the King may think his money well spent this year. Three more rodes would entirely destroy the Borders.” He dissuades any invasion of the Borders until Michaelmas, ‘when the corn is inned.’ Accordingly Lord Somerset advanced into Scotland in the autumn of 1523.⁸⁴ Dacre writes him of the whereabouts of the enemy. His spies inform him that the Duke of Albany’s army lodged the night before at Stichill, on their way to attack Berwick; which is confirmed by other spies on 31st October, who had seen the Duke at Melrose, where he had been for three days.⁸⁵

⁸¹ *Acta. Dominorum Concilii*, p. 324.

⁸² *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.*, Vol. III., Part IV., p. 1299, No. 3097.

⁸³ Do. do. p. 1311, No. 3134.

⁸⁴ Do. do. p. 1447, No. 3478.

⁸⁵ Do. do. p. 1449, No. 3487.

When James V. died, his uncle, Henry VIII., sought to unite England and Scotland by a marriage between his son, Edward VI., and the infant Princess Mary. The influence of the French alliance, and the resentment of the Roman Catholic party in Scotland, as well as his impatience, interfered with his plans. In his disappointment he endeavoured to bring about the union by an appeal to arms. Stichill was not too far out of the way to suffer.

During the invasion, Lord Angus writes from Berwick to Lord Hertford, 23rd November 1542, enclosing 'the names of the townes that was bryndt bothe whan the army was her and sens.'⁸⁶ The List is endorsed by Sir John Thynne, (Hertford's secretary), 'Spoiles doon in Scotlande.' Perhaps this was the saddest week ever known in the Borders. Take one day for an instance, as it includes this parish. 'Thes ar the townes that was brunt that Thursday. Item:—furst, Kelsou, Rokisbrowght Tower, the Fair Corse, the Rige, and the Flower, Broxlawe and Statherwyke, Newton, Stechell, Nanthorn, and Nanthorn Spetell, Smalham Spetell, Ester Smalham, and Wester Smalham, the Chartterhowse, the Wester Merdeayn, and the Ester Merdeayn.'

Again, on 26th September 1544, from 'A Note of all the rodez made into Scotland by the garrisons and others of the Est Marches since 12th June 1544,' it is evident that Stichill fared badly.⁸⁷ "Item:—The nyght before John Carre got knowleg of the said jorney, certan of his company was riden into the Marshe to a town called Stechell, beside Hwme, and ther gotte 1 Nolte, xii naggs, and broughte away, and mette the said Company by the way, and sent the good home to Warke, and returned with the Company to the jorney of Eales, (Eccles.) Nolt 1, naggs 12, prisoner 1."

In September 1545, Stichill again suffers from the ravages of the English forces. Dr David Laing discovered in Trinity College, Dublin, a narrative in manuscript of Lord Hertford's Invasion, by Bartholomew Butler, which, however, brief and scanty in its details, is an historical document of some value, being the narrative of an eye-witness. It has been reprinted with Haynes's list of "The Names of the Fortresses, Abbeys, Frere-houses, Market-townes, Villages,

⁸⁶ The Hamilton Papers, Vol. I., p. xc.

⁸⁷ Raine's N. Durham, p. xxi.

Towres, and Places brent, raced, and cast downe by the commandment of Therll of Hertforde, the King's Majestie's Lieutenant-Generall in the Northe Partes, in the Invasion into the Realme of Scotland, betweene the 8th of September and the 23rd of the same 1545, the 37th yeare of the King's Royall Majestie's moste prousperous and victorious Reigne."⁸⁸

Under the head of 'Heeles (Eccles) Parish, in the Marsse, occur Long Ednam, Little Newton, Newton Mylne, Naynethorne, Naynethorne Mylne, Over Stythell, Nether Stichell, Cowngearle, Lagers Morre, Oxemoure,' etc. Cowngearle is now known as Queenscairn Hill—perhaps to keep in memory the tradition that the Queen of James II. watched from it the progress of the siege of Roxburgh Castle, at which her husband was killed.

It was again despoiled in 1548 by Sir John Forster and his garrisons.⁸⁹ They not only 'devastated and bront the said towne of Howme, but also have spoiled and bront all the villages about Howme, with the towne of Aslington, belonging to the Lord of Coldingknowes, and also Mellestones and the Fawnes, and have seized and driven away 600 kyen and oxen, and taken 50 prisoners.'

Stichill is still accustomed to the pomp and circumstance of war. For Sir Thomas Holcroft writes to Sir William Cecil proposing a plan for the relief of those who have fought at Haddington.⁹⁰ He dates his letter 2nd August 1549, Camp at Stichell, by Home Castle.

Stichill occupies the thoughts of the Council.

Lord Hunsdon, 28th April 1571, writes to Alexander Home of Manderston about some proceedings against the men of Stichill and Couche Carrell, (now Queenscairn), and warns him not to meddle with Hume or Fast Castle.⁹¹ Three letters pass between Lord Hunsdon, in April and May, and Alexander Hume, and the Regent of Scotland, and the Laird of Cowdenknowes about this matter.⁹²

In 1588 Mr Secretary Forster writes to Burghley, enclosing 'Bills committed by the Scottish Middle Marchmen since the

⁸⁸ Transactions of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

⁸⁹ Hamilton Papers, Vol. II., p. 622.

⁹⁰ Cal. State Papers of Scotland (Thorpe) Vol. I., p. 97.

⁹¹ Do. do. p. 349.

⁹² Do. do. p. 313.

meeting of the Commissioners.⁹³ Amongst them is one by Thomas Hall of Stichehllaugh upon Jock Hall of the Seckes, George Pile of Milneheughe (younger), David Eanslie (son to William of Fallaw), William and Thomas Hall, and Ralphe Robsoun of Middlesknowes, and Roger Eanslie of Cleathaugh for reiving of 12 kye and oxen, and a mare worth £3 sterling, on 29th June 1588.

The history of Stichill at this period fitly closes with a share in a national event. The visit of James VI. to Scotland, in 1617, is generally dismissed by historians with the bald statement that it took place.⁹⁴ They quite overlook the fact that he was accompanied by a retinue of 5000 persons, and that not only had palaces and mansions to be decorated, but arrangements had to be made for the food supply and the conveyance of the baggage. A Roll has been preserved of certain parishes in Berwickshire, Lauderdale, and Teviotdale, with the number of horses requisitioned from each, and the names of the constables in each parish, and of the two general constables responsible for the due appearance of all horses at Berwick, 'sufficiëntlie providit with creillis and towis, and others instrumentis meete for bearing up carriages.' It was enacted, on 16th April 1617, that Stichill should provide twenty-five.

Gentlemen, I fear much of this Address sounds like an Inventory of Deeds. It will not fail to disappoint those who assign history to the pageantry of life. A series of events, however magnificent, may form fascinating reading, and nothing more. It does not necessarily kindle or feed the flame of true aspiration. It may be barren of good when compared with the unrecorded 'piping times of peace.' History is an unfinished picture, which looks meaningless—until the whole subject has been painted in. So the broad canvas of Time has been hung on the great easel of Eternity. The invisible Hand of the Omniscient Master-Limner has traced many figures and scenes, some of broil and battle and of lordly heroes, and others of

⁹³ Calendar Border Papers, Vol. I., p. 360.

⁹⁴ Reg. Privy Council, Vol. XI., p. 89.

humbler people, who thus 'fill the circle marked out for them by heaven.' The pitch of shade, the relation of the scenes and figures are not yet finally determined. Incomplete lines and blanks must be filled in before the true perspective of the picture of the history of mankind can be seen in its symmetry. The parish of Stichill does not find space amongst the scenes or figures in the foreground of the History of Scotland. It has, notwithstanding, its true place in the progress of the nation. To those who have eyes to see, it points out the traces of the past, which has made way for the present; traces of the men by whom we live, and who, like us, played their part worthily or unworthily in the enlightenment of our Borderland. No wonder our local histories are full of interest to us, as members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, who seek to unravel the mysteries of the present from the wonderful changes that have impressed themselves on the face of the past, both in the works of Nature, which image around us the glory of the Divine Creator, and in the achievements of our ancestors in this area of God's great field of labour.

APPENDIX I.

ABSTRACT OF DATES OF NAME.

Stichel, 1124-53; Stichil, 1159; Stichele, 1170; Stichehulle, 1203; Stechil, 1226; Stychyl, 1235; Stichehull, 1253; Stichell, 1253; Stichill, 1260; Stychil, 1272; Stichhully, 1296; Stychehulle, 1308; Stichel, 1331; Stikel, 1361; Stychill, 1361; Stichille, 1361; Stychehille, 1361; Stychele, 1370; Stichehille, 1404; Stechel, 1439; Stichell, 1480-87; Stechell, 1542; Stitechell, 1587.

APPENDIX II.

THE CLERGYMEN OF STICHILL.

Gilleb., Presbyter of Stichel	..	..	1124
W. de Stichel	..	..	1153
Goze, Goscelino Clericus, Sacerdos of Stichil			1158

G. Decanus de Stichel.			
Robert (his son.)			
Nicholas de Stycheel	..	..	1200
Willielmus de Stichel	..	..	1207
David, Vicar of Stichil	..	..	1214
Philip of Stichil	..	..	1221
William, Vicar of Stychil	..	..	1260
James of Lumisden, Vicar of Stichel	..		1440
James Hume, Vicar of Stichill	..		1512
Eduardus Brus, Vicar of Stichill	..		1543
Guilielmus Schaw.			
Thomas Kinlot.			
William Hude, Reader	..	..	1574
Robert Franche	..	..	1574
John Fairbairn, Reader	..	..	1578
James Young, Vicar of the Parish of Stichell			1587
James Frenche, A.M.	..	..	1605
David Courtie, A.M.	..	..	1613
David Starke, A.M.	..	..	1648
Andrew Darling, A.M.	..	..	1683
John Glen	..	..	1691
John Glen	..	..	1719
Alexander Home	..	..	1734
George Ridpath	..	..	1743
Andrew Scott	..	..	1773
James Patterson	..	..	1822
Peter Buchanan	..	..	1827
Dugald Macalister	..	..	1837
George Gunn, M.A.	..	..	1878

APPENDIX III.

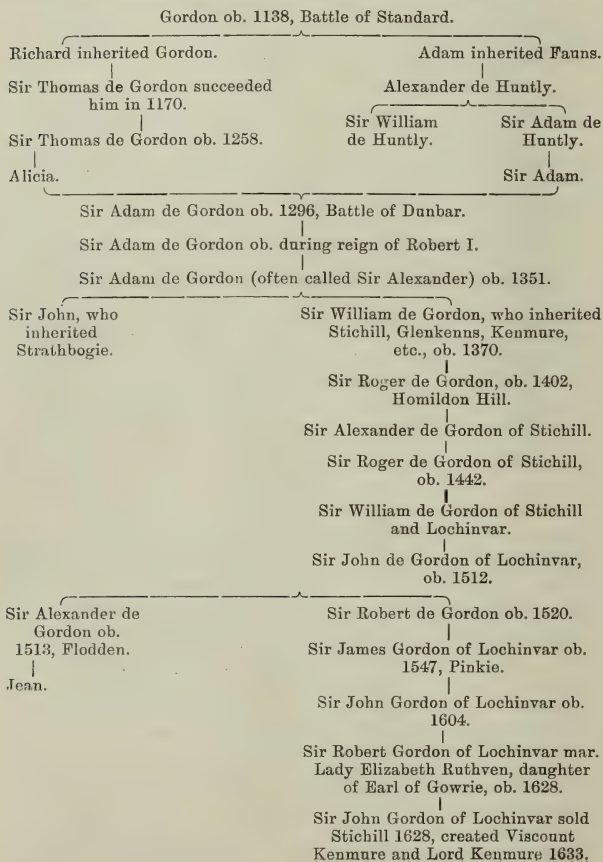
THE GORDONS OF STICHILL.

The usual legendary narratives of the ancestry of the Gordons may be read in the well known Histories of the Family, in Nisbet's Heraldry, in Douglas's Peerage, and in the Records of Aboyne by Lord Aboyne (New Spalding Club, 1894.)

The family is not heard of in Britain before their representative is supposed to have come over with the Conqueror. Before this date, the name was well known in France, where one had been Constable of France and General in Brittany during the reign of Charlemagne.

Malcolm III., pursuing his policy of civilising his countrymen by settling Southern or Norman soldiers among them, gave a certain Gordon a district in the Merse, which he called Gordon, probably from recollection of the town in Aquitaine bearing his patronymic.

Of his lineal descendants nothing is known with certainty. One is said to have fallen in battle on the banks of the Aln, when Malcolm Canmore was killed. Another, fighting under David I., was slain at the Battle of the Standard in 1138. This one divided his property between his two sons, Richard and Adam, which was reunited four generations thereafter.



APPENDIX IV.

Magister Willielmus de Stechil, Archdiaconus Wigorniensis, (Worcester), was so esteemed by the Prior and Convent of Durham that he was nominated by them for election to that See, which had been vacant for more than two years, after the death of Ricardus de Marisco in 1226.⁹⁵

Their nomination was declared null and void. An irregularity in the proceedings was alleged as the pretext, whereas, in reality, King Henry III desired the monks to elect his chaplain, Lucas, Dean of St. Martin le Grand, and threatened, on their refusal, that the vacancy would last for seven years longer.⁹⁶ Resenting the royal interference, they persisted in their election of Archdeacon Stichill, who, in the Annals of Tewkesbury, is called Willielmus Scotus. On the King's appeal to Rome, Pope Honorius III., apparently after some reluctance, pronounced the election void. He sent a commission to the Archbishop of York to examine into the illegalities and circumstances of Stichill's nomination, with instructions to report within two months. In the commission the testimony of the monks of Durham, in favour of Archdeacon Stichill's character, is quoted "*quem de providentia, honesta literatura et morum compositione commendant.*"⁹⁷ In the narrative of Graystanes it is stated "*quod electio non fuit facta communiter ab omnibus, sed singulariter a singulis, et ideo non inspirationem, (aspirationem in M.S. Ebor.), unde et eam irritamus.*"⁹⁸

It is of interest that Lucas did not receive the appointment, but upon the monks making a second election of Ricardus le Pauper, Bishop of Salisbury, the Pope issued a decree of Translation in his favour to the See of Durham, 14th May 1228.

The other monk named from the Parish is Robertus de Stichill, who was consecrated Bishop of Durham on 13th February 1261.

The tradition bears that he was probably born in Stichill, and was the son of the priest.⁹⁹

⁹⁵ *Historiæ Dunelmensis Tres Scriptores* (Surtees' Society) p. 36.

⁹⁶ Hutchinson's *Durham*, Vol. I., p. 199.

⁹⁷ *Tres Scriptores*, App. LI.

⁹⁸ Do. p. 36.

⁹⁹ *Surtees' Durham*, Vol. I., p. xxix.

He had entered the Monastery of Durham as a youth.¹⁰⁰ A story is told which throws a sidelight on his impulsive disposition. Having been ordered to sit by himself in the middle of the choir for some levity during service, he seized his stool and threw it amongst the people in the nave. Rather than submit to punishment, he fled during the night; when nearing the Rood, on the south side, a heavenly voice bade him return, assuring him of the succession to the See. "He was not disobedient to the heavenly Vision," and thereafter so devoted himself to the study of Holy Scripture that, in a short time, his learning and deportment won the admiration of his contemporaries. "*Ut scientia ejus multis miraculum fieret, et mores ejus plurimi commandarent.*"¹⁰¹

Ere long he became Vicar of Shirburn.¹⁰² About 1245 he was chosen Prior of Finchale, in the county of Durham.¹⁰³ His attestation with this farther denomination occurs amongst the witnesses to a charter of Reginald Pinchard of Cokene, (4 miles from Durham), and Petronella his wife. "*Hiis testibus Roberto de Stichehull tunc priore de Finchale.*"¹⁰⁴ In 1242 the monks had begun building the church of the Priory,¹⁰⁵ so, in aid of its building fund, Prior Stichill authorised a number of indulgences.¹⁰⁶ On the 30th September 1260 he was elected Bishop of Durham, but not without some difficulty.¹⁰⁷ Being the son of a priest, he was ineligible for this dignity. But a brother monk, Henry of Horncastre, "*non mediocriter circumspectus*," obtained the necessary dispensation from the Pope, so that his election was duly sustained. Thereafter the various steps follow as a matter of course. His election was confirmed by Godfride, Archbishop of York, on St. Clement's Day, 23rd November 1260,¹⁰⁸ and he was consecrated by him at Southwell, 13th February 1261. It appears that a note

¹⁰⁰ *Tres Scriptores*, p. 45.

¹⁰¹ Do. p. 45.

¹⁰² *Reg. Palat. Dunelm.* (Surtees' Society) Vol. III., p. 226.

¹⁰³ *The Priory of Finchale* (Surtees' Society.)

¹⁰⁴ Do. p. 87, xcvi.

¹⁰⁵ Generally but erroneously called Finchale Abbey.—*Hist. and Descr. View of the city of Durham, etc.*—Durham, 1847, p. 104.

¹⁰⁶ *The Priory of Finchale* (Surtees' Society) p. 169.

¹⁰⁷ *Tres Scriptores*, p. 45.

¹⁰⁸ *Hutchinson's Durham*, Vol. I. p. 214.

of his travelling expenses to and from London, in order to his consecration, is preserved at Durham, and abounds with interest.¹⁰⁹

Bishop Stichill was indefatigable in the oversight of his diocese. Of the two almshouses in the village of Greatham, he founded the larger and older in 1272.¹¹⁰ He intended it for the reception and support of forty almsmen, who were all to live in one house and mess at one table. According to an account in the *Cornhill Magazine*, (January 1895), this institution was refounded by King James I., who reduced the number of almsmen to thirteen poor, unmarried men, and substituted a master for the five priests and two clerks, who were stipulated for by Robert de Stichill. The thirteen poor old bachelors, besides diet, fire, and candles, were ordered a new gown every two years, four shillings at Christmas, ten shillings at the New Year, and four shillings at Midsummer. It is worthy of note that Bishop Stichill endowed the Hospital or Religious House at Greatham, with the Manor, which once belonged to Peter de Montford, but was forfeited to the Bishop when he rebelled against the King.¹¹¹ In case of eventualities, the Bishop obtained a confirmation by Peter de Montford. He also bought out the right of the superior, for Graystane says "Robertus de Stichill emerat a quodam Bertram cognomine."¹¹²

Amongst the grants to Muggleswicke, which greatly increased the wealth of the Convent, was one of 1300 acres of wood from "Robertus de Stichil, Dei gracia Dunelm. Episcopus."¹¹³ To Bishop Walter de Kirham's grant of land in Horsleyhope, Bishop Stichill added more, and 40 acres of enclosed land for a meadow.¹¹⁴

Amongst the charters of Beaurepaire, where the Prior of Durham resided, is one from him also.¹¹⁵

Cardinal Ottobanus, who was Legate to England from Pope Clement IV., wrote to him, on 7th July 1268, with reference

¹⁰⁹ Wills and Inventories (Surtees' Society) Part. I., 1833, Vol. II., p. 12. Note.

¹¹⁰ Feod. Pr. Dunelm (Surtees' Society) p. 149.

¹¹¹ Feod. Pr. Dunelm, p. 149.

¹¹² Tres Scriptores, p. 55.

¹¹³ Do. p. 182.

¹¹⁴ Do. p. 183.

¹¹⁵ Do. pp. 186, 187.

to Border warfare and the blessings of peace.¹¹⁶ As a practical suggestion, he advises churchmen to allow the disinherited to redeem their lands at a fixed and moderate sum.

Bishop Stichill, keeping to the promise of his youth, was rather a facetious old gentleman—in spite of early lessons when he “*nimis levis fuit.*” It stood him in good stead when he was making Howden, in Yorkshire, into a collegiate church.¹¹⁷ He reconciled the parties who felt aggrieved by the following humorous comparison. If one set before him a sucking pig without any condiment, he would eat it for all that; he would have been better pleased with the addition of a condiment. So he laughingly remarked to the disputants—“You wish to have the pig without any condiment. If it please you, it pleases me.”¹¹⁸

He was withal firm in maintaining the privileges and pertinents of his office. On one occasion he appropriated the fishing ground of Eyseworth, which was claimed to be common to Warenmouth, Bamborough, and the neighbourhood. He actually imprisoned a certain Gregory, Adam de Lucker and Gilbert Hoge, whom he found fishing there, in evident assertion of what they regarded to be their rights.¹¹⁹

He died at Arpipellis, in France, 4th August 1274, on his way home from the Fourteenth General Council of the Church, which had been held at Lyons. He was buried at Arpipellis, his heart only being brought back to Durham,¹²⁰ and deposited in the Chapter House, where his seals of office were broken.¹²¹

In “*A Description or Breife Declaration of all the Ancient Monuments, Rites, Customes . . . of Durham,*”¹²² written in 1593, there is contained a “*Catalogue of the Bishops of Durham, whose bodies ar found buryed in the Chapter House of Durisme, as appereth by ther names ingraven upon stone, with the signe of the crosse † annexed to every one of the said names.*”

¹¹⁶ Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers (Rolls) 1873, p. 15, No. XII.

¹¹⁷ *Tres Scriptores*, p. 147.

¹¹⁸ History of Northumberland by County Historical Committee, 1893, Vol. I., p. 195.

¹¹⁹ Hundred Rolls, Northumberland (Hodgson) Vol. III., Sect. I., p. 95.

¹²⁰ *Surtees' Durham*, Vol. I., p. xxix.

¹²¹ Wills and Inventories, (*Surtees' Society*), Part I., 1832-3, p. 12.

¹²² *Surtees' Durham*, p. 47, xxvi.

Amongst them we read

† ROBERTUS STICHILL EPISCOPUS.

He bequeathed 200 pounds sterling¹²³ for the purchase of wood and peat for the benefit of Greatham Hospital. Bishop Kellawe¹²⁴ records that, in 1312, King Edward issued a writ to Bishop Richard touching the complaint of the Commonalty of Durham, respecting the tallage. Edward ordered an enquiry into the customs of former days, specifying those of Roberti de Stychehulle.

Bishop Richard had also a unique experience.¹²⁵ During an investigation, in 1338, into the Hospital of Shirburn, a juror, (probably the oldest inhabitant), called Henricus de Burton, told how he had seen five vicars instituted there, and that the first of them was "Robertus de Stichell, monachus, episcopus Dunelmensis."

The Seal of Bishop Stichell is engraved in Surtees' Durham,¹²⁶ and again in Priory of Finchale.¹²⁷

¹²³ Reg. Palat. Dunelm (Surtees' Society) Vol. I., p. 318.

¹²⁴ Do. Vol. II., p. 864.

¹²⁵ Do. Vol. III., p. 266.

¹²⁶ Surtees' Durham, Vol. I., Plate II.

¹²⁷ Priory of Finchale (Surtees' Society) Appendix, p. xxv.

Report of the Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club for 1894. By the REV. GEORGE GUNN, M.A., Stichill and Hume; and revised by DR HARDY.

ADDINSTONE AND LONGCROFT.

THE FIRST MEETING was at Earlston and Lauder, on the 6th June 1894, for Addinstone and Longcroft. In face of the wet weather it was rather a precarious undertaking for our local members, at these two centres, to arrange for the conduct of a successful meeting of the Club to these Hill Forts. Their energy was proof against all misgivings, and the vitality of the Club met their sanguine expectations.

The following twenty-four members were present:—Rev. George Gunn, Stichill, President; Sir William Crossman, Cheswick; Dr Stuart, Chirnside; Messrs W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; T. Craig-Brown, Selkirk, ex-Presidents of the Club; Rev. Messrs Martin, Lauder; Callander, Galashiels; Macduff Simpson, Edrom; and MacCulloch, Greenlaw; Dr Stuart Stirling, Edinburgh; Messrs R. Romanes, F.S.A. Scot., Lauder; W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick; R. H. Dunn, F.S.A. Scot., Earlston; T. Scott, A.R.S.A., Bowden; James Laidlaw and T. Smail, Jedburgh; James Wood and John Turnbull, Galashiels; George Henderson, Upper Keith; William Madden and William Alder, Berwick; H. Hewat Craw, F.S.A. Scot., West Foulden; and W. Grant Guthrie, Hawick. The guests included Mr Francis Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Galashiels; and Messrs Dickinson, Longcroft.

The earlier portion of the company breakfasted at Earlston, which was left at 9-30 a.m., and the party was completed at the Camps by later arrivals.

An Itinerary, carefully drawn up by an early and loyal member of the Club, was placed in the hands of the visitors of the day. It will be found in the Proceedings. It may be serviceable for other purposes, and perhaps for suggesting that a precedent so excellent as this, or that Itinerary prepared by Mr Craig-Brown for the meeting at Selkirk some two years ago, may be more frequently followed. It is thus unnecessary to refer further to the varied features or the historical associations of the Lauder road.

The farm of Addinstone, in the occupancy of Mr Bertram, was reached about 12-30. Thence the Messrs Dickinson of Longcroft guided us to the site of the Camp. When all the members had assembled, the President stated they would regret the absence of Dr David Christison, Edinburgh, Honorary Secretary of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, who had, however, permitted them the use of his notes and plans of the Camps, which he had prepared for the Rhind Lectures. From them it appears that "Addinstone is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Lauder, 1000 feet above the sea, and 300 above the burn to the north-east. The site is not quite at the edge of the steep descent to the burn, and the ground slopes gently in other directions, except the north-east, where the approach along the ridge is nearly level. The flanks are nearly straight, the north-west end straight with rounded angles, the south-east end curved. The interior measures, from crest to crest, about 300 feet in length; and in breadth 180 towards the north end, and 150 towards the south end. The ramparts are unusually massive, and well preserved in general, but the plough has partially destroyed them on the outside. In their present state the defences consist of two ramparts all round, a trench, and a third outer rampart at the south-east, beginning at the west side of the entrance, and an outer trench at the north-west end. The ramparts vary much in size, partly from the configuration of the ground, partly from injury. They are remarkably strong at the north-west end, where the inner one is 16 feet high to the outside, and at the west side of the entrance at the south-east end. Here, for a distance of 160 feet, there is a raised platform in rear of the middle rampart. There may have been another entrance at the north-west angle, but the works are almost obliterated there. Near the north end of the interior there is a low mound or foundation, enclosing a circular space about 40 feet in diameter."

These notes were supplemented by minute investigations of the points raised. Mr F. Lynn, who had made complete measurements of the Camp, was of opinion that these two raised platforms guarding each entrance were in length about 30 feet, and in breadth 9 feet 7 inches.

The late Rev. James Morton, in his "*Monastic History of Teviotdale*," p. 265, placed a Leper Hospital at Aldenstun,

which Mr Ferguson, (Club's Hist., XIII., Part I., p. 143), regards as having been in the neighbourhood of West Morriston, Parish of Legerwood. Traditions of the supposed Hospital still exist at Addinstone, in Upper Lauderdale, where an old churchyard, in the "Farm Park," containing graves and human remains, was, many years ago, exposed by the plough. (See page 33, under "Celts.") This field is to be re-cultivated very soon, and a thorough examination instituted, the results of which will be communicated to the Club.

Whilst descending the hill towards Longcroft farmhouse, Messrs Dickinson pointed out the line of an old road from Lauder to Haddington, and stated that the hillock over which it passed was still called "The Packman's Knowe." Not far from this spot, during the thunderstorm of the previous Thursday, 31st May, the lightning had torn up 15 yards of the ground, in a wavy line, from 12 to 18 inches in depth. A sheep and lamb had been struck within 20 yards of these marks.

Mr Dickinson invited the party to his house, where, after enjoying his kindly hospitality, he exhibited the following articles of archæological interest, gathered in the vicinity of the Camp.

*List of Antiquities in possession of MR WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Longcroft, Lauder.*

GRINDING QUERNS.

1. Upper Stone, found in garden at Lauder.
2. Under Stone, found on Longcroft Hill (1872.)
3. Upper Stone, found at Addinstone, Lauder, by Professor Grainger Stewart.
4. Under Stone, found at Huntington, Lauder, at bottom of old well, near ruins of old steading (1860.)
5. Upper Stone, found at same place (1890) and supposed to match above.

FLINT ARROW HEADS.

1. Found in garden at Longcroft by W. Dickinson (1870.)
2. Found at Longcroft by Alex. Tough (1874.)
3. Found on "Gledsclench" Hill, Longcroft, by George Waldie (1894.)

CELTS.

1. Stone, found in "Farm Park," Addinstone, Lauder, by Maggie Cockburn (1878.) Ancient Burying Ground in same field.
2. Bronze, been in possession of owner's family since 1780.
3. Bronze, found at Glenburnie, Longcroft, by Thomas Wilson (1879.)

RINGS.

1. Stone, found at Longcroft by J. Dickinson (1870.)
 2. Stone, found at Tollishill, Lauder, 3 feet under ground, by Geo. Bennett (1872.)
 3. Stone, found at Longcroft (1873.)
 4. Stone, Do. (1873.)
 5. Stone, Do. (1893.)
-

Mr Romanes, during our "rest and be thankful" here, read the Act of the Scottish Parliament of James II., held at Stirling in 1455, bearing upon the lighting of "bails" or beacons at Edgarhope, Hume Castle, and Soltra Edge, and to which attention is called in the Itinerary.

The company then commenced to ascend to Longcroft Camp, walking up the Hollow Way which leads to the top. There is no doubt of the genuine antiquity of this road. Its mounded sides are quite plain for most of the distance. About the middle there is a well preserved loop. There are indications of a second one. Both side loops run off to the right in going up. This road has been made by cutting into the hill and mounding the earth thrown out on the lower side. After a general survey of the leading features of the Camp, the President read the notes which Dr Christison had prepared.

These stated "Longcroft Camp is 700 yards north-east of the junction of Sourhope Burn and Whalplaw Burn, 300 yards west of the former, 250 yards east of the latter, about 400 feet above them, or 1100 feet above the sea. Steep descents protect the site, except to the north, where access along the ridge is easy. There is a difficulty in determining the nature of the three main defensive lines, arising partly from changes in their structure as they circle round, partly from the presence of a number of substantial mounds in the interior, which enclose seven large spaces of various shape, and one of which, on the west side, takes the place of the inner ring. I was unable, in the face of a gale of wind and rain, to plan the

fort; but Mr Francis Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Galashiels, has supplied me with a careful plan taken by him this autumn. On the north, where the ground rises slightly from the fort, there are three ramparts with a trench in front, but where the ground falls back to the level plateau behind the hill, a fourth rampart protects the works for a short distance. On the west, the inner one is supplanted by an enclosure, 150 feet long by 50 feet wide, the outer mound of which is in line with the inner rampart of the north front, but its inner mound is in line with the inner rampart of the south front. At the south end of this enclosure is an entrance to the Camp. On the south and south-east there have apparently been three ramparts, but the inner one is now little more than a stony scarp; the outer one is trifling, disappears entirely in the middle, and becomes a terrace eastward. The middle one widens, and half-way down its scarp there is, what I took to be, a berm, 4 feet wide; but Mr Lynn thinks it is the levelled foundation for a defensive wall. North of this, in the middle of the east side, there is another entrance, beyond which begin the three mounds and trench of the north front. The defensive lines vary much in height, owing partly to dilapidation, partly to the lie of the ground. Their height to the interior, except on the north, is trifling, sometimes scarcely appreciable, but to the outside the scarps vary from a few feet to 8, 10, or even 13 feet in height. They are very strong in many places. In the interior are six large rounded enclosures of various forms, five of them abutting on each other." One of them takes the place of the inner wall on the west side, as already described. The sixth rests against the south inner wall. Besides these large enclosures, there are two or three hut circles and a few faintly marked heaps, which may represent others. Mr Lynn found that one near the centre measured 16 feet in diameter. We examined the remarkable double arrangement of the main wall on the south-east side, as well as, at least, of three square looking projections in the upper part. Without excavation it was difficult to decide whether these were structural, having been chambers in the wall, the roofs of which had fallen in, or were caused by stones having been quarried out. Mr Dickinson drew attention to a well in the ditch at the north-west of the Camp.

An interesting discussion arose on the curious part of the wall with a double parapet, referred to by Mr Lynn as a levelled foundation for a defensive wall, and by Dr Christison given the technical description of a berm. Being only four feet wide, it seemed too narrow for a defensive wall. It is perhaps worth while to note that when Mr Dunn and I visited Dabshood, the neighbouring fort on Earnsclench Hill, last summer, we saw there had been a double wall round about half the circuit of the Camp, covering the most exposed parts of the fort. At Longcroft it has been built where the fort is naturally strongest. The fort at Raecleugh, near Duns, has a similar double wall, which is rather uncommon.

One marked difference between these Camps is that Addinstone may be described as an earthen-walled Camp, the walls having been evidently formed of piled up earth; whereas the walls round Longcroft Hill have been largely built of stone. The former shows a ditch outside the outer wall, not so the latter. That at Addinstone is nearly oblong, but this at Longcroft is almost circular, while both are remarkable for their strong thick walls, in spite of the ravages of agricultural operations. Both Camps command a wide view, and form imposing features on the landscape.

Camps, somewhat similar in design, were observed on many of the surrounding hills. Their number and vast strength show that this whole district must have been a place of considerable importance, and of very numerous population. Mr Wilson, editor of the *Border Record*, in a communication to the President, estimated, after measuring the hut circles, that there was sufficient space for 480 huts, of 16 yards interior measurement, and allowing 5 persons for each hut, the population of this fortified town might have been 2000 persons.

Mr Craig-Brown reminded us of the history conveyed in the philology of the names of two glens in the vicinity—Earnsclench, or more properly Ernesclench, taking us back to the time when Eagles were amongst the Border Fauna; Gledsclench, from glyda, a glede or kite.

Upon our return to Lauder by the alternative route of the Itinerary, we had time to examine one of the finest collections of local antiquities that has ever been exhibited at a meeting of the Club, or shown in the Borders. Mr Tom Scott,

A.R.S.A., and Mr Dunn, Earlston, had kindly conveyed there a selection from their stores of Stone, Bronze, Iron, Jet, and Bone articles found in the Borders. As a catalogue of them, with drawings, furnished by Mr Scott, will appear in the Proceedings, it is unnecessary to mention more than one or two of those specially prized. A ceremonial Axe of Jade, found at Spottiswoode, of large size and finished workmanship, and another presenting rather less style, which was procured from Cunzierton, in Oxnam Parish, were perhaps the finest of the Axes. A Bronze Sword from the collection of the late Gourlay Steel, and several Andrea Ferraras, with one which Sir Walter Scott coveted as belonging to one of the Kers, and used in the skirmish at Melrose between them and the Scotts, in the year 1526, were also gently handled.

After our welcome dinner, the following were nominated for membership:—The Rev. John Agnew Findlay, M.A., Sprouston Manse, Kelso; Rev. Charles J. More Middleton, M.A., Crailing Manse, Jedburgh; Mr George Hardy, Oldcambus East Mains, Cockburnspath; Mr John Thin, Ferniehirst, Stow; Mr John Turnbull, Royal Bank, Galashiels; Mr Stuart Douglas Elliot, S.S.C., Edinburgh; Herr Johannes Albe, Organist, Duns; Mr Oliver Hilson, J.P., Jedburgh; Mr C. J. Leyland, Haggerston Castle, Northumberland; Mr Robert Dickinson, Longcroft; and Sir Gainsford Bruce, Gainslaw House. Miss Margaret Warrender, Bruntfield House, Edinburgh, was also proposed as a lady member.

Thereafter a paper, contributed by the Rev. D. Paul, LL.D., was read upon the Frosts of May 1894. It appears in the Appendix. Mr W. B. Boyd confirmed generally its conclusions, and mentioned other plants, under his own observation, which had suffered severely, such as *Spiræa Japonica palmata*.

Mr Hindmarsh was of opinion that such havoc had not been experienced in the gardens of the sea-board, and that well grown potatoes had not been so severely injured as in the inland districts.

Dr Stuart also showed to the Club a selection of his rayless hybrid Violas, and a hybrid, *Trollius*, a cross between *T. Americanus* and *T. Europæus*; *Cytisus Andreana* and *Veronica saxatilis Stuarti*, which had been found by him at Killin. The Club had also the pleasure of hearing from Mr Dunn

that he had discovered the *Linnaea Borealis* growing in a wood in Birkhill farm. There was quite an extensive patch of it. Mr Dunn had also brought from the same wood, to grace our dinner table, a good plant of *Trientalis Europaea*.

Mr Romanes communicated notes upon the Tollieshill or "Midside Maggie's" Girdle, conveying further information, which is printed for the first time. This Girdle, which was again exhibited to the members, was referred to in the Proceedings of the Club on 24th June 1869.*

The various conjectures regarding the signification of the letters B.C. may now be waived aside through the discovery of their probable wearer by Mr Romanes, which also lends additional corroboration to the legend. In his communication to the President, he states that the Girdle was made in Edinburgh, by Adam Allane, yr., (1608-9), admitted goldsmith in Edinburgh, 1589, and stamped by Deacon Robert Denneistoun, who was deacon 1608-9.

1611.—Sir James Seton of Gordon married Barbara Cranstoun, of the family of Murraystoun (now Morriston) which adjoins Corsbie, and which the Cranstons also owned.†

1540.—Sir Richard Maitland, who married Mary, daughter of Sir T. Cranstoun of Corsbie,‡ was the great-grandfather of the Duke of Lauderdale, who was born in 1616, died 1682.

1671, 6th April.—Duke of Lauderdale acquired Corsbie from Jean, Anne, and Elizabeth Raith; who had right under wadsets, granted in 1632 by John Cranston of Corsbie. John, (temp. 1632), was heir of Patrick, and Patrick, (temp. 1608), was son and heir of Thomas Cranston and Janet Hoppringle, his wife, (temp. 1573.)

1672.—Duke's second marriage.

1660-82.—Girdle presented to Midside Maggie, between 1660, (Duke's return to Scotland with Charles II., on Restoration), and 1682, date of his death.

The Rev. Mr Martin also took occasion to mention a confirmation of the names of the personages of the story, which occurs in the Kirk Session Minutes of the Parish of Lauder, under date 1677, 9th December. Andrew Hardie,

* Proceedings, 1869, pp. 6-10.

† Memorials of Walter Pringle. Appendix, p. 99 (Wood's edition.)

‡ Lauderdale Family Tree.

(younger), was of that date ordained an elder; and no doubt was a son of Thomas Hardie and Midside Maggie.

It thus appears to be established that Barbara Cranston, afterwards Lady (Dame) Seton of Gordon, was the first owner of the Girdle, and as it had been made in Edinburgh only two years before her marriage, it was probably acquired as a wedding gift. It may have come into the possession of the Duke of Lauderdale when he acquired Corsbie in 1671, and it was presented by him to Maggie before 1682, when he died. The Duke probably thought it would be a more welcome and valued gift, from its personal association with his family history, and that Midside Maggie would worthily wear so honoured and treasured a relic, which had no "maik." "Every bannock has its maik, but the bannock of Tollieshill," or, according to the variation, "Ilka cake has its maik," etc.

The President farther stated that an interesting archæological discovery had been made at Stichill village. In the course of the excavations for the foundations of the handsome cottages which Mrs Baird of Stichill is at present building in this village, the workmen, whilst digging a deep and wide trench, came upon two cists resting on the solid rock. In the first, which the men opened, unaware of the interesting nature of their discovery, no remains were found. When the second cist was exposed, Mr Bruce, the builder, informed me, and we had it opened, when fragments of bone were found. These fragments have been submitted to Dr Christison, Hon. Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, and Dr Joseph Anderson, Curator of the Antiquarian Museum, and were pronounced to be the calcined remains of a young person. The cists belong presumably to a pre-Christian period. The one first unearthed was composed of four slabs, with a cover slab. The sides measured 3 feet 7 inches; depth, 20 inches; width, 19 inches. The second consisted merely of a cover slab, somewhat smaller in size. The recurrence of the two cists at a distance of only a few feet from each other, suggests that the place has been the site of a tribal burying ground, and that other similar discoveries may be made in the vicinity. No implements or weapons of any kind were seen.

APPENDIX I.

Itinerary. By ROBERT ROMANES, F.S.A. Scot., Lauder.

On leaving Earlston the Black Hill and Cowdenknowes are left behind.

At the top of the first rise in the road is a Forester's house, called "Blinkbonny." Halt, and look back down the valley of the Leader, and away to the distant hills beyond.

On the left, between the road and the Leader, is "Carolside," the seat of Lord and Lady Reay, with its Deer Park.

Also on the left, a short distance further on, and on the further side of the Leader, stands "Chapel"—"St. John's Chapel"—the residence of Mrs Roberts, formerly the property of Adam Fairholme, Esq.

On the right are Birkenside farm and Birkhill property.

Cross bridge over the Leader; Chapel Lodge on left; Bridgehaugh Mill on right.

The road leading to the left goes to the Blainslies, past "Cuddie Ha'" and "Wineburgh."

On the left is a house of some size; it is called "Roan," and was formerly the mansion of a resident proprietor.

Next place, on the same side, is one of the Blainslie farms.

On the right, and on the further side of the Leader, is "Whitslaid," where there is an old Border Keep. There are very ancient references to Whitslaid.

Beyond can be seen the farm of Boon.

Also on the right, and between the road and the Leader, stands "St. Leonards"—the Hospital of St. Leonards—which the Club visited some years ago, and found on lintels some interesting inscriptions. Since then an addition has been made to the house.

After passing "St. Leonards," a view is got of the top of Thirlestane Castle, and of the Burgh of Lauder, and the Lammermoors to the north.

Then, on the right, the "Barns"—Lauder Barns—is passed, and the cottages, a field's breadth distance, are known as the "Waulk Mill."

On crossing the bridge, just before reaching the old Toll House, "Stoneyford," you pass into the territory of the Burgh of Lauder.

The road to Duns leads off from the right.

Side entrance to Thirlestane Castle on the right; Home farm and Overseer's house on left.

Lauder, formerly a walled town, is entered at the "East Port." Left and right roads lead off, which pass round the town, outside the walls.

Lauder is passed through, but the objects of interest are too numerous for mention in an Itinerary.

The town is left at the "West Port," and there the external roads, used for passage when the gates were closed, are again seen; and on the left side, projecting from the gable of the cottage, where the back road enters, may be seen a portion of the *old town wall*.

After leaving the town the telegraph line will be seen, which indicates the road to Stow.

The road to be followed is the Great Edinburgh Road, which passes over Soutra Hill. In former days it was the favourite road between Edinburgh and London, and twelve coaches passed through Lauder daily.

At the junction of the Stow and Edinburgh roads is "Loanside House," and next it the "Anchorage," with a Public Bowling Green behind, then "Loanend Cottage," all on the left.

On the right are "Waterloo Place" and "Harryburn House."

The next house on the left is Lord Lauderdale's Forester's Cottage, and on the right the Western Lodge.

Then comes an old Toll House, "Midburn"; the road going off at right angles to the left leads to "Trabrown," an ancient barony, and on the same side will be seen "Pilmuir," on which there is a Camp called "Blackchester." The ground is in plantation, and there is a gamekeeper's house in the plantation, which will enable any one to identify the place.

Looking to the right you see, on the furthest hill, a wood, called "Edgarhope," where there was, in ancient times, a castle, and where signal fires communicated with Hume and Soltra Edge.

On the round top of the hill called "Dabshood," to the north of the wood, there are the remains of a very large Camp, in the centre of which a monolithic stone was erected on occasion of the marriage of Lady Mary Maitland, now the Countess of Meath.

There is a choice of roads to Addinstone from this point. We go by "Newmills Farm" and "Newbigging Walls Farm." "Huntington Farm" is, to the right, when the end of the cross road is reached.

Up to the right is "Burncastle," where there is a Camp. Next, we reach Lylestone, and thereafter pass Cleekhimin school, and see Longcroft, where there is also a well-marked stone Camp, and then we reach Addinstone, an earthen Camp.

The return will be by Carfraemill, passing "Boghall" on the way; and in front will be seen the "Church and Manse of Channelkirk," at one time known as the mother-church of Childenkirk. Here there is a Camp or Broch (not circular) which should be examined some day.

At Carfraemill the continuation of the road to Edinburgh will be seen; and also a side road, which leads *via* Lammerlaw into East Lothian.

After crossing the bridge near Carfraemill, a road will be seen on the right; this leads to the village of Oxtou.

Passing on, you have the following farms on the right:—"Overhowden," "Collielaw," "Midburn," and "Shielfield," with "Pilmuir" again in view; and on the left "Wiselawmill" and the "Haugh," and "Newmills," which was passed when going; and the road by which the party went is again arrived at.

At Earlston and at Lauder, collections of various objects of local archæological interest will be shown by R. H. Dunn, Esq.; Thomas Scott, Esq., A.R.S.A.; and W. Dickinson, Esq., Longcroft.

APPENDIX II.

On the Injuries done to Gardens by Frost, May 1894. By REV.
DAVID PAUL, LL.D., Roxburgh.

It seems desirable that some account should be preserved of the remarkable series of frosts that occurred in the month of May 1894. On the night following Saturday, the 19th, the thermometer at Roxburgh Manse, protected in the usual manner, and standing 4 feet above the ground, fell to 29°; and another thermometer, unprotected, and standing 2 feet above the ground, fell to 27°. On the afternoon of Sunday, 20th May, which was a very cold, unseasonable day, a heavy shower of hail fell. That night the two thermometers fell to 28·5° and 26° respectively. On the night of the 21st, the readings were 28° and 25°; on the night of the 22nd, 28° and 25·5°; and on the night of the 23rd, 28° and 26°. There were thus, on the five successive nights, 18·5 degrees of frost recorded on the protected and more elevated thermometer, and 30·5 degrees on the lower and unprotected one. It is not an unusual thing to have a frosty night in May, even in the end of May, but a succession of five frosty nights, and that, too, after the middle of the month, has not happened, at least, for a great many years, and must be of the rarest occurrence. The Saturday and Sunday were both cold days, the max. readings of the thermometer being only 46° and 49°; but on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the sun shone out brightly, and the max. readings rose to 55°, 59°, and 60°.

As was to be expected, the damage done to vegetation has been very great. I shall only record what has happened here at Roxburgh. Potatoes in the garden have been completely blackened, and those that were 6 inches high, or more, have sustained injury from which they can only partially recover. The Gooseberry crop is much injured; the berries are whitened and shrivelled, and fall off at a touch, so that I do not expect to have more than half a crop. Currants, both red and black, will not now yield anything like what they would otherwise have done, except on trees nailed to the wall. Strawberries have suffered very severely; in almost all the expanded blossoms, and even in the unexpanded, the carpels are blackened and killed, and the crop must be a failure, except in the case of the later kinds. One cannot speak positively with regard to the promise of Apples or of Damsons, but it is almost certain that the produce will be very small. Pears and Plums both being well set before the frost came on, do not appear to be injured. The young shoots of Peas have not escaped, nor those of Ivy and Beech, nor the flowers of the Ash.

In the herbaceous border a great many plants have been blighted and injured, both in leaves and bloom. They certainly have not suffered so much, at this time of the year, for a quarter of a century. The advanced state of vegetation, at the time, made the frost more

destructive. *Dielytra spectabilis* and *Polygonum cuspidatum* have had to be cut down to the ground. *Rogersia Podophylla*, *Tricyrtis hirta*, and *Stylophorum diphyllum* look as if they had been scorched. Even such a hardy plant as *Aster cordifolius* is injured, and so are *Lilium giganteum*, *Primula Japonica*, *Dimorphanthus Manchuricus*, etc. Among Ferns have suffered *Allosorus crispus*, *Polystichum angulare*, *Struthiopteris Pennsylvanica*, and *Polypodium alpestre*.

COCKBURNSPATH, (27th June 1894.)

IN choosing Cockburnspath for its Second meeting, the Club had the gratification of visiting our highly esteemed Honorary Secretary.

Although rich in scenes of natural beauty, memorable for the historic associations wedded to its ruinous strongholds, interesting in its varied botany, Cockburnspath is especially celebrated for its geological phenomena. It is the Mecca of Scottish geologists. Playfair, in his "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," recalls the famous interview in which Hutton, with marvellous eloquence, expounded to him and Sir James Hall, at Siccar Point, the various proofs of his Theory of the Earth which revolutionised the Science of Geology.

But, as has been said, additional interest lent its charm to this gathering. As Dr Hardy had been forbidden to accompany us last year in our peregrinations, the Club recognised it to be its grateful privilege to undertake a pilgrimage, this year, to him in his native heath.

Amongst the members present were—Rev. George Gunn, President; Dr Hardy, Secretary; Revs. D. Paul, LL.D., Roxburgh; J. Hunter, F.S.A. Scot., Cockburnspath; Ambrose Jones, Stannington; Messrs R. G. Bolam, Berwick-on-Tweed; Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E., and Mrs Richardson, Gattonside House; R. Romanes, F.S.A. Scot., Harryburn, Lauder; J. Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot., G. Hunter, G. Fortune, and Johannes Albe, Duns; John Wilson, Chapelhill; Andrew Waugh, Hawick; F. Muirhead, Paxton; Dr Stuart, Chirnside; Dr R. Shirra Gibb, Boon, Lauder; J. P. Simpson, J. L. Newbiggin, W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., and W. R. Hindmarsh, Alnwick; Captain J. F. Macpherson, and George Veitch, Northern Club, Edinburgh; E. J. Wilson, Bolton; James Thomson, Shawdon;

Francis Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Galashiels; Charles Rae and Mrs Rae, Cleithaugh, Jedburgh; G. Hardy, Oldcambus East Mains; James Hood, Linnhead; G. Murray Wilson, Kilmeny, Hawick; Mr C. O. Murray, London, etc.

The party was divided into two companies. The one walked along the line of the cliffs to visit the Castle Dykes Camp. It was found to be little more than a site, a vestige of military occupation, and only exists now as a Place-Name. It was entire between 40 and 50 years ago. More recently, in an adjoining field, several long graves, with skeletons laid at full length (some of them "head and tail") within, and covered by slabs of sandstone, have been impinged upon by deep cultivation. Two of the crania were submitted to Professor Rolleston, who declared that they had belonged to a Teutonic race. It was not unlikely an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery of the Christian period, like the one on Springfield farm, near Oldhamstocks. Castle Dykes is also the name of the field between Dunglass Mill and Billsdean.

Under the guidance of Mr James Hood, the other party descended under the cliff of the Ramsheuch Bay. There, conspicuous on a gravelly beach on the verge of the sea, was a glorious display of the Horned Poppy, *Glaucium luteum*. Careful searchers amongst the botanists could not find the rare *Carex extensa*, though our zealous Secretary has since obtained fresh specimens of it from this locality, which he first recorded. Growing near were *Sonchus asper* (Hoffm), *Carduus tenuiflorus* (Curt.), *Arenaria peploides* (L.), and *Senecio viscosus* (L.) In a little marsh, a small distance off, were quantities of *Carex vulpina*. *Oenanthe crocata* (L.) was also observed near at hand. We clambered along the shore at the base of a fine section of Calciforous Sandstone Rocks, which, along with the geology of the route, has been carefully described by Mr Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E. Dr Hardy also states that the geology of Dunglass Dean and of the coast of Berwickshire, eastward to Siccar Point, with notices of its fossils, has already been described by Mr George Tate, in 1853, Club's Proc., III., pp. 131-136. The meeting of that year was held at Cockburnspath, 18th June. He has left fuller notices and sections of that part of the coast in his MSS. The sandstones and the shales containing concretions of clay-iron ore and limestones, noticed during the walk, are of

the Carboniferous series, lying upon and dipping away from the Silurian strata of the Lammermuirs. After passing the picturesque mill and old bridge of Dunglass Burn, strongly guarded by broken, rocky, tree-clad heights, large bushes of *Hippophaë Rhamnoides* (L.), the Sea Buckthorn, were seen on the sandhills. In the S.E. of England, where alone the plant is thought to be truly wild, it grows only 18 inches high. Here it grew from 4 to 5 feet high.

Near this point those traversing the ridge of the rocks had pointed out to them the situation of the long graves of a Teutonic race, in the adjoining fields.

The hamlet of Billsdean, almost hid from view by the surrounding heights, excited much remark. It was the birthplace of Dr Hardy. The far-reaching woods surrounding Penmanshiel House were seen towards the S.E., where, for 19 years, the editing of our Transactions had been so faithfully overtaken by him. Apparently midway were the ruins of St. Helen's Church and the West Mains of Oldcambus, also closely associated with his life. These names recalling a lifetime of devoted service to our Club, will always lay an arrest on our sympathies.

Following the fortunes of the party on the shore, we find ourselves crossing Dunglass Burn into Haddingtonshire, and are walking at the foot of cliffs, which show a succession of sandstones and shales, similar to those already mentioned. Here one of our members gathered a fragment of *Stigmaria*, but our time did not permit of a closer examination of the fossiliferous capabilities of that stretch of the coast. This is the less to be regretted, as Dr Goodchild of the Scottish Survey has promised a list of the fossils found in the vicinity. Some jaspers were also gathered, and the spots on the banks where "Keel" or red-ruddle, with which sheep are marked, is to be obtained were pointed out. Here, but nearer Billsdean, was also seen the "Ballabus Rock," described by Dr Hardy in his report of the Club's former visit, in Vol. VII. of the Proceedings, and said to be popularly corrupted from the "Alabaster Rock," a term given to it as the result of the petrifying property of the streams which here flow over the cliffs and banks.

Here the bold precipitous character of the rocky coast presented some striking scenes. A magnificent insulated cliff,

bored through by the billows, and a towering rock locally called "Stand-a-laney," the finest of three such masses,* form some of the wonders of the south-east coast of Scotland. Nor can we overlook the enjoyment which the familiar Martin gave us, as we saw its nests in the snug crevices of these precipitous cliffs.

We at length reached Innerwick Castle, which is an old seat of the Stewarts, but which passed into the possession of the Hamiltons. Its venerable ruin stands on a steep eminence overhanging a rocky glen, through which flows Thornton Burn. It was evidently an ancient strength of considerable importance. Grose gives a drawing of it in his *Antiquities*. On the opposite height, within striking distance, anciently stood Thornton Castle, a stronghold of Lord Home. The lands hereabouts were thought by James V., in 1537, to be so "commodious" to him that he arranged they should be exchanged for thirty husbandlands in feu of Fishwick, with fishings, etc. The agreement, however, does not appear ever to have been carried out. Both these fortresses were dismantled by Protector Somerset in 1544, and the following quaint account of it, by Patten, has been handed to me by Dr Hardy.

"While a body of miners were left to blow up the walls of Dunglas Castle, the Army marched on at a distance of a mile and a half northward, and arrived at two pyles or holdes, Thornton and Anderwike, set both on craggy foundations, and divided a stone's cast asunder by a deep gut, wherein ran a little river. Thornton belonged to the Lord Hume, and was kept then by one Tom Trotter; whereunto my Lord's Grace overnight for summons sent Somerset, his herald, toward whom iiii or v of his captain's prikkers with their gaddes ready charged did right hastily direct their course, but Trotter both honestly defended the herald and sharply rebuked his men; and said for the summons he would come speak with my Lord's Grace himself; notwithstanding he came not, but straight locked up about sixteen poor souls, like the soldiers of Dunglas, fast within the house, took the keys with him, and commanding them they should defend the house and tarry within (as they could not get out) till his return, which should be on the morrow, with munition and relief, he with his prikkers prikt quite his ways. Anderwick pertained to the Lord of Hambleton (Hamilton) and was kept by his son and heir (whom of custom they call the Master of Hamilton) and an viii more with him, gentlemen for the most part, as we heard say. My Lord's Grace, at his coming nigh,

* The "Dove Rocks" of Forrest's Map.

sent unto both these pyles, which upon summons, refusing to surrender, were straight assailed; Thornton, by battery of iiii of our great pieces of ordnance, and certain of Sir Peter Mewtus hakbutteres to watch the loopholes and windows on all sides, and Anderwick by a sort of the same hakbutteres alone, who so well bestarred them that when these keepers had rammed up their outer doors, clayed and stopped up their stairs within, and kept themselves aloft for defence of their house about their battlements, the hakbutteres gat in, and fyred them underneath, whereby being greatly troubled with smoke and smother, and brought in desperation of defence, they called pitifully over the walls to my Lord's Grace for mercy; who notwithstanding their great obstinacy, and the ensample other of the enemies might have had by their punishment, of his noble generositie, and by these words, making half excuse for them (men may sometimes do that hastily in a jere, whereof after, they may soon repent them) did take them to grace and therefore sent one straight to them. But ere the messenger came, the hakbutteres had got ten up to them, and killed eight of them aloft; one leapt over the walls, and running more than a furlong after, was slain without in a water.*

"All this while, at Thornton, our assault and their defence was stoutly continued; but well perceiving, how, on the one side, they were battered, mined on the other, kept in with hakbutteres round about, and some of our men within also, occupying all the house under them (for they had likewise stopt up themselves in the highest of their house) and so to do nothing inward or outward, neither by shooting of base (whereof they had but one or two) nor tumbling of stones (the things of their chief annoyance whereby they might be able any while to resist power, or save themselves), they plucked in a banner that afore they had set out in defiance, and put out over the walls a white linen clout tied on a stick's end, crying all with one tune for mercy; but having answer by the whole voice of the assailers, they were traitors and it was too late, they plucked in their stick and stuck up the banner of defiance again, shot of hurled stones, and did what else they could, with great courage of their side, and little hurt of ours. Yet, then, after being assured by our earnesty that we had vowed the winning of their hold before our departure, and then that their obstinacy could deserve no less than death, plucked in their banner once again, and cried upon mercie; and being generally answered, 'Nay, nay, look never for it, for ye are arrant traitors'; then made they a petition, that if they should needs die, yet that my Lord's Grace would be so good to them as they might be hanged, whereby they might somewhat reconcile themselves to Godward, and not die in malice with so great danger of their souls; a policy sure, in my mind, though but of gross heddes, yet of a fine device. Sir Miles Patrick being nigh about this pyle at this time, and spyng one in a red doublet did guess he should be an Englishman,

* The window facing the east, where he leapt out, is still shown.

and therefore came and furthered this petition to my Lord's Grace, the rather, which then took effect. They came and humbled themselves to His Grace, whereupon, without more hurt, they were commanded to the provost marshal. It is somewhat here to consider, I know not whether the destiny or hap of man's life, the more worthy men, the less offenders, and more in the judge's grace, were slain; and the beggars the obstinate rebels that deserved nought but cruelty, were saved. To say on now, the house was soon after so blown with powder that more than one half fell straight down to rubbish and dust; the rest stood all to be shaken with riftes and chynkes. Anderwick was burned, and all the houses of office, and stacks of corn about them both. While this was thus in hand, my Lord's Grace, in turning but about, saw the fall of Dunglas, which likewise was undermined and blown with powder."

In the immediate vicinity, or on the ruins themselves, were collected specimens of *Parietaria officinalis* (L.), *Symphytum tuberosum*, *Anchusa sempervirens*, and *Linaria vulgaris*. In the pellucid wayside stream grew the Brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*, while its moist sides were verdant with the imbricate patches of *Jungermannia epiphylla*. Near the footpath much of *Stellaria holostea*, *Galium urbanum*, *Sanicula Europæa*, *Geranium sylvaticum*, etc., grew. There were some fine Ferns in the dean, and many Hawthorn and Elder bushes. The Ash trees had been planted. At a little distance off, Dr Paul found *Filago Germanica* (L.), and a plant of *Trapopogon pratense* (L.), var. *minor*, covered with the White Rust, *Cystopus cubicus* (Str.) The Wild Bees seen were *Bombus Muscorum*, var. *Beckwithella*, on White Dead Nettle; and *Bombus lucorum* and *B. pratorum* were very active on the *Anchusa* blossoms. The ruins are kept in good repair, and the rents in the walls have been recently cemented. Part of the Castle has been built out of stones that were quarried to form the ditch. Thornton Castle is obliterated, being represented by a few stones scattered in the field.

Leaving "the mouldering halls of barons bold," we walked through the field to Edincain's Bridge. Here again I avail myself of notes which the Secretary had prepared to read to the Club.

EDINCAIN'S BRIDGE.

Probably a small pack-horse bridge, to which the people have attached a myth, by an attempt to solve the etymology of the word. It is said a King Edward strayed from his

army, and a quest was made for him, lest he should fall into the brook, which is probably steppable, and the searchers at last heard him calling "Edward kens the brig." Thereafter it was known as "Edwin or Edwardkens Brig!" These small bridges were common along the coast, on the rapid running and readily flooded streams, for the passage of traffic. There were four or five on the Pease Burn, one or two at the Mill, one still standing above the Tower Castle, called Wallace's Brig, and Queen Mary's Brig; another at the head of the Tower Dean, called the "Parket Brig," being the passage from Cockburnspath Park to Ewieside; another one further up, also on a passage to Ewieside, called Stockbridge, being of wood; and another at Foulfordlees, on a road leading to Duns and Monynut, near a dangerous ford. There would probably be one near Dunglass Mill, superseded by a more recent, but very primitive looking structure, at the bottom of Dunglass Peathes or Paths, whence the name of the farm-stead of Pathhead, which stood near the head of it. The modern steading occupies the site of Helenstead, so named from Lady Helen Hall. This road, which went across Billsdean Burn, where there is a bridge near the school, and then passed behind the smithy, was continued by what is now the modern turnpike to Dunbar. The erection of Dunglass and Billsdean Bridges carried the road along on a higher level.

In Sir John Sinclair's "Statistical Account," (vol. 3), contributed by the Rev. Mr John Harvie, Edinburgh, 1791, and very superficially written, we learn that in the parish of Innerwick there are two very beautiful tumuli, on the top of which have been burial places. Near one of them is a bridge of one arch, commonly called Ederkin, said to be a corruption for King Edward, who is supposed to have built it.—(I. p. 124-125.)

In the New Statistical Account—Parish of Innerwick account drawn up by the Rev. Alex. S. Patterson:—it is said, "A little to the south of Innerwick Castle, 1836, on the right of the Oldhamstocks road, slight remains are still visible of a structure, removed some years ago, called *Edinken's Bridge*—a name that has been traced, by conjecture or tradition, to Edwin, King of Northumbria. In a notification, issued at the beginning of the 18th century, by William Nisbet of Dirleton, as recorded in the Kirk Session books, the edifice is

called the Bridge of Edincain—a name which almost exactly coincides with the present one of Edinken's Bridge. In the course of the succeeding century, however, it is called, in the parochial registers, *King Edward's Bridge*; and in the former Statistical Report of the parish, it bears the name of Edirkens, actually, however, Edirkin, which is there traced to that, not of *Edwin*, but of *Edward*. Near this bridge there stood, some years ago, four large stones, such as might be supposed to indicate a burial-place of some distinguished person. These were removed a considerable time ago; but last year (1835) the place where they stood was identified from a subterranean examination instituted at the spot. Besides a few small stones, which were found at the depth of 4 feet—not enclosed, however, in any kind of coffin—a large urn was discovered, surrounded with black ashes, and containing a quantity of bones, very white and apparently burned. Among them was a small under-jaw, as if of a female or young person. The urn, when found, was inverted, and its situation was quite shallow." Then follow some more conjectures about the names Edwin and Edward—p. 242. Several stone coffins have been met with in the parish. Two of these, enclosing a ring and part of a sword, were found some years ago on the farm of Skateraw. There has been preserved a pretty little vase, found on another of the farms. The writer conjectured that they were "probably the remains of bloody warfare"—p. 243. The ring, etc., have been recently acquired, by purchase, by the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, from a descendant of a former tenant of *Skateraw*, which is spelled in a singular manner to avoid the real name apparently. The real *Skateraw* was a fishing station; the houses, as usual, being built in a row. Three standing stones are marked at Thornton Mains, on the left hand of Oldhamstocks Road, a road leading to within a short distance of Branxton. (Forrest's Map. 1799.)* A bridge crosses the burn between it and Thornton. A linn is to west of it.

There had been more bridges than one here. The original Edinken's bridge was, as reported, demolished by one of the farmers, to stop a public footpath that crossed one of the

* See fuller account of this Skateraw find, Club's Hist., Vol. xiv., p. 396.

fields on his farm. But the members of the Club found another bridle-road bridge here, crossing Thornton burn on a level with the surface at the two ends. It was mostly constructed of sandstone. The rough arch that spans the burn lies low down beneath the cope, and resembles an old one of similar structure, still remaining at the foot of Billsdean burn.

The farm village of Thornton lies in a hollow, under a steep bank, by the side of the burn. Some of the gardens have been scooped out of the banks above. There is much Wormwood visible about them; a distinguishing mark of old hamlets. It is farmed from Thornton-loch.

After gaining the height on which stands Branxton, a place with an extensive view, the aspect of the surface to the N.E. is remarkably diversified by heights and hollows. Passing down a lane margined with broom, then in full blossom, the Oldhamstocks road, with its fine hedges, is joined.

By and bye our homeward way brought us to Dunglass. It is unnecessary to describe it at length here, as Records of previous visits of the Club to these grounds will be found in Vol. VII., p. 187, and Vol. VIII., p. 409; while at p. 480 may be read Dr Hardy's Paper "On the Border Family of Papedy of Ancroft, Dunglas, Manderston, and Berwick."

With the permission of Sir Basil Hall, a visit was rapidly made to the old Collegiate Church of Dunglass, which stands quite close to the Mansion House. It is a Collegiate Church, which was built in the cruciform style, somewhere during the latter half of the fifteenth century. The structure is ruinous.

In Dunglass Dean the following plants were gathered or observed. *Lamium galeobdolon* (Crantz), *Anagallis arvensis* (L.), *Gnaphalium uliginosum* (L.), *Papaver Argemone* (L.), *Sanicula Europæa* (L.), and also, as a planted shrub, the yellow flowered *Buddlea globosa*. Ferns were growing in great luxuriance. Large plants of *Scolopendrium vulgare* were seen on the Calcareous Sandstone banks in the ravine. *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum* was growing on the walls of the church and Thornton Bridge, and *A. Trichomanes* on Thornton Bridge.

Leaving Dunglass, we returned to Cockburnspath by a footpath, locally known as the "Eild Bauks or Baulks." This grass field, Dr Hardy says, had originally been cultivated, as it still shows, on the ridge and bauk system; and preserves

its Anglo-Saxon name, "Auld" or "Aud," and is one of the genuine remains of the Teutonic settlers here. "Eild," old, Douglas, A.S. eald, Jamieson. Eld, var. Yld A.S. age, Bosworth. It used to be the cow pasture of the householders of Cockburnspath, who could keep a cow.

Mr Ferguson has kindly sent me a list of the Birds seen in the course of our walk. It is interesting, if it is not extensive.

Saxicola Oenanthe—Wheatear.

Anthus obscurus—Rock Pipit.

Pratincola Rubetra—Whinchat, near Thornton Bridge.

Linota cannabina—Linnnet.

Emberiza miliaria—Common Bunting.

Parus Britannicus—Cole Tit.

Motacilla lugubris—Pied Wagtail.

Sylvia cinerea—White Throat.

Phylloscopus Trochilus—Willow Wren.

Hirundo riparia—Sand Martin.

Hirundo urbica—Common Martin, which nests on the cliffs along the coast.

Larus argentatus—Herring Gull.

Larus ridibundus—Black-headed Gull, nests in marshes on Coldingham Moor, but these Gulls at Dunglass came from more inland country than Coldingham Moss.

Hematopus ostralegus—Oyster Catcher, seen in small parties on the coast beyond Billsdean, as far as Redheugh, and is understood to breed near the mouth of the Tyne, to the west of Belhaven.

Ægialitis hiaticulus, or the Ringed Plover, which breeds near Thornton-loch, was not seen.

Mr Ferguson also mentioned a circumstance of considerable ornithological interest, which he had himself observed. He narrated that though there is no record of the *Dendrocopus major*, (the Great Spotted Woodpecker), having bred in Scotland for upwards of a century, or ever in Berwickshire, yet it had bred in Duns Castle woods this year.* The nest was discovered by a workman, about the beginning of the second week of June, in a decaying Ash tree of comparatively

* It has also bred in a strip of wood between the Tower farm and the Pease dean.

small size, which had been broken across some 25 feet above the ground. The entrance to the nesting hole was within a foot of the top of the stump, and was almost perfectly round, and of a size just sufficient to admit the bird. Mr Ferguson watched the nest for more than an hour on 11th June, and saw the female enter and leave the nest. The male was flying about near, but appeared to be much shyer than his mate, and could not be so well observed. The keeper informed him that it had been seen in the woods for several successive seasons, and he has no doubt they have bred each year, but the nest was never discovered till now.

After dinner at the inn, the President acknowledged the services rendered to the Club by Mr Hood and Mr Richardson, and Rev. J. Hunter. With the special sanction of the Club, whilst proposing the Toast of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, he made a direct personal reference to the presence of the Secretary during the day, after his prolonged absence. Having congratulated him upon his recovery, the President stated that had it not been for the individual work and the wise enthusiasm of their indefatigable and esteemed Secretary, the Club could scarcely have maintained its proud position as the Premier Field Club in Scotland. Dr Hardy had been a contributor to the Transactions from the first volume.

Thereafter the following gentlemen were proposed as members of the Club:—Colonel Charles Hope, Cowdenknowes; John Wilkie Weddell, Lauder Barns; Francis Lynn, F.S.A., Galashiels; and William Rae MacDonald, F.S.A., Forres Road, Edinburgh.

Specimens of the Glowworm were exhibited by Mr Thomson, Shawdon, from that place; and of some gravel, fused by lightning during a thunderstorm, last July, 1882, at Chapel Hill, by Mr Wilson, and described in Vol. x., 200-1, of the Transactions. The Rev. J. Hunter also brought some fossils—*Productus*, *Sphenopteris*, etc., which had been collected by him and the Secretary.

Dr Stuart showed select specimens of the following plants and flowers, which were greatly admired:—*Veronica saxatilis* var. *Stuarti*, *Androsace Leichtleni*, *Erigeron Californicum*, *Chrysogonum Virginianum*, *Rosa Hibernica* (from Galway); *Astragalus Hypoglottis Alb.*, the new rayless *Viola* (raised by Dr Stuart in 1894), *Polemonium humile*, and *Lathyrus Drummondii*.

The Rev. Dr Paul, Roxburgh, also exhibited as follows:—*Anemone sulphurea*, *Allium Moly*, *Thalictrum roseum*, *Aconitum Septentrionale*, *Lychnis Viscaria flore pleno*, *Saxifraga Macnabiana*, *Oxalis versicolor*, Red Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Cystopteris montana*, and *Polypodium Robertianum*.

SPINDLESTONE AND BAMBURGH.

THE THIRD MEETING of the year was fixed for the 25th July, at Belford. Our objects were to view the Camps on Easington, Chesterhill, and Spindleston, to botanise generally, and make a hasty visit to Bamburgh Castle. But the dreary drip of a persistent rain superseded the proverbial Club weather, and rendered imperative some change of plan.

On the advice of Mr Hindmarsh, F.L.S., under whose popular guidance the excursion had been organised, it was determined to confine ourselves to a more detailed examination of the Church and Castle of Bamburgh.

There were forty members and friends present, and amongst them were the Rev. George Gunn, President; Messrs W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Thomas Cook, J. L. Newbigin, James Heatley, and G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Rev. Messrs John Walker, Whalton; Ambrose Jones, Stannington; James Steele, Heworth; and John W. Oman, Alnwick; Messrs R. G. A. Hutchinson, Bamburgh; John Hogg, Quixwood; Dr Stuart, Chirnside; Dr Watson, Whittingham; Andrew Thompson, Glanton; Robert Huggup, Hedgeley; Cuthbert E. Carr, Low Hedgeley; J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; M. H. Dand, Hauxley; James Hall, Wooler; Ralph G. Huggup, Gloster Hill; Robert Carr, Allerdean, Norham; J. Ferguson, Duns; Archibald M. Dunlop, Ashkirk; John Dunlop, Lanark; Capt. J. F. Macpherson, Edinburgh; J. Hood, Linnhead; Francis Lynn, Galashiels; G. Murray Wilson, Hawick; Alexander Bowie, Canonbie; James Tait, Belford; William Maddan and T. B. Short, Berwick; James Thomson, Shawdon. Amongst the guests were the Rev. H. F. Long, Canon of Newcastle and Vicar of Bamburgh, and Mr W. C. Good, The Schoolhouse, Bamburgh.

On account of the overhanging clouds, the landscape offered few points of interest during the drive from Belford Station

to Bamburgh. Several members had visited the Camps in the vicinity, on the evening before this meeting, and they reported that the Easington, Chesterhill, and Spindleston Camps are situated on low hills, with steeper side and rocks towards the W. or S.W. They are oval in form, occupying about an acre of ground, and were probably occupied by the Romans as well as the Britons.

On passing Budle sands, a courteous member recalled their association with the local legend of the Laidley or Loathly Worm, said to have been thrown into a poetic form by Duncan Frasier, (1320), the Cheviot Bard; but which Mr Cadwallader J. Bates pronounces "a stupid fabrication of last century."* Before leaving Budle, we wished good luck to our fellow-member, Major Browne, in his enterprising experiment of Oyster culture there.

At Waren Mouth, attention was drawn to the Port which once existed, and of which the New County History says that "the very recollection of its existence has now vanished from the inhabitants of the district." Mr Hindmarsh, from the results of personal enquiry, assures me that this statement is incorrect. The Port of Waren seems to have been used up to 1881. From information afforded by Mr Short, (the present tenant of the Mills), Mr Philip Nairn, (the occupier from 1822 to 1856), employed six vessels trading to and from the port, and kept a steam tug to tow them in and out. He imported wheat and other Baltic produce, and also brought the former from other parts of the coast. Large quantities of flour, barley, and oats were sent out in these vessels; and no doubt before the construction of railways the position of Waren Mills possessed great natural advantages. From 1858 shipping was carried on—but to a less extent—in both wheat and oil seeds, and the *Flora* drawing 10 feet of water, and with a cargo of 700 quarters direct from Dantzic in December 1881, was the last vessel to enter the port.

It was not long before we entered Bamburgh by the Pilgrim Road. The sanctity of the shrine at Holy Island, Lindisfarne, invited troops of pilgrims in former days, and the annoyances and perils of the pilgrimage were reduced here to a minimum by local piety, which maintained an excellent road.

* Dr Hardy's description in Proceedings, Vol. vi., p. 297.

Mr Hindmarsh hastened the arrangements for receiving us at the Castle, leaving Mr Hodgson of Warkworth to interview Canon Long, and obtain the necessary permission to visit the sacred precincts of the Church. Canon Long considerably proposed to show us the building himself. This has already been described in Vol. VI., p. 325, of our Proceedings, by the Rev. W. Darnell, the predecessor and brother-in-law of Canon Long. In its architectural arrangements and historic associations, the Church presents many singular features. To St. Aidan the erection of the first or wooden church is attributed, which was superseded in due time by a Saxon or Norman building in stone. Hereafter the Chapel and relic chamber which form the present Crypt, were built perhaps by the Augustinian Monks, who had formed a settlement at the present "Hall" near the Church. In a zeal for Church extension, the existing Chancel, 62 feet long, was constructed from 1210-1220, to take the place of the former chancel, which was used as a conventual church, leaving the nave and other parts for parochial use. The oldest parts are the chancel and transept arches, dating from 1150-1160, and the western arches which support the Tower about 1170. Then about 1260 were reared the Transepts, Chantries, and South Aisle with its second door, where the priests entered and formed their procession. Canon Long drew attention to the flat roofing, and explained that efforts were being made to renovate the building and heighten the roof to the original pitch, as indicated above some of the beautiful arches. The whole length of the church is 158 feet. Much interest was taken in the window in the North wall, which was locally called the Leper's window, and in the aperture. These were apparently designed for administering the Sacrament to the Lepers at feast days. On ordinary occasions they would not require to worship with the congregation, as there would be a chapel for their exclusive use attached to the Hospital, which stood near the Castle slope. Other opinions were expressed that instead of a Leper's window, it was a Lychnoscope through which penitents might observe the altar. Canon Long also directed attention to the Hagioscope on the S. of the chancel arch, which afforded a similar privilege to worshippers within the church.

Whilst speaking of the present observance of St. Aidan's Feast, Canon Long used the expressive phrase in current use of "St. Aidan's Rest," and pointed out the sun dial which indicated

the foundation, 31st August, (old style), when St. Aidan died, and when the sun at rising would then strike the pointer. The parishioners at present observed the 31st August, but which, allowing for the old style, should be the 11th September or thereabouts.

Many members of the Club regretted the present disrepair of Grace Darling's tomb. The churchyard once extended across the road, and included part of the plantation, which is nearly 70 years old.

The present village is all that is left of an ancient town once clustering around the Castle, and extending some distance inland. According to Canon Long, it does not occupy exactly the site of the ancient town, and he mentioned, in proof, that the "Roman Way" led thence to the Church. It appears also to have been the highway to the encampment at Spindleston.

It is convenient to mention here that, after dinner, Canon Long invited the Club to continue its explorations to the ruins of a second and later monastery—that of the Preaching Friars. The fragment of building is part of the east chancel wall, from which an arched window sprang. Near this also was the site of the Bastle or Bastile, a square tower for defence, and probably somewhat similar, Canon Long thought, to the structure belonging to the Augustinian Monastery, at the S. side of the churchyard wall.

The Castle Hill is a huge pile of basaltic rock, which forms quite a natural fortress. Short references to its history are frequent in our Proceedings. The Club visited Bamburgh on 21st June 1854, 20th June 1855, 25th August 1864, and 27th June 1872.

Recently Mr Cadwallader J. Bates, one of our members, has described the Castle in the *Border Holds of Northumberland*, Parts 34 and 38 of *Archæologia Aeliana*, the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle.

Our visit to-day was specially instructive, as a narrative of its history had been prepared for us by our co-member, Mr R. G. A. Hutchinson, who is also the Resident Agent for the Crewe Trustees.

Through the courtesy of Lord Armstrong and of Dr Hodgkin, who occupies the keep, the Club made a complete investigation of the Castle. The courtyard and walls, the great kitchen, with its ventilating shafts over the arches of the chimney,

pantries and larder, the king's hall, and other rooms were inspected with interest. In the keep, the court room with its portraits and tapestry, the armoury and entrance hall with the various equipments, that had found a resting place there, were all seen. The library with its rare books was opened to us by Canon Long. Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, purchased the Castle and property from the Fosters in 1704, and he left it to charitable purposes in 1720. His trustees commenced to restore it in 1757, and fitted it with schools, surgery, library, etc.

Mr Hutchinson informed us farther that Lord Armstrong had recently purchased the Castle from the Crewe Trustees, intending to restore it to its original proportions, and to endow it for charitable purposes. Whatever constructions Lord Armstrong required to add or take down, would be so managed as to interfere as little as possible with old work.

Canon Long showed us the site of an ancient burial-ground, about 300 yards S.E. of the Great Gate, the existence of which had been revealed by strong westerly winds in 1817. He expected that, if excavations were judiciously made in its vicinity, some interesting relics would be found amongst the debris that had been deposited there during the restorations of 1773.

After dinner the thanks of the Club were cordially given to Lord Armstrong and Dr Hodgkin and Major Browne for permitting us to visit their properties; to the vicar, Canon Long, for his masterly account of the Church, to Mr Hutchinson for his able guidance of the Club through the history and archæology of the Castle, and to Mr Hindmarsh for his genial superintendence of our outing. Upon his motion, also a special vote of congratulation, to Major Browne of Callaly Castle, was cordially adopted upon the occasion of his son's marriage.

Thereafter the following gentlemen were nominated for election as members of the Club:—The Rev. Henry Frederick Long, M.A., Canon of Newcastle and Vicar of Bamburgh; Rev. Adam Wilkinson, Felton, Acklington; Messrs James Ferguson, Bailiffgate, Alnwick; Alexander Nisbet McDougal, Duns; and Henry Thomas Morton of Twizell, Belford.

The President thereafter intimated an apology for absence from Dr Hardy, and laid on the table Dr Hardy's list of

the plants collected by him or by the Club at former visits, and intimated that his list of the Lichens and Coleoptera will appear in the Proceedings when there is opportunity.

It was also intimated that a local botanist, Mr W. G. Good, was present with a herbarium of local plants, which was afterwards carefully examined.

Mr Ralph G. Huggup exhibited a Dagger and Bronze Buckle, which had been dug up in the Inner Farne Island between 1835 and 1850, during some excavations in what was locally known as the Grave of the Seven Vikings. These are described and figured in Club's Hist., 1893, pp 398-399, Plate XII.

The President also showed a Coin that had been found in the ruins of Roxburgh Castle in June. It was a French Jeton of the fourteenth century. Such Coins were used to facilitate calculations on a counting board, or were given as presents. The legend is blundered, but seems to be equivalent to—*Obverse*, "Main prudent—entendez, (au compte?)" ; *Reverse*, "Par amour je suis donné." The Coin has been placed in the museum at Kelso.

An example of *Sirex gigas* was sent from Cockburnspath. This Saw-fly is now becoming very common, owing to the number of decaying trees, brought from the woods, and used as firewood about the village and farm steadings.

MORPETH AND BOTHAL.

[This Meeting has been favoured with more than the usual number of original Reports and Papers by competent recounters, which, although lengthy, it is desirable, for their value, to preserve in one series with slight curtailment.]

I.—*Morpeth and Bothal.* By JAMES FERGUSSON, Morpeth.

THE FOURTH MEETING for the year was held at Morpeth for Bothal, on the 29th of August. The Queen's Head Hotel was the headquarters, as it was, with one exception, on former occasions when the Club visited the town. At the "Queen's" and other inns, several members arrived on the previous (Tuesday) afternoon.

The "guide, philosopher, and friend" for the Meeting was the Rev. John Walker, Rector of Whalton, a pretty village and interesting parish, seven miles south-west of Morpeth. He had thoughtfully arranged with Mr T. Matheson, Nurseryman, Oldgate Street, to throw his gardens open for the inspection of members; and also with Mr Edward Hopper, Grocer, etc., Bridge Street, to give them the additional privilege of visiting his extensive ranges of glass-houses.

The morning's muster showed that there were present the Rev. George Gunn, M.A., Stichill, Kelso, President; Rev. John Walker, M.A., The Rectory, Whalton, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Messrs Charles S. Romanes, C.A., Edinburgh; W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnbank, Alnwick; W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Rev. Edwin Jones, Newton Heath, Manchester; Messrs James Fergusson, Morpeth; James Robert Laing, Junr., London; John Cochrane, Galashiels; B. Morton, Sunderland; J. L. Newbigin, Alnwick; Capt. Forbes, R.N., Berwick-on-Tweed; Messrs M. H. Dand, Hauxley Cottage; W. R. Hindmarsh, Crag View, Alnwick; J. T. Carse, Amble; John Turnbull, Galashiels; John Turnbull, Knowe Park, Selkirk; G. B. Anderson, Selkirk; Capt. Norman, R.N., Berwick; Rev. James Steele, Heworth Vicarage; Messrs W. Grant Guthrie, Hawick; George Pigg, Thornhill, Alnwick; G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; John Rosecamp, Shilbottle Colliery; John Cairns, Alnwick; James Thomson, Shawdon; J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; G. Tate, Brotherwick; E. Thew, Birling; A. H. Evans, M.A., Scremerston; Rev. David Paul, LL.D., Roxburgh; R. G. Bolam, Berwick-on-Tweed; and Dr Philip, Morpeth.

On the Tuesday evening several of the members walked through Mr Matheson's Nursery grounds, and did not fail to admire the excellent condition in which they were kept. Since the Club's last visit Mr Matheson has pulled down the old house which was so long the homestead of his father and his great aunt, "Molly Matheson," and has built himself a substantial stone house, in which are to be seen, both externally and internally, some of the best features of the old English Manor House. Mr Matheson and the architect, Mr Boulds, are to be commended for having added such a characteristic example of domestic architecture to the town. Appropriately too, for such a house, Mr Matheson has no small collection of "auld nick-nackets," paintings, prints, etc., of local historical interest.

On the Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning, either before or after breakfast, those present visited Mr Hopper's houses, where they were courteously received by the head gardener, Mr Wood. The range of glass is very extensive, and in the various houses Mr Hopper has a rich collection of plants. Mr Hopper's collection of Orchids is such as to astonish even professional gardeners; they are surprised to find so many valuable specimens of these exotics in a tradesman's garden in a small town like Morpeth. Amid the large number that called for attention, special notice was bestowed upon *Cattleya crispa superba*, which had on it the extraordinary number of twenty-three flowers; *Cattleya Leopoldii* with six blooms; *Cypripedium Harrisianum*; *Cypripedium Chamberlainianum*; *Odontoglossum Uro-Skinnersi* with three spikes; and *Vanda gigantea*, a plant admitted to be the finest of its kind in the north of England. The *Caladiums* were greatly admired, as were also *Dracæna Lindenii*; *Adiantum Farleyense*, the fronds spreading to a diameter of four feet; and *Davallia Fijiensis* extending to five feet. In another section of the glass, *Crotons* in varieties; *Crinum Maori* with two spikes; *Pancratium fragrans* with twelve spikes; and the Orchid, *Laelia Schilleriana*, commanded general observation.

Apostles of *petite culture*, and especially of tree-fruit growing, have come down from the south and eastern counties of England to Northumberland to explain how, under such cultivation, three acres, with or without the cow, can be made to yield a comfortable income for an industrious working man and his family. They have always been answered, by the sturdy Northumbrian gardeners, that the more northern latitude and other physical conditions, some of which are not easy of definition, render a tree-fruit crop in the district the most uncertain of all; and of these risky fruits the Apple bears the palm. It seems that this season affords a very pertinent and practical proof of what has just been stated.

In the report of the Club's fourth meeting for 1880, it is said, "Morpeth is picturesquely placed amid the shelter of a background of trees; closer to it are cultivated fields, market gardens and orchards, and spacious nurseries." Notwithstanding the protection thus provided by nature and art, the orchards are this year almost fruitless. The universal testimony of both market and amateur gardeners is, "Not a single Apple and

very few Pears." Breadths of Gooseberry bushes, growing in the open, have yielded five or six tons instead of thirty; when they grew in an orchard of mixed fruit trees, the crop has been not much short of an average. While Pear and Apple blossom were nipt by the severe frosts of May, the overtopping branches of the trees proved an awning and shelter to the Gooseberry bushes below.

Knowing well the vicissitudes and uncertainties that attend tree-fruit growing in the open in Morpeth and its neighbourhood, Mr Hopper determined to resort to the protection of glass. The members had the pleasure of seeing some results of his experiment, for it can hardly be said to have gone beyond that stage yet. The following Pear trees, growing in 10 inch pots, had as many as sixteen fruits on some of them:—*Louise Bonne*; *Clapp's Favourite*; *Beurre Diel*; *Durdondean*; *Pitmaston Duchess*. These Apple trees, in 9 and 10 inch pots, were equally successful:—*Blenheim Pippin*; *Ribston Pippin*; *Washington*; and *Worcester Pearmain*. It was noticed also that the borders—the garden consists solely of glass-houses, lawns, and borders—were well stocked with herbaceous plants. Mr Fergusson informed the company that Mr F. E. Schofield, Chemist, had, in his garden in Castle Square, quite a noteworthy collection of herbaceous plants, the getting together of which he had made a speciality for years; and that Mr George Brumell, in his grounds at The Willows, had a very interesting rock garden, to which he had recently added a small bog garden.

The start for Bothal was made punctually at ten. At the east end of the town the remains of what was once the Chantry of All Saints were passed. It was a "Maison Dieu" at the north end of the old bridge of two arches, which was wantonly sold by the bailiffs and blasted with gunpowder. It was a picturesque structure of the old narrow type, the roadway and ledges rising in a graceful curve to the middle, which, however, was not over a keystone. The buttresses and middle pier are still standing. The pier is built upon a framework of great oak beams, which are plainly visible. More than once a stage coach went over that bridge into the river. This led to the passing of an Act of Parliament for the erection of the stone bridge a few yards eastward. The site first was chosen by the eminent engineer, Mr Telford, and the plans for it were

by Mr Dobson, architect, Newcastle, who has left his mark in many of the gentlemen's halls in Northumberland, and in the Court House, Morpeth. The bridge was opened in November 1831.

Besides the Chantry of All Saints there were two others, one to the Blessed Virgin, and another to St. Mary Magdalene, all in the same building, which became the Grammar School and a Chapel of ease to the Parish Church. Subsequently they were the Council Chamber and Public Hall; now they are occupied by a soda water manufacturer, a butcher, and a *restaurateur*. At the north end of the stone bridge stands St. George's Presbyterian Church, built in 1860, which occupies the site of "The Lord's Mill." For the mill, which was pulled down to make way for the Church, the design was furnished by Sir John Vanbrugh, Queen Anne's favourite architect, who planned Blenheim, the nation's gift to the great Marlborough; for the erection of which, however, the nation forgot to provide all the funds. The Queen and even the architect paid no inconsiderable amounts themselves. Sir John also designed the best of "The Lord's Mills" at Morpeth. It was identical in style with the Town Hall, for which he supplied the plans. His Town Hall was taken down, but the front of the present one is an exact reproduction, stone for stone of Sir John's facade. He was architect too for

"The Hall
Of lofty Seaton Delaval."

Scarcely had the east end of Howard Terrace been passed till the grounds of Northumberland County Lunatic Asylum were reached on the left. No stranger passing the lodge and entrance gates would ever imagine that they guarded the way to an Asylum for the mentally afflicted. They indicate rather the carriage entrance to a gentleman's hall and grounds. The institution stands on an elevated plateau in the middle of an estate of 99 acres, which was purchased by the county for the purpose. The original building, which was opened in 1859, cost £54,350. Very large sums have since been expended on its enlargement; additions are at present being made, and others, together with costly improvements, are in contemplation. It is supplied with water pumped from an artesian well sunk on the lower ground near the lodge. More than once coal workings, further east, have

threatened to draw off the supply altogether. Within the last few months the sinking of a deeper shaft in the Howburn Colliery, which is just outside the Asylum boundary, rendered it necessary for the Visiting Committee to bore to a greater depth. Fortunately they have been successful in finding more water, and until the same or some other colliery, at a greater depth still, taps their new subterranean spring, they may think themselves safe. It is at best a precarious position for such a public institution to be in. These details were interesting to many, for as ratepayers or County Councillors in Northumberland, they are deeply concerned.

Passing the East Mill, it was noticed that the electric light was installed, through the enterprise of the proprietor, Mr William Davison. The local gas company did not accommodate itself to his needs, he introduced the new light, and now supplies it to the Town Council to light part of the public roads between the mill and the town. Less than a mile from the town the Lady Chapel Wood is reached on the right, from that portion of the east road known as the Quarry or Whorl Bank.

In a ravine to the left is the colliery whose operations threatened to drain off the water supply from the Asylum. A few years ago, while driving a new "drift" into the east side of the ravine, the workmen encountered an old "drift," of which there is no historical record. Following it up they came upon the remains of a sledge of rude construction; two runners roughly bound together, and wholly made of wood. The upper surfaces of the runners were worn in a manner which showed that a circular vessel had been placed upon them. This pointed to the likelihood, may it not be said certainly, that when that "drift" was in use, "pit tubs" were actually "tubs" made of staves and hoops by a cooper, and not oblong boxes as they are at the present day, though still called "tubs." A little way in front of the sledge there was picked up a leather sandal, to the upper surface of which the instep strap was still attached, and on the under surface of which was fixed an iron plate, in shape and size like the shoe of an ass; it was very thin. Further in, the remains of a wooden shovel were found. Tradition says that the Monks of Newminster Abbey, a religious house of importance, which stood west of Morpeth about a quarter of a mile, worked

coal there. They did work sea coal, "*Carbonem Maris*," (see Proceedings Ber. Nat. Club for 1880, p. 259), in more than one place. They had a grant from Robert of Bothal to pasture cows in his pasture of "*Kottingwood*," westward from Holburn, (Chart. De Novo Monasterio, p. 41.) They had also a grant of land from Roger De Merlai the Third to make a road from the Newgate of Morpeth eastward; that led to the Holburn, where they had a right to quarry stone, (Chart. *ib.*, pp. 5 and 6.) These facts do not establish all that tradition says about the Monks and the old coal drift in the Holborn, but they prove that they had not only a hold but a footing there, and all history testifies that they were never inclined to relax or give place.

By this time it was seen that the day was to be one of sunshine and brightness, and it never for a moment belied the promise that it gave. The party therefore entered the Lady Chapel Wood in high spirits, feeling, many of them, that they were about to reap some compensation for the drenchings and disappointments they had experienced at last meeting.

From Morpeth to Bothal by the bee line is only two miles; by the banks of the Wansbeck it is four. The scenery, made up of wood and water—is not Morpeth's motto, "*inter sylvas et flumina habitans*"?—was so peculiarly enchanting, and the points of interest so many and varied, that no one thought or felt he was doing a stretch of quite four miles. The footpath has been made, and it has not; it seems to be kept, and yet it is not. If not at places very passable, it is on that very account all the more natural. There is nothing of the artificial pleasure ground or city park about it, and therefore, to all lovers of nature, the more attractive and enjoyable. Some years ago an attempt was made, by the representatives of the late Duke of Portland, to close the path by building up the stile in the wall and locking the gate. The public made short work of the obstructions. It is a deep and rugged ravine which the river has cut out for itself in the Carboniferous strata; at places, traces of shale and their seams of coal are seen lying above a great thickness of sandstone, which lies in beds that are nearly horizontal. It is only here and there that the face of the rock is seen, for both sides of the glen are wooded. Nowhere is the ravine very wide; at one or two points the opposite rocks are near to each other.

"The meeting cliffs the deep sunk glen divides;
The woods, unbroken, clothe their ample sides."

To botanists the wood is a happy hunting-ground, especially in spring and early summer. It was not altogether unfruitful even on this autumn day. The first halt was made at "St. Catherine's Well," which is a spring bubbling to the surface close to the river's edge, and only a few yards below the magnificent viaduct which carries the North Eastern Railway from bank to bank of this water-worn gorge. Mr Walker said the well, whose waters it was noted are slightly chalybeate, was one of the Holy Wells of Northumberland. It figured in a novel entitled "The Lost Evidence," published fifty or sixty years ago. It was written by Miss Burdon, and was a tragic story of love and murder, in which a Dacre and a Widdrington were the prominent characters. The lost evidence was a dagger; found, after many a fruitless search elsewhere, in the sand by the side of St. Catherine's Well. As far as he could find, there was no foundation of fact in the history of either of the families for what made the warp of the story.

The next stoppage was made at the ruins of "Our Lady's Chapel." In 1887 Dr Bates, a native of Morpeth, with the permission of the Duke of Portland's agent, was at the expense of partially restoring it, for it was fast becoming more and more dilapidated; there would soon not have been one stone of it left standing upon another. At the same time he built "Ye Jubilee Well," to the west of the ruin. The arch, which frames the erection, is really one of the roof ribs of the adjoining Chapel. Before the formation of "Ye Jubilee Well," the water that supplies it found its way to the east of the Chapel, close beside the bower already mentioned. It was known as "The Lady's Well." Thirty years ago a curate of Morpeth, enchanted with the presence of a ruined chapel in such a beautiful spot, with a "Lady's Well" close beside it, by a clever appropriation of one of Surtees' ballads, threw an additional spice of romance around the hallowed place. On the face of the solid rock he carved an escutcheon, with the Arms of the Bertrams on it, constructed a rustic bower, and had painted on the under side of a board, which served as a pent-house to the seat, "Bartram's Dirge."*

* "Barthram's Dirge" may be found in the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and in various local books.

It was an adaptation, slightly abridged, of one of those ballads with which Surtees deceived Sir Walter Scott.

The Chapel was built by the first Lord Ogle about the middle of the 15th century, and in the perpendicular style of architecture. In the time of William Turner, the father of English Botany, who was born at Morpeth about the beginning of the 16th century, it was still called "The New Chapel." It was well and beautifully planned and built, with true orientation, which was tested by a member who always carries his pocket compass. It had a stone roof, the covering slabs being laid upon stone ribs, as at Ladykirk, and Bellingham Parish Church. Masons' marks are still visible on many of the outside walling stones. For what reason or special purpose it was erected is not known. Local tradition says it was used as an oratory by a Lady Ogle. Captain Grose said it was "a spot admirably calculated for meditation." It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and hence the name given to the wood in which it stands, and by which it is embowered. Two lines, slightly altered, from Robert Burns have already been quoted; let these complete the picture and associations of this lovely place, with its interesting ruin, round which imagination is allowed full freedom of play.

"Poetic ardours in my bosom swell,
Lone wandering by the hermit's mossy cell;
The sweeping theatre of hanging woods,
The incessant roar of headlong tumbling floods.

* * * * *

Here Poesy might wake her heaven-taught lyre,
And look through nature with creative fire;
Here to the wrongs of fate half reconciled,
Misfortune's lightened steps might wander wild;
And Disappointment, in those lonely bounds,
Find balm to soothe her bitter rankling wounds;
Here heart-struck Grief might heavenward stretch her scan,
And injured Worth forget and pardon man."

"Our Lady's Chapel" cannot be left without additional reference to Dr William Turner. In 1538 he published a small tract upon botany. In an address to the reader he speaks of himself as a beardless youth, very slenderly skilled in the science of medicine. In it he tells, under the head "Bellis," that the *Bellis perennis* or daisy was, among the Northumbrians of his day, called "Banwort," and that they

restricted the name "Daisy" to the cultivated purple-flowered plant that was raised in gardens. The booklet was in Latin, and was printed in London by "ioanne Bydellum," in the year named. Six years later the same book, enlarged, was printed at Cologne; and in 1548 the third edition was published in England. It is described at page 301 of the volume of the Club's Proceedings for 1880, but by a clerical or printer's error the date is then given as 1518 instead of 1548. In it he says:—

"Orobanche is so rare an herbe in Englande that I never sawe it in al Englande but in Northumberlande, whereas it was called Newe Chappel floure. It may be of hys propertie called chokeweede, because it destroyeth and choketh the herbes that it tyeth and claspeth with his roote. It is coulde and dry in the first degree."

In 1551 Turner's "New Herball" was printed and published in London, and in 1562 "The Seconde Parte of William Turner's Herball" was imprinted at Collen (Cologne.) Therein he describes and discusses *Orobanche* at great length. These two extracts are of interest; the first showing that between 1548 and 1562 he had personally examined the botany of other parts of England, and the second because it indicates the meaning and derivation of the word *Orobanche*:—

"The herbe which I have taken and taught these xv yeres ago to be Orobanche, which also now of late yeares Matthiolus hath set out for Orobanche, groweth in many places of England, bothe in the north countre besyde Morpeth, whereas it is called our lady of New Chappellis flour, and also in the south countre a lytle from Shene in the broum closes. But it hath no name there."

Writing upon the propertie of *Orobanche*, he argues at length against Matthiolus, who had said that "*Orobanche* killeth pulses only with hys presence." Turner declares that is against "reson, autorite, and experience." Having dealt with the "reson" of the question, he proceeds to the "autorite" to which the dictum of Matthiolus was opposed. It was that of Dioscorides himself, who, according to Turner, sayeth:—

"It is playn that *Orobanche* groweth amongst pulses and that it choketh or strangleth them, whereupon it hath gotten the name *Orobanche* or *Orobstrangler*."

Orobanche is thus derived from *οροβος* pulse, and *αρχειν* to strangle.

Mr Fergusson afterwards indicated the part of the wood where *Orobanche* is still found, adding that it also grows at Bothal Haugh, on the other bank of the river. The wood ends just at Bothal Mill, once a busy place when the miller ground the grain, grown in the parish, into meal and flour; now used only as the estate saw mill. Ere long there will not be a corn water mill in Northumberland.

The village of Bothal is a rural picture. It has practically been rebuilt within the last twenty years. When the party was seated in the nave of the Church, Mr Walker read a paper, which, at his request, had been written for the Club's visit by the Rev. The Hon. W. C. Ellis, M.A., Rector of the parish. Mr Ellis has favoured the Club with a copy of the paper, see afterwards.

The features mentioned in the paper were then examined. A new stained glass window in the Chancel gable was much admired. Mr Fergusson briefly stated the main facts which made it historically interesting, though quite fresh from the studio and works of Messrs Atkinson Brothers, Newcastle.

A move was then made to the Castle, in the great hall of which Mr Walker read extracts from Mr Cadwallader Bates' account of it in the *Border Holds of Northumberland* and the *Archæologia Aeliana*, q.v.

The river was then crossed by a private bridge which leads into the grounds of Bothal Haugh, a new house which Mr Ellis built for himself, some years ago, on the south side of the Wansbeck. It stands high up on the summit of the escarpment made by the river. The sloping banks of that escarpment have been converted into a shrubbery and a garden chiefly for herbaceous plants. Of the best of these a list will follow.

While dinner was proceeding, a Saw-fly, which had been caught only a few hours before at the shop door of Mr Schofield, Chemist, Newgate Street, was sent down by him to Mr Walker for the inspection of the members. It was an excellent specimen. Every season they frequent the banks of the river just above where the Lady Chapel Wood begins. [The specimen was not submitted to an entomologist, and may not have been rare.]

II.—*Church and Castle of Bothal.* By THE HON. AND REV. W. C. ELLIS, M.A., Rector of Bothal.

THERE are no records bearing on the Church in the parish books. These begin only in 1678, and are very meagre. The vestry accounts are of still later date, and are also very scanty. In former days there was a pedigree of the Ogle family on the walls of the chancel. But when Mr Hopwood came to the living in 1845, he had the chancel fresh plastered, and the pedigree disappeared. In the course of the work an older pedigree was found beneath the existing one; one was in red and the other in black. Hodgson says that it was not of any value, nor of much interest. The present Church was restored in 1887 by the Duke of Portland, and the chancel at the same time by the Rector.

All that was done to the Church was to remove the plaster on the walls; to put in new stone where wanted; carefully distinguishing the new work by the modern finish; to put down a new floor, and to put new timber in the roof where it was wanted. Almost all the main beams were sound, except at the ends. They are of oak, and so hard that they blunted or broke the carpenters' tools.

The chancel had more done to it. The south wall was so much out of plumb, and the mortar was so rotten, that it had to be taken down; but it was put up again, stone for stone, as it had stood before. Part of the north wall was treated in the same way. A new floor was put down, and a new roof was put up, corresponding with the ancient gable. A new east window was put in, conforming with the period of the rest of the chancel, instead of a modern copy of the east windows in the aisles, which had been put in by Mr Hopwood; this window is now in the vestry.

The east window has been very effectively filled in with stained glass by Messrs Atkinson of Newcastle; the middle light being in memory of the family of Sharp, which has supplied farmers on the estate and churchwardens to the parish as far back as the registers go, upwards of 200 years. Wherever there was new work, it has been carefully shown.

Worked in as rubble in the chancel walls were found remains of a Norman and an Early English Church, besides remains of Saxon crosses, somewhat in the Runic style. These Saxon

remains have been lent to the Society of Antiquaries, and are now in the Museum at Newcastle, but drawings of them are in the vestry. Part of a shaft of one of these crosses, with the square maze-like pattern, can be seen worked into the north wall of the chancel. The other remains, those of the Norman and Transitional Churches, have been made into a wall for the vestry, in order to preserve them.

The vestry may have been a priest's chamber. There are signs of a floor four feet above the present one; an arch, which might have been a small door, was found in the north wall, rather below the place where a window has now been put in; there was a considerable space below, where the boiler for heating the Church has been placed, and the whole bay was walled off from the Church.

The remains of old glass have been carefully replaced. In the east window of the north aisle are fragments of the Annunciation. Possibly a niche there denotes the place for an image of the Virgin, and there are marks on the east pillar which point to a Chapel.

In another window is the rayed rose of the Ogles, and remains of canopy work.

In one of the windows in the south aisle are remains of the Crucifixion. The south-east bay was probably a Chapel for the Barons of Bothal, for there is a piscina in the south-east corner, and the bracket over the tomb is clearly not in its original position. There was at one time no south aisle, for it is evident that the easternmost pillar was originally the end of the south wall. There is a squint or hagioscope, the smallest known, which perhaps points to a sort of family pew of the Barons, before the place was made into a Chapel. It is on record that the widow of one of the last Barons of Bothal founded a chantry at Bothal. It is possible that this might have been the chantry they founded.

The tomb is supposed to be that of Ralph, the third Lord Ogle, and of his wife, a daughter of Sir Robert Gascoigne; the shield of arms and the style agree with the date; he died 1513. It is not in its right place. It had been very rudely put together, and had not been altered.

In the south-west corner of the chancel a carved capital was discovered, though how it got there is a puzzle. A flue for an old stove was found there. Near the same place

is a window, probably not a leper window, possibly one for doles, clearly a very old one; but, strange to say, there were found traces of a much wider opening there, part of the plaster of which, with a pattern of red lines, can still be seen, as well as an indent in the present wall, which marks its limit to the east.

The seat of the sedilia was found to be formed of an old tombstone, which accounts for the three seats being on the same level.

On the north side of the chancel a small door was found. It is difficult to tell what it was for, as there are no signs of a vestry. It is too low to allow any one to pass through it, and there are no traces of a vault to which it might have led.

There is a strange irregularity to be seen all over the Church. None of the walls are straight. They seem to be out of the perpendicular, perhaps more so than they really are, as they are tapered away. Scarcely any of the windows are on the same level. The capitals are not set straight on the pillars. The capitals of the chancel arch do not agree; that on the north side has two different patterns. There is not the same distance between pillar and wall on the north and the south sides of the chancel arch. The east window of the north aisle has been put in as though too large for the opening. The chancel arch is all on one side. The masonry is irregular and very rough; but, of course, it was meant to be plastered and probably painted in fresco, for there are remains of colour on the capitals. With this there are signs of very fine work. There are good capitals, pillars of good design, some good masonry; the remains of the stained glass are very good. The alabaster tomb must have been very fine. All this points to the destructive hands, not only of the Scots, but of Cromwell's troops, who devastated the property because it belonged to the great Royalist general, the first Marquis of Newcastle, and to the subsequent impoverishment of the family and of the parish.

On the roof are to be seen shields which bear the arms of neighbouring families. Mr Cadwallader Bates made copies of some of them. On the gateway of the Castle there is also a course of shields bearing the arms of neighbouring

families, supposed to be those who helped to build the Castle. It is probable that the shields in the roof of the Church may be meant to commemorate the donors in one of the restorations.

Outside the present vestry are two interesting objects. One is the old font belonging to the Church at Sheepwash. Ashington and Sheepwash, with an area of about 700 acres, of which 112 acres are glebe land, formed a parish by itself. Of the 112 acres of glebe, $34\frac{1}{2}$ acres are on the south side of the river Wansbeck and of the bridge, and situated in the parish of Bedlington, which formerly belonged to the Palatinate or Bishopric of Durham. It is therefore probable that there was a bridge Chapel here; that the glebe and the offerings of travellers went towards the repairs of the bridge, as well as to the celebration of daily prayer for those in peril of land and water.

The other interesting object is a small stone coffin which, with a few bones, was found *beneath* the wall of the present chancel. There were traces of a Norman Chapel, smaller in every way than the present chancel, and the child had been buried just outside of it.

The remains of Norman work, which now form a screen wall of the vestry, point to a fine east window.

In the vestry, as stated above, are copies, drawn out in a complete form, of the Saxon crosses found during the restoration.

It is thought that Ralph, the third Lord Ogle, whose tomb it is supposed to be which is now in the east end of the south aisle, raised the walls of both aisles, put in the present windows, and filled them with stained glass. At the same time the high pitched roof was taken down, a clerestory added, and a leaden roof substituted. The belfry, which is a somewhat rare one of three bells, has been put together roughly from the remains of a fine one with open stone tracery; but the date, 1578, found on the roof, may point to Cuthbert, the last Lord Ogle, who died in 1597.

Outside, on the western face, the different angles of the aisles, are easily noted.

From the remains found, when the Church was restored, it is clear that there have been four Churches.

1.—A Saxon one, of which no trace has been found, but the Saxon crosses show that there must have been a churchyard.

2—A Norman one, of which there are remains of an east window preserved; also of some zigzag tracery, probably of the south door, which have been built into the present walls in two or three different places, above the chancel arch at the west end, and on both sides of the south door.

3.—A transitional one, of which there are also remains.

4.—The present Church, of which probably the chancel is the oldest part; this Church was in the early English style.

It is thought that the Church of the transitional period was the finest.

There were three Churches within the space of 50 years. So the styles of architecture tell us, and history corroborates the fact.

There was an incursion of the Scots under David I., which ended in his defeat at the Battle of the Standard. This was in 1138. No doubt, on his way into Yorkshire, his forces came down along the coast, plundering and destroying on their way, and the Norman Church at Bothal suffered among the rest.

It was rebuilt in the transitional style. Again, in 1174, there was another Scotch incursion under William the Lion. Probably the Church was again destroyed, and rebuilt as it partly stands at present. The Saxon crosses in the churchyard would be wantonly broken, and the remains used in the rebuilding.

There is an old date on the door, 1578, scarcely decipherable, but the same date was found on one of the beams in the roof, and has been cut out and let into the door.

In rebuilding and pointing the walls, sugar was mixed with the water in making the mortar, in the proportion of 1 lb. to a gallon, with the result that it set like cement.

BOTHAL CASTLE.

The middle shield above the gateway, the only part of the original building which has been left standing, bears the arms of Edward III., the lilies of France, and the leopards of England, but wrongly quartered.

Froissart tells the story that when Edward III., on his accession, quartered the arms of France with those of England,

Philip of Valois remarked that he did not object to his brother of England using the arms of France, if so it pleased him, but he was ashamed at his ignorance of the rules of heraldry, in placing the arms of the more important kingdom in the lesser place of honour. Edward III. immediately altered the position of the quarters. The fact of his having made the mistake has been denied; but there it is, and it fixes the date of the building at the very beginning of his reign.

On the south side of the gateway is a mullioned window, which came from Cockle Park; a peel tower, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. from Bothal, which can be seen from the top of the tower, and which forms one link of a chain of fortified buildings which stretch from Harbottle Castle, near the Border, down to Tynemouth.

The coat of arms by its side came from the Lady Chapel, in the woody bank of the Wansbeck, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Bothal.

On the west side may be seen what is supposed to have been the banqueting hall.

In the time of Cromwell, the property belonged to the Marquis of Newcastle, the Royalist general in the north. After the defeat of Marston Moor, he had to fly to Holland; his property was devastated and the Castle destroyed.

The property has descended by heiresses, from the Saxon times, through a Bertram, Ogle, Cavendish, Harley, to the Bentincks.

III.—*List of Trees, Shrubs, etc., grown at Bothal Haugh* By
ARTHUR THOS. BOWLES, Gardener.

Abies alba aurea, with *Tropæolum* climbing it.

„ *Alcoquiana*.

„ *Canadensis aurea* (Hemlock Spruce.)

„ *Williamsonii argentea* (Hemlock Spruce.)

Alnus imperialis (Alder, cut leaved.)

Acér negundo variegata.

Castanea argentea variegata.

„ *heterophylla*.

} Chestnuts.

Cerasus Juliana pendula,

Cratægus, over 80 kinds, of which *C. tortuosa*, *C. praecox*,
C. semperflorens, *C. Marroccana*, *C. melanocarpa* (black
fruted), *C. Salisburifolia*, *C. adiantifolia*, and *C.*
horrida are very interesting kinds.

Cupressus macrocarpa Crippsii.

Dimorphanthus Mandschuricus.

Cornus Spathii (Dogwood.)

„ *elegantissima*.

Cedrus Atlantica pendula.

Corylus purpurea (Purple Hazel.)

Dacrydium Franklinii.

Fraxinus Ornus latifolia (flowering or Manna Ash.)

Larix Kæmpferii (Japan Larch.)

Ledum latifolium (Labrador Tea.)

Salix Japonica.

Gunnera scabra.

„ *manicata*.

Salisburia adiantifolia (*Giugko biloba*, maiden hair fern
leaved.)

Salix regalis.

„ *Britzensis*.

Sambucus racemosus plumosus.

Spirea Bumalda.

„ *crispifolia*.

Thuja semper-aurescens.

Tilias cut leaved and variegated.

Rhus Cotinus.

Ulmus plumosa.

„ *Dampierii Wrehderii*.

Picea Pinsapo argentea.

„ *nobilis glauca*.

„ *Parryana glauca*.

„ *Englemannii glauca*.

Pinus sylvestris aurea.

Parrottia Persica.

Pyrus Aucuparia fructo luteo (Yellow berried Mountain
Ash.)

„ *salicifolia pendula*.

Quercus concordia (Yellow leaved Oak.)

„ *filicifolia*.

„ *nigra* or (Black Jack Oak.)

Retinospora plumosa aurea.

„ *squarrosa.*

„ *sulphurescens.*

Robinia Decaisneana.

„ *umbraculifera Wrehderii.*

„ *viscosa rosea pendula.*

Maltese Clover.

Ribes nigrum (gold and silver variegations.)

Gymnocladus Canadensis or Kentucky Coffee Tree.

Phyllodendron amurense.

Ailanthus glandulosa (Tree of Heaven.)

IV.—*Report of the Meeting.* By the PRESIDENT.

The weather was delightful, and the walk most pleasant. Archæologists, botanists, and visitors found constant interest in the various objects of research, and in the beauties of the landscape glowing in the brilliance of the sunshine. The Rev. John Walker was most zealous and happy in his conduct of our excursion.

As Mr Fergusson of Morpeth has narrated the wanderings of the day in detail, at the request of Dr Hardy, it is only necessary for me to refer, in supplement, to certain features to which the Club pays special attention:

For instance, the following less common plants were found in the Chapel Woods by Messrs Boyd, Evans, Paul, and others. *Epipactis latifolia* (S.W.), *Stachys Betonica* (Benth.), and *ambigua* (Smith.) *Hordeum sylvaticum* (Huds.), *Equisetum maximum* (Lamk.), *Hieracium boreale* (Fries), *Carex pendula* (Huds.), and *sylvatica* (Huds.), *Melica uniflora* (Pietz), *Festuca gigantea* (Vill.), *Brachypodium sylvaticum* (R. and S.), and *Pimpinella magna* (L.) As the rarity of this last plant, in the Border Flora, has given rise to some discussion, it will be of service to state Dr Hardy's information about it. (See Appendix.)

The grounds of Bothal Haugh, where resided the Hon. and Rev. W. C. Ellis, M.A., Rector of Bothal, afforded immense gratification to the botanists also. Some idea of the variety and rarity of the flowers and shrubs there may be gathered from the list which Mr Bowles, the gardener, has furnished.

On leaving the grounds the wild flowers seen were *Vicia sylvatica* (L.), *Polygonatum multiflorum* (All.), *Campanula latifolia*

(L.), and *Stellaria Nemorum* (L.)

The historical incidents of the Chapel Woods were commented on by the Rev. Mr Walker, who, in the absence of the Rector, read papers prepared by him upon the Church and Castle. He also read accounts of the Castle by Mr C. J. Bates, as they appear in the *Border Holds of Northumberland*, and by the Rev. Thomas Cox in *Magna Britannia*, (1720.)

APPENDIX I.—*Localities for Pimpinella magna* (L.)

It is recorded in Wallis's Northumberland, but the botanists of the Winch and Thornhill period omitted those plants, which could not be identified by specimens. Accordingly, in the Botanists' Guide, Newcastle, 1805, Vol. I., p. 29, *P. magna* is noted as growing "In the Chester Lane at High Barns, near Sunderland, co. Durham." Before the 2nd volume appeared in 1807, the authors had secured an efficient ally in Mr F. Scott, of whom we know nothing more than that his botanic researches were in the vicinity of Hexham. He contributes so many localities to the work that something ought to be known about him, as well as several other contributors, who are now quite forgotten. He found *P. magna* "at West Dipton, near Hexham, Northumberland."—Vol. II., p. 5.

Winch's Flora appeared in 1831, Newcastle, 4to., under the auspices of the Nat. Hist. Soc. of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and sums up the known localities, omitting Mr Scott's—"In Chester Lane, at High Barns, near Sunderland, D.; near Hartlepool, D., J. Hogg, Esq"—and gives Wallis justice, "Under the hedges at Fairflow and Long Rigge, near Nunwick, also on a bank on the north-east side of the bridge at Barrasford, near Chipchase, N." Wallis, 182—Flora, etc., p. 20.

In 1867 the Northumberland and Durham Flora received a final revise from the experienced skill of Dr George Tate and Mr J. G. Baker, F.L.S., now of Kew. In the interval, Mr John Storey of Newcastle had visited the Morpeth district. His specimens probably perished with his collection of papers, having been unfortunately burned. The following is the record: "About the Wansbeck at Morpeth and Sheepwash—John Storey, (subsequently by J. S. Baker.) In North Tynedale, at Long Rigge and Barrasford, discovered by Wallis (1769), gathered by the (Tyneside) Club 1858. In Durham in several places on the Magnesian Limestone about Sunderland and Hartlepool."—*New Flora of Northumberland and Durham*, p. 178.

Mr J. L. Luckley finds it at a "road past a blacksmith's shop at Aslington."—*Flora of Alnwick*, p. 41.

It thus appears that *P. magna* has been recognised as a Northumbria Plant by authorities since 1769, more than 100 years.

J. HARDY.

APPENDIX II.—THE BARONY OF BOTHAL.

Stained Glass in Bothal Church.

Bothal Parish Church must at one time have been rich in stained glass, for even when in its most neglected and dilapidated condition there were fragments of fine old glass in several of the windows of both the north and south aisles. The pieces in the east windows of the north aisle were sufficient in number and size to show that the glass in it had originally been adorned with a representation of the Annunciation. On the left, the figure of the angel Gabriel was discernible, as well as a scroll with the words of his salutation to the Virgin, "Ave grata plena, Dns. tecum" ("Hail! highly favoured, the Lord is with thee.") The Virgin herself was seen on the right, and the accompanying scroll had in it the first words of Mary's reply at the close of Gabriel's greeting, "Ecce Ancilla Domini" ("Behold the handmaid of the Lord.") Through the instrumentality and energy of the rector, the Rev. the Hon. W. C. Ellis, M.A., the church was restored. Many, if not all, of the fragments of the stained glass referred to have been preserved by insertion in the windows. At their best, however, they are only bits—shattered pieces.

A new day is now dawning on the Church of St. Andrew, Bothal. The great east window of the chancel has just been enriched by being filled with modern stained glass. It is a window of three lights, and the glass introduced into each of them forms a separate memorial. Happily, through the personal influence of Mr Ellis, and the confidence which those concerned in the memorials reposed in him regarding subjects and artist, the three lights have all been filled at the same time, and the work done by the same artist. Perfect harmony in design and colour have thereby been secured. The left light has in it a full length figure of St. Paul with his appropriate symbols. Beneath it is the inscription:—

To the Glory of God and in Memory of
Thomas Bowden died 1869 aged 61.
Dorothy Bowden died 1894 aged 85.

They lived at Pegswood, and were highly respected in that village, in the parish, and in the surrounding district. One of their sons is Mr Thomas Bowden, who was for many years a member of Newcastle City Council, a Churchwarden of St. Nicholas's Cathedral, and is now auditor for the Corporation.

The light on the right contains a corresponding figure of St. Peter bearing his well-known symbols, and the inscription below is:—

To the Glory of God and in Memory of
Thomas Coxon, died 1883, aged 73, for
Many years Churchwarden of this Parish.

Mr Coxon was also for a long time Bailiff on the Bothal estate under the present Duke of Portland's predecessor. It was proposed,

at the time of Mr Coxon's death, to set up in the parish some monument to him; the delay will not be regretted, since the memorial has now taken such an admirable and enduring form.

It is the middle light that gathers up into itself not merely personal and family, but even historical interest. In it the Good Shepherd is represented. There are no sheep in the scene; but "the one which is gone astray" is suggested, and the mountains in which it was sought and found are indicated; for as Newman has it in his "Lead, kindly Light!" the Shepherd is stepping down "o'er moor and crag." Underneath there runs this inscription:—

To the Glory of God and in Memory of the family of Sharp of Pegswood, who here occupied farms in this Parish from the earliest records.

1680. Baptized John, son of Stephen Sharp.

1725. Baptized John, son of John Sharp.

1754. Baptized John, son of John Sharp.

1795. Buried John Sharp.

1796. Married John Sharp, who died in 1835, and Jane Gardener, who died at the age of 86.

These were the children of the above:—

Jane Jobling, born 1798, died 1875.

Frances Hume, born 1800, died 1878.

Mary Campbell, born 1802, died 1893.

Ursula Sharp, born 1804, died 1875.

Margaret Angus, born 1807, died 1877.

Sarah Nicholson, born 1809, died 1893.

John Sharp, born 1814, died 1893.

Three members of that family of seven, it will be seen, died so recently as last year. They had all reached long ages. Intervals of only a few days occurred between their deaths, which took place at Bothal, where, too, they are buried. With Mr John Sharp, whose name ends the memorial record, the male line of "the family of Sharp of Pegswood" became extinct. Descendants on the female side are still tenants on the Bothal estate. Messrs John Sharp and Henry Jobling, agents for Messrs Lambton & Co., Morpeth, farm Butterwell, and Miss Hume, who lives there, was till a few years ago tenant of Tritlington Broom; Mr George Angus occupies Climbing Tree; and his brother, Mr John Angus, Whitefield, a farm with a wide reputation in his father's time as well as in his own.

When successive members of the same family continue for a few generations on the same holding, or merely change to another on the same estate, the fact is remarked upon, and justly so, as a proof of the happy relationship subsisting between landlord and tenant. Mr Ellis has done parochial and social history a service in being the means of getting such a family history placed in his church; for it is in many ways a significant story that these matter-of-fact lines, spelt by the historic muse in the persons of the rectors of Bothal

have now for the first time been whispered in the public ear. Six lineal generations of the name of Sharp appear in that record, each successive head of the family bearing the name of John. He who appears as the first of the family in Pegswood was called Stephen, whose son was baptized so long ago as 1680. How many years before that Stephen Sharp had been settled in, or connected with, Pegswood is not known, but there he was in the reign of Charles the Second, only twenty years after "the Merry Monarch's happy restoration," and eight years before there set foot in England the Bentinck, who became the founder of the family of the Duke of Portland, the present owner of the ancient Barony of Bothal. During these 200 and odd years, while one John Sharp, after another was diligently tilling his fields, which at times one or other of them must almost have cherished as "paternal acres," the estate itself, by a series of striking vicissitudes, passed from the family of the famous Duke of Newcastle, who won renown in the civil war for his devotion to the Royalist cause. His only daughter held it and Welbeck in her own right. She married John Holles, who had conferred upon him the title and rank of his wife's father. Thus a second Duke of Newcastle, but of a different family, became owner of Bothal. It next passed to the family of Harley, the famous Earl of Oxford, who played such a prominent part in the troubled politics of the reign of Queen Anne, for he married the only daughter and heiress of the second Duke of Newcastle. The Earl and Countess of Oxford had only one child—a daughter, and their heiress. She is known in literature as Matthew Prior's "noble, lovely, little Peggy." With her there came to the Bentinck family one of their many lucky opportunities. Their rise had been so rapid as to cause heartburnings and jealousies in not a few ancient houses. The first of the Bentincks set foot on English soil at Torbay with his Dutch master, William, Prince of Orange, on the 5th of November 1688. Next year, he was created Earl of Portland, and his son was raised to the rank of Duke in 1716. When, in 1734, the Lady Margaret Harley was married to the second Duke of Portland, Bothal passed to the noble family in whose possession it still remains.

The six generations of farmers, commemorated in the window under notice, were thus on the estate while it was in the hands of at least four of the great houses of the English nobility, and in the possession of at least eight distinct owners. These facts certainly speak well for both landlords and tenants on the Bothal estate for upwards of 200 years, and perhaps quite as much for the prudence and judiciousness which have been exercised by those entrusted with its local management. The good understanding, proved by these facts to have existed between the successive owners and occupiers of Bothal, is not a thing of the past; that it was never more cordial than at present is known and acknowledged by all who have any acquaintance with the estate and its administration.

J. FERGUSSON,

in Newcastle Daily Chronicle, August 25th 1894.

GORDON.

OUR fifth and last field meeting for the year was fixed for Mellerstain, on Wednesday, 12th September. The day was bright and bracing.

There attended:—Rev. George Gunn, President; Mr W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Dr Stuart, Chirnside; Captain Norman, R.N., Berwick; Colonel and Miss Brown, Longformacus; Captain Macmillan Scott, Wauchope; Rev. Messrs Beverley Wilson, Branlingham Vicarage; Hunter, Cockburnspath; and Burleigh, Ednam; Messrs W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., W. R. Hindmarsh, James Heatley, and George Pigg, Alnwick; R. H. Dunn, Earlston; Dr Shirra Gibb, Boon; A. H. Evans, Scremerston; G. Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick; Andrew Waugh, Hawick; William Steele, Glasgow; James Wood, Galashiels; John Turnbull, Selkirk; John Ferguson, Duns; Richard Stephenson, Chapel; S. D. Elliot, S.S.C., Edinburgh; James Thomson, Shawdon; Mr Veitch, Edinburgh; and Herr Johannes Albe, Duns. Amongst the guests were Surgeon Major-General Lithgow; Rev. Thomas Porteous, Gordon; Messrs Marshall and Mr A. D. Pimbury, Stroud.

Some members, who had arrived at Gordon by the earlier trains, visited the Church and Churchyard on the invitation of the Rev. Mr Porteous, the minister of the parish. There is little about Gordon to add to the reports of our former meetings there, for which see Proceedings, Vol. ix., p. 226, etc. The present Church was probably erected in 1763, which is also the date on the Communion Cups. The Minutes of the Kirk Session are extremely interesting, dating from 1689-1708, and then from 1818 onwards. The quaint inscription on the tombstone in the churchyard, in memory of a teacher in Greenlaw, has been incorrectly printed in Vol. ix., p. 227, of our Proceedings, where Greenlaw requires to be substituted for Gordon. The village is the only one in Berwickshire which recorded an increasing population at the census of 1891. Many houses are now being rebuilt, which is, of course, to be attributed to the prosperity of the inhabitants, rather than "to the facility of obtaining fuel from a neighbouring bog," as is gravely stated in *The Gazetteer of Scotland*.

It was not long ere we proceeded on our walk to Mellerstain,

along the footpath at the S.W. of the village, through the fields by Lightfield. On the way *Centaurea cyanus* (L.); *Hypericum humifusum* (L.); *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* (L.); *Phalaris arundinacea* (L.); and a plant of white heather were gathered. The *Linnaea borealis* (Gronov.) station was duly reached, where we were met by the forester and gardener of Mellerstain. The gale in the autumn of 1893 had endangered the station by uprooting the large Fir tree at which the *Linnaea* grows. The tree had been cut and the root carefully replaced. *Goodyera repens* (Br.) was also found in a strip a little to the east. The stately thriving trees, especially the Firs and Oaks, were greatly admired. This characteristic caught the eyes of Richard Pococke, Bishop of Meath, who visited Scotland in 1740, 1750, and again in 1760. In a letter to his sister, written from Wooler, on 28th September 1760, he thus describes a visit to Mellerstain.

"Mellerstains is well situated on an eminence, with a hill behind it, to the west adorned with plantations formed into ridings and stars. The offices are finished, and there is a fine piece of water. There are woods on each side, and on a hill to the north of the water is a star. The rest is divided into very large fields, with hedgerows of fir and other trees and quicks around them; the late plantation consist of double hedgerows and a walk between them, and Mr Baillie is every year carrying on these improvements. His aunt, Lady Murray, sister to his mother, Lady Binning, was a great heiress, which she left to his mother and remainder to him.

"At the end of a cross walk, called The Grove, is a building which appears like a temple, and on each side of the door is a long inscription, and likewise a very elegant Latin Inscription, writ by Dr King, Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, to the honour of the father and mother of Lady Murray and Lady Binning, mother to Lord Haddington and Mrs Baillie, which are here inserted."*

It may be convenient to insert here a copy of the inscriptions, on the Mausoleum, of the Baillie Family at Mellerstain.

On the front and below the point of the gable is sculptured the coat of arms of the Baillies, with the motto—MAJOR VIRTUS QUAM SPLENDOR—and below it the following:—

Built by GEORGE BAILLIE of *Jerviswoode*, Esq.,
and Lady GRISEL BAILLIE. A.D. 1736.

* Tours in Scotland 1747, 1750, and 1760, by Richard Meathe, by Mr Kemp for the Scottish Hist. Soc., 1887.

The following verse runs across the whole front; the first two lines are to the south of the door, and the other two are to the north side.

The Pious PARENTS rear'd this Hallowed Place A Monument for them, and for their Race,	Descendants, make it your successive Cares That no Degenerate Dust, e're mix with Theirs.
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On the top, at the right side, is an oblong tablet in memory of Lady Murray.

Here are deposited the remains of GRISEL BAILLIE of *Jerviswood*,
 Lady MURRAY, whose Beauty
 was adorned with every amiable accomplishment, and whose soul
 enriched with all those
 valuable qualities, which are seldom united in one character.
 In her are uncommon justice
 of understanding, and firmness of mind that supported her under
 the most severe trials,
 were joined to a constant chearfullness and sweetness of
 temper; and whilst the strictest
 principles of religion, honour, and virtue, governed her own
 actions; they taught her
 to look with tenderness upon the failings of others. Ever zealous
 in the service of
 her friends; dutifull and affectionate to her Parents, and
 bestowing the care of a
 Mother upon the Children of her Sister whom she tenderly
 loved, and who now unable
 sufficiently to express what her heart feels pays this small
 sorrowfull tribute to her memory.
 She died the 6th of June 1750 in the sixty seventh year
 of her age.

Immediately below is the following:—

H.S.E.
 GEORGIUS BAILLIE
 De *Jerviswoode* Armiger;
 Ex antiqua et honesta familia oriundus
 Vir
 probus, gravis, sanctus,
 Civis optimus et libertatis publicae vindex;

Nec minus in Anglia quam in Scotia nostra,
 Notus et celebratus,
 Ob pietatem in suos, libertatem in egenos,
 Munificentiam in hospites, fidem in amicos,
 Justitiam in omnes.

Qui

In studiis, in negotiis, in quotidiano sermone,
 Suavitatem morum, severitatemque

Ita feliciter miscuit;
 Ut neque in acerbitem,
 Neque in molliem,
 Tanta erat illi humanitas,
 Atque animi candor
 Ut nemini malediceret;

Nemini, ne quidem inimicissimus, injurias faceret:
 Si quas acceperat,
 Oblivisceretur.

Tanta illi oris dignitas,
 Ac vis orationis et ingenii
 Propè singularis;
 Ut facili sibi conciliaret
 Principes Reipublicae viros;
 Quibuscum vixit familiarissimè.

Neque unquam aut amicorum conviviis,
 Aut regum consiliis interfuit;

Quin maxima,
 Dum sibi minimam sumebat,
 Gratia valeret et auctoritate.
 Uxorem duxerat GRIEELDAM,
 Patricii Comitissae de *Marchmont* filiam

Natu maximam;
 Ex qua suscepit filias duas
 GRIEELDAM et RACHAELEM.

Sub regno GUILIELMI immortalis Viri,
 Nec non sub felicissimo ANNAE imperio,
 Amplissimis functus est procurationibus

Prosperè, integerrimè,
 Regnante GEORGIO primo.

In eorum ordinem cooptatus,
 Qui administrandis rebus maritimis praesidebant;
 Deinde unus ex aerarii prefectis constitutus.

In utroque concessu
Munus suum curavit diligenter,
Explevit, Ornavit.
Quum valetudine paullo infirmiore impeditus,
A negotiis publicis se removisset;
Eadem magnitudine animi,
Qua laboribus suffecerat
Otium usurpavit.
Cum aetatis annum
Quartum et septuagesimum impleverat,
Ex vita discessit
Inter lachrymas et amplexus suorum,
VIII. Id. August. MDCCXXXVIII.

On the top, at the left side, is an oblong tablet—

IN MEMORY OF
GEORGE BAILLIE OF JERVISWOOD AND MELLERSTAIN,
Who Died 11th Dec. 1841.
And of
MARY, HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER OF SIR JAMES PRINGLE, BART.,
Who Died 23rd Oct. 1865.
THEY WERE GREATLY BELOVED.

HERE LIETH

The Right Honourable Lady GRISEL BAILLIE,
Wife of GEORGE BAILLIE of *Jerviswood*, Esquire,
Eldest Daughter of the right honourable PATRICK, Earl of
Marchmont,

A Pattern to her Sex, an Honour to her Country.
She excelled in the Characters of a Daughter, a Wife, a Mother.

While an Infant,
At the Hazard of her own, She preserved her Father's life;
Who under rigorous Prosecution of Arbitrary Power,
Sought Refuge in the close Confinement of a Tomb,
Where he was Nightly Supplied with Necessaries conveyed by her
With a Caution far above her Years,
A Courage almost above her Sex;
A Real Instance of the so much celebrated Roman Charity.

She was a Shining Example of Conjugal Affection,
 That knew no Dissension, felt no Decline,
 During almost a Fifty Year's Union,
 The Dissolution of which She survived, from Duty not Choice;

Her Conduct as a Parent
 Was Amiable, Exemplary, Successfull,
 To a Degree not well to be exprest,
 Without mixing the Praises of the Dead with those of the Living,
 Who desire that all Praise, but of Her, should be silent.

At Different Times She managed the Affairs
 Of her Father, her Husband, her Family, her Relations,
 With unwearied Application, with happy Oeconomy,
 As distant from Avarice as from Prodigality.

Christian Piety, Love of her Country,
 Zeal for her Friends, Compassion for her Enemies,
 Chearfulness of Spirit, Pleasantness of Conversation,
 Dignity of Mind,
 Good Breeding, Good Humour, Good Sense,
 Were the Daily Ornaments of an Usefull Life,
 Protracted by Providence, to an Uncommon Length,
 For the Benefit of all, who fell within the Sphere of her
 Benevolence.

Full of Years and Good Works,
 She dyed on the Sixth Day of December MDCCXLVI.
 Near the End of her Eightyfirst Year,
 And was Buried on her Birth Day, the 25th of that month.

A small cross of Peterhead granite has been erected in
 the front at the north side, inscribed as follows:—

IN MEMORY OF
 RICHARD BAILLIE HAMILTON,
 SECOND SON OF
 GEORGE XI. EARL OF HADDINGTON,
 DIED AT POONA, AUG. 12, 1881. AGED XXII.

Upon the western wall, in the inside, are five rows of
 tablets, thus:—

George Baillie, Esqr. of Jerviswoode, Died Decemr 11th 1841, Aged 79 Years.	Mary Pringle, Relict of George Baillie, Esqr. of Jerriswood, Died October 23rd 1865, Aged 85.	Elizabeth Baillie Died 3 Decembr 1815, Aged 53 Years.	Honble Rachel Hamilton died 20th Octr. 1797, Aged 68.	THE HONOURABLE CHARLES BAILLIE (Lord Jerviswoode) Born November 3, 1804, Died July 23rd, 1879.
Honble George Baillie died 16th April 1797, Aged 74.	Elizabeth Andrews, wife of The Honble George Baillie, Died 24th Aprile 1799, Aged 64 Years.	Grisel Baillie Died 18th October 1800, Aged 51 Years.	Rachel Lady Binning Died 31st March 1773, Aged 74.	THE HONOURABLE ANNE BAILLIE, His Wife, Born March 3, 1808, Died August 15, 1880.
George Baillie, Esqr. of Jerriswood, Died August 6 1788.	Lady Grissel Baillie died 6th Decmr 1746.	Rachel Catherine Baillie Died 9th Janry 1797, Aged 30 Years.	Dane Grissel Baillie died 6th June 1759, Aged 67.	James Pringle Baillie, Third Son of George Baillie Esq. Died May 14th 1842, Aged 36 Years.
				The Revd. Archdeacon Charles Baillie Hamilton, Died 19th June 1820, Aged 55 Years.

In front of those mural tablets are four monuments of Peterhead granite, in a row, of which the two central ones are "slabs," the two extremes are crosses.

<p>REV. THE HON. JOHN BAILLIE, Canon Residentiary of York, Died 7th August 1888, Aged 78.</p> <p>— "Where I am, there shall also my servant be."</p> <p>On the base of it—</p> <p>LOUSIA RACHEL BAILLIE His Daughter, 1867, Died 15th September 1867, Aged 18.</p> <p>— "Blessed are the pure in heart."</p> <p>On the reverse— For 51 years the Beloved Husband of CECILIA BAILLIE, By whom this Cross is erected.</p>	<p>In Loving Memory of MAJ. HON. ROBERT BAILLIE, Born 25th July 1807.</p> <p>A good soldier of Jesus Christ, Whose He was, and whom He served. Lovely and Pleasant in His Life He was greatly beloved.</p> <p>He entered into glory on 29th August 1888.</p> <p>— Erected by his Sister, GRISELL BAILLIE, Born 4th April 1822, Died 20th December 1891.</p> <p>"Unto Him that loved us, and gave Himself for us, Be glory for ever." Amen.</p>	<p>Sacred To The Precious Memory of LADY GRISELL BAILLIE, Born 4th April 1822.</p> <p>She was the light and joy Of many hearts, and the Humble Holy Devoted Hand- maid Of the Lord Jesus Christ, Who called Her to Himself on 20th December 1891.</p> <p>— "She arose quickly and came unto Him."</p> <p>Erected by her Sisters, MARY, Countess of Aberdeen, KATHERINE C., Countess of Ashburnham.</p> <p>— "Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound." Ps. LXXXIX. 15.</p>	<p>In Memory of ADMIRAL HON. THOMAS BAILLIE, Born 30th May 1811, Died 31st July 1889,</p> <p>— Dearly loved Brother of GRISELL BAILLIE, By whom this Stone is erected.</p> <p>— "With Christ, which is far better."</p>
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Mellerstain House is of at least two dates. There is a stone at the N.E. corner of the basement of the eastern wing, on which is carved the date 11th September 1725. The central part and the design by which the whole is united is said to be that of the elder Adams, and probably dates from before 1802. His style of a central block, with two wings, has been popular for a long period in Scotland. The interior of such a large house gave full scope to his decorative powers. The ceiling in the library, with its surrounding friezes and medallions of Grecian studies, apparently from the Parthenon, is in most striking contrast to that of the dining room, where curves and ornamental lines form a pleasing design. The carved woodwork of the book cases is in severe harmony with the classic taste of the architect. The library itself has been mainly collected, as the book plates show, by "George Baillie, one of the Senators of the Treasury in 1724," and comprises a valuable collection, in beautiful bindings, of the best of the world's literature to that period. Here are also three cabinets of Italian workmanship of ebony, and inlaid with polished pebbles and marbles, many of which have views of picturesque scenery painted upon them.

In the dining room and corridors are portraits of the principal members of the Baillie family. Those of the famous Lady Grisell and her husband have been painted by M. Varelet, and of Miss Hamilton and her brother by Allan Ramsay, and that of the Earl of Marchmont by Kneller. The great Vandeyck is represented by a portrait of Burger Meda Le Blome of Antwerp. Mementoes of the famous Lady Grisell were exhibited, such as her copy of the Confession of Faith, and her Sampler, dated 1768, showing the same skill as her interesting sewed work on the pulpit cushions at Polwarth Church. In the older part of the house is a graceful lantern and stair railing of hammered iron.

In the ball room is an interesting collection of birds and fossils, many of which are local, but have unfortunately not been catalogued.

In our hurried walk round the lake, which has been formed by confining the Elen water, the botanists reported quantities of *Typha latifolia* (L.), *Nuphar lutea* (Sm.), *Nymphaea alba* (L.), *Senecio aquaticus* (Huds.), *Veronica anagallis* (L.), *Scrophularia nodosa* and *aquatica* (L.), *Epilobium angustifolium*

(L.), *Pedicularis palustris* (L.), *Mentha aquatica* (L.), *Galeopsis versicolor* (Curt.), and *Elodea Canadensis* (Michx.) or water thyme.

The grand trees of the long sweeping avenues and policies were specially admired. The forester has given the following measurements of some of them.

In the broad avenue.

	Height.	Girth.
1. Beech	102 feet.	10 feet.
2. Beech	110	11·8
3. Beech		10·4, at 30 feet up (clean bole.)
4. Ash		13·8 (clean bole for 25 feet.)

Silver Fir, above Garden, 109 feet (12 feet blown off by gale of 18th November 1893) 10·7 feet.

Silver Fir, west from cottage on the Policy, 103 feet, 12 feet.

Rustic Beech at West Lodge, 13·2 at 5 feet, 17·9 at 1 foot.

Contains 360 cubic feet of wood, and spread of branches 100 feet in diameter.

Larch, above Mansion, 93 feet, 10·1 feet, and is approaching nearly 200 years.

A very valuable Oak, E. end of court, is 84 feet high, with a clean bole of 47 feet, and 11 feet in girth at 5 feet, and 8 feet at 4 feet.

Amongst the Conifers were

Picea Nordmanniana, 39 feet high, and 70 feet circumference of branches.

Other varieties were

Abies Webbiana and *Pattoniana*; *Cryptomannia Hicroyiana*.

An old *Acacia*, a finely spreading *Sycamore* Plane in the policy, and some very old *Yews* were pointed out.

From the outside we also saw *The Clock* on the older building, to the east of the Mansion, and which is older than the date 1841 upon its dial. There is a brass plate in the inside, which bears that it was "Erected by Thomas Kirkwood, Blacksmith, Redpath 1735. George Baillie, Esq." *The Sun dial* to the west of the mansion is complete and beautifully finished. It was made of copper, by "Thomas Wright, Instrument Maker to His Majesty George II." The Baillie Arms are engraven upon it. The latitude is said to be 50° 50'. There is no further date upon it.

As on the previous occasion, the dinner was held in the granary of Mr Gibson's Hotel. After the usual toasts, the following were nominated for election:—Surgeon Major-General

S. A. Lithgow, M.D., O.B., D.S.O., Edinburgh; Rev. Thomas Clarke, M.A., St. Andrew's, Kelso; Rev. Thomas Porteous, B.D., Gordon; Hyppolyte Blanc, Esq., F.S.A., Edinburgh; George Grey Butler, Esq., F.G.S., of Ewart Park, Wooler.

Several communications were thereafter read, and which appear in our Proceedings:—Dr Hardy upon the Northumberland Localities for *Pimpinella magna* (L.) for 100 years. Dr Charles Douglas, of Woodside, Kelso, upon a Deserted Rookery. Mr Frank Muirhead, upon a Flowering Tulip Tree at Paxton. He stated, on the authority of Don's Botany, that it is a native of North America, and was introduced into this country in 1663. It flowers in June and July. This special tree stands in the Paxton flower garden close by the Tweed, and is from 40 to 50 years old. It is 30 feet high, and the stem is 5 feet 1 inch in circumference at 4 feet from the ground. The spread of the branches is 20 feet from the centre. The tree produced abundance of flowers of a greenish yellow colour, and very like a tulip in shape and size; they sprung from the ends of the branches, and were disposed pretty regularly all over the surface of the tree. It is of interest to note that the finest tree of this kind in the United Kingdom is said to be at the Hirsel, Coldstream—the seat of the Earl of Home. It is now past its best, having lost several of its branches during the last few years, notably during the memorable gale of October 1882. It is 55 feet high, 25 feet in girth at the ground, and 15 feet in girth at 5 feet up. It flowers less or more every year. The foliage is still strong and luxuriant. According to Loudon's Arboretum Britannicum, vol. i., p. 290, it was 100 years old in 1838.

Thereafter the President mentioned the following dimensions of a Crab Apple Tree which had been blown down by the Autumn gales of 1892 at Chapel Park, Springwood, Kelso: and was said to be about 400 years old.

Girth at 1 foot—13 feet.

5 feet—9 feet 8 inches.

Diameter of branches—64 feet.

Circumference do. —190 feet.

In the discussion which followed, Mr W. Robson Hindmarsh stated there was a much larger Pear tree at Park Hill House, Inchbrook, Stroud, the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr Dudbridge Pimbury. It is 60 feet high, 12 feet 3 inches in

girth at 5 feet from the ground, and the spread of the branches has an average diameter of about 60 feet. Six large limbs branch off—each of which is 4 feet in circumference. The Swallows of the neighbourhood gather on it before taking their departure in the Autumn of each year. It bears large crops, but the fruit is small, and is used for Perry.

Mr Dunn, on behalf of Mr Tom Scott, A.R.S.A., showed a bronze axe which had been found at Greenhill, Selkirkshire: and Dr Stuart a spear head of flint and piece of urn found in a stone cist at Lilburn Steads, Wooler. The cist was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 2 feet wide, 3 feet deep, with a thick cover stone. The bones looked big, and the skull which was perfect when opened, soon crumbled away. Dr Stuart also brought a Vasculum of botanical varieties, and Mr Evans brought a specimen of *Vicia orobus* from Whitadder, (Ellemford, Abbey St. Bathans.)

BERWICK MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING was held at Berwick, in the Museum, on Wednesday, 12th October, the President, Rev. George Gunn, M.A., Stichill, occupying the chair. There was a good attendance, including, among others, Sir Gainsford Bruce, Gainslaw House, Berwick; Mr Charles B. P. Bosanquet, Rock; Mr R. G. Bolam, Berwick; Mr William Robson Hindmarsh, Crag View, Alnwick; Mr J. L. Newbigin, Alnwick; Mr William T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick; Mr J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; Charles Stuart, M.D., Hillside, Chirnside; Mr William Weatherhead, Berwick; Mr George Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick; Capt. F. M. Norman, R.N., Berwick; Rev. David Paul, LL.D., Roxburgh; Rev. J. A. Findlay, Sprouston; Mr George P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler; Mr J. P. Simpson, Alnwick; Mr John Bolam, Alnwick; Mr William Wilson, Berwick; Mr Robert Weddell, Berwick; Mr James Thomson, Shawdon; Mr Robert Carr, Allerdean; Mr James Stevenson, Berwick; Mr George Pigg, Alnwick; Mr Robert Douglas, Town Clerk, Berwick; Mr H. G. McCreath, Galagate, Norham; Mr Barr, Tweedmouth; Mr King, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Edinburgh; Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, A.R.S.A., Edinburgh;

Mr F. Muirhead, Paxton; Mr Peter Loney, Edinburgh, late of Marchmont; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Mr James Hardy, LL.D., Oldcambus Townhead, Secretary; and Mr Robert Middlemas, Alnwick, Treasurer. An apology for absence was read from Colonel Hope, Cowdenknowes.

The PRESIDENT laid on the table for inspection an ancient map of Berwick, and rubbings of the incised cross discovered, within the past few weeks, in the churchyard at Nenthorn. He said the slab was 6 feet long, measuring 21 inches at the broad end, and 14 inches at the narrow end. A second cross had been discovered, measuring 5 feet 7 inches long, and 18 inches in breadth.

The PRESIDENT then delivered his Address, the subject being "The History of Stichill to 1628."

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT said it was now his pleasing duty to intimate the nomination of their new President, and he had much pleasure in proposing as President of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, for the ensuing year, Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick. (Applause.)

Mr HINDMARSH was declared duly elected President of the Club for 1895.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following list of names for membership of the Club was then submitted:—Colonel Charles Hope, Cowdenknowes, Earlston; Mr John W. Weddell, Lauder Barns; Mr Francis Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Galashiels; Mr George Hardy, Oldcambus East Mains; Mr John Thin, Ferniehirst, Stow; Mr Stuart Douglas Elliot, S.S.C., Edinburgh; Herr Johannes Albe, Duns; Mr J. C. Leyland, Haggerston Castle; Mr R. Dickinson, Longcroft, Lauder; Mr W. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot., Edinburgh; Rev. H. F. Long, M.A., Bamburgh; Rev. Adam Wilkinson, Felton; Mr James Ferguson, Bailiffgate, Alnwick; Mr A. N. McDougall, Duns; Mr Henry Thomas Morton, Twizell, Belford; Mr D. G. Simpson, R.A.S., F.R.A.S., Lond., London; Surgeon-Major-General Lithgow, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., Edinburgh; Rev. Thomas Clark, M.A., St. Andrews, Kelso; Rev. Thomas Porteous, B.D., Gordon; Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc,

A.R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot., Edinburgh; Mr G. G. Grey Butler, F.G.S., Ewart Park, Wooler; Rev. John Johnston, B.D., Eccles; Rev. W. H. Telford, Reston. Lady members:—Miss Margaret Warrender, Edinburgh; Miss Brown, Longformacus.

The TREASURER (Mr R. Middlemas, Alnwick) in answer to a question, said the membership of the Club stood at 384, exclusive of lady members.

On the motion of Capt. NORMAN, R.N., Berwick, seconded by Mr G. P. HUGHES, Middleton Hall, Wooler, the elections were confirmed.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

The SECRETARY (Dr Hardy) read a list of nine names of gentlemen, members of the Club, who had died since last annual meeting, and with an expression of regret the names were removed from the roll.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

The PRESIDENT laid on the table reports of the various meetings held during the year.

The CHAIRMAN said the reports of meetings attended during the year had been handed to Dr Hardy. He had to acknowledge several papers which had been read at the meetings. The communications included:—On a Grave covered by a large chert stone, and containing fragments of human bones, by Mr Robert Hall, Cornhill Schoolhouse; on a Fulmar (*Procellaria glacialis*) captured by fishermen at sea, 2 miles off Dunbar, on 22nd September 1894, by Mr David Bruce, Stationmaster, Dunbar; a memorandum from Mr John Wilson, Chapelhill, of a curiously marked stone, recently found at Priestlaw, in the Lammermoors, three feet below the ground, in a conjectural old building. On examination, the marks upon the stone were considered to be structural, and brought out by weathering.

THE FUNDS OF THE CLUB.

The TREASURER, in submitting his financial statement, said that at present the Club was in a very flourishing condition. He had made payments up to the present time amounting in all to £61 5s., but he might say the Transactions of the

Club were only about half through, and he might safely say he would have a similar amount to pay before the Transactions were in the hands of the members. Deducting the amount he had paid from what he had received, left £111 18s. in his hands. The Proceedings had not been brought out in such a regular way as they might have been, yet he thought the members would agree with him that they had been brought out so accurately that the delay was justified. The gentlemen who had furnished them with papers had invariably received proofs, which they had revised and corrected, and he (Mr Middlemas) believed their Transactions stood at the head of almost any Society in the country. (Applause.) Over and above this he had the whole of last year's subscriptions in hand. He wished to know how he should deal with the funds in the future. He had mentioned the subject to some of the members, and he proposed himself that he should not call upon the members for any subscription for the year, but that he should charge the members who had been admitted that day the admission fee and the subscription as usual. Since he came into the room he had spoken about the matter with a gentleman who took an active interest in the Club, and he suggested that the subscriptions should still be collected, but that a smaller sum than the 7s., which had hitherto been collected, should be charged. It was for that meeting to say what was to be done. The gentleman he had been speaking to thought they should always have a fund in hand. He should like somehow to get rid of this balance. Also regarding members joining, he wished some instructions. Sometimes he sent out a circular demanding 10s. admission fee, and a subscription of 7s. No answer was returned to that. A second letter went at the end of the year, and sometimes there was an answer and sometimes there was not. The question was whether they would not make some regulation. Every person proposed, and who wished to be a member of the Club, should show some interest in it after he had had the honour of being elected—(hear, hear)—by acknowledging, within a given time, receipt of the letter, and by paying his subscription. If they would fix a time he could give notice of it in his circular, and if it was not complied with the election would be void.

Capt. NORMAN said it gave him pleasure to hear that they had such an excellent reserve fund. They had got a reserve fund and let them keep it. He did not favour the idea of collecting no subscriptions for a year. He moved that the subscription for the ensuing year be reduced to 5s. With regard to the Treasurer's second point, he thought there was much reason in it, and it commended itself to their reason. He would also move, in regard to that if any new member's subscription was not paid within three months, the Treasurer have the authority of the Club to declare such election null and void.

Mr P. LONEY seconded.

Mr F. MUIRHEAD, Paxton, moved an amendment that the rate of subscription remain, and that the surplus be employed in improving the Transactions.

Mr T. B. SHORT, Berwick, seconded.

Mr NEWBIGIN suggested that the surplus might be utilised for re-printing some of the Transactions which had gone out of print, and which many of the later members could not get.

On a vote taken, the amendment was carried.

Capt. NORMAN then moved the second portion of his motion, which he said would considerably strengthen the hands of the officials.

Mr C. P. B. BOSANQUET, Rock, seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PLACES OF MEETING

for next year were then agreed to as follows:—Northumberland—Haggerston from Beal, and Druridge Bay from Widdrington and Warkworth; Berwickshire—Bunkle Edge and Coldingham, and St. Abbs; Roxburghshire—Hermitage Castle, Newcastleton. Annual meeting at Berwick.

THANKS TO RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Mr R. G. BOLAM, Berwick, moved a cordial vote of thanks to the President for the past year, for his work during the year, and for his paper that day. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT:—I shall take another opportunity of thanking you for your great and courteous kindness to me now and at all times.

CONIFEROUS TIMBER OF COMMERCE.

Capt. NORMAN, R.N., then read a paper entitled "Coniferous Timber of Commerce, locally imported."

Mr BOSANQUET said it was difficult to connect the language used in commerce with the language used by scientific men, in regard to the trees they were accustomed to see. He thought they were much indebted to Captain Norman, and he was glad to understand the paper was to appear in a local newspaper, so that they could have it without waiting until it appeared in their next Transactions. He for one would study a copy of it with very great pleasure. (Applause.)

PAPERS CONTRIBUTED.

The SECRETARY laid on the table a transcript, by him, of the "Journal of J. T. Brockett, junr, Esq., of Newcastle," (the author of "A Glossary of North Country Words"), of a visit to the Eastern Borders of England and Scotland, commencing 16th September 1833. The Journal contains rough pen and ink sketches of many places and objects of interest in 1833, which have now undergone alteration, or are swept away—among others:—The Stone Lion and Dial at Newton Don; Littledean Tower; Darnick Tower; Earlston Church and Pant; the Rhymer's Tower as it was, with plan and annexed cottage; Ednam Bridge, now rebuilt; Sandyknowe Tower; Sandyknowe Old Farmhouse, now removed; Tombstone of Johanna Bulloc, 1371; Cessford Tower; Ednam, Morebattle, Linton, Yetholm, Byrness, and Cornhill Churches, etc., etc.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr G. P. HUGHES gave in his report as the Club's delegate to the meeting of the British Association at Oxford, and was re-appointed to represent the Club at next year's meetings of the Association.

ASSOCIATED MEMBER.

Captain NORMAN said that last year a gap was made in the ranks of their members by the death of Mr John Anderson, Preston, who, as a practical botanist, had rendered

good service to the Club. His brother, Mr Adam Anderson, was employed at Cumledge Mill, near Duns, and he had shown himself to be an energetic and practical botanist, and he would be a great acquisition to their Club by being an associated member. He moved that Mr Anderson be elected an associated member.

Mr F. MUIRHEAD seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

This concluded the business, and the members afterwards dined together in the King's Arms Hotel.

VISIT TO THE ANCHORAGE, WOOLMARKET.

As usual, the Anchorage, Woolmarket, the residence of Mrs Barwell Carter, the surviving daughter of the late Dr George Johnston, the founder of the Club, was open to members, many of whom availed themselves of the kind privilege to inspect the numerous and interesting relics of Mrs Barwell Carter's father, whose eminence as a man of science and culture is amply proved, not only by such works as "A Flora of Berwick-on-Tweed," "The History of British Zoophytes," "Introduction to Conchology," "Natural History of British Sponges and Lithophytes," "British Museum Catalogue of British Worms," and "The Natural History of the Eastern Borders"; but also by his extensive Correspondence, selections from which, edited by Dr Hardy, were published in 1892, after being collected and arranged with loving care by Mrs Barwell Carter.

Coniferous Timber of Commerce, locally imported. By
COMMANDER F. M. NORMAN, R.N., Berwick.

A SHORT TIME before the recent lamented death of my old and valued friend, Mr James Allan, the late head of the well-known and important firm, Allan Brothers, Timber Merchants, Tweedmouth, I had a conversation with him about the various sorts of Coniferous Woods imported by them for commercial purposes.

Being under an impression that considerable ignorance or perplexity prevails on the subject, I obtained information from Mr Allan, which, in conjunction with Veitch and Sons' "Manual of Coniferæ" (a standard work of great value) and "The Report of The Conifer Conference," held at Chiswick in 1891, enables me now, for the information of our Club, to supply details which, I trust, will be both useful and interesting.

First as to Nomenclature. Scientific Nomenclature is, of course, subject to vicissitudes, which are often confusing to students and practical men, and troublesome to everybody—though they may have a signification for botanists, ornithologists, zoologists, and so on.

But the numerous changes in generic, as well as in specific terms, and the enormous number of synonyms which, since Conifers were first studied, have been attached to many members of the Order, must have proved embarrassing even to skilled botanists.

About the PICEA-ABIES question, concerning which so much has been written: I will only say that, for the present purpose, as well as for the purpose at any future time of naming and referring to the various Conifers which we observe during our visits to the gardens, woods, and policies of our Border district, I shall use the nomenclature which was adopted, and, for uniformity's sake, strongly recommend for general adoption at the aforesaid Chiswick Conference—that of Bentham and Hooker, and other recognised modern writers on Conifers, namely to call:—

The Spruce Firs,	..	..	Picea.
	(Type—The Common Spruce.)		
The Silver Firs,	..	..	Abies.
	(Type—The Common Silver Fir.)		

The Hemlock-Spruces,	Tsuga.
(Type—The Hemlock Spruce.)	
The Douglas Fir,	Pseudotsuga.
(A genus constructed for the reception of the Douglas Fir.) And	
The Pines,	Pinus.
(Type—The Common Scotch Pine.)	

I find, then, that Messrs Allan, whose timber establishment, including saw mills, is the largest existing between the Forth and the Tyne, import eight species of Coniferæ.

1. *PINUS SILVESTRIS*, L. (75—100 feet.)—The Scotch Pine, commercially known as Russian Pine; Baltic Redwood; Baltic Yellow Deals; Red Deals. From Northern Europe and the Baltic. *Habitat*—Central and Northern Europe, including Scotland. The Siberian Forest Region as far as the Amur river. Much in request for masts and spars.

2. *PINUS STROBUS*, L. (100—160 feet.)—In America and Canada "The White Pine." In Great Britain "The Weymouth Pine," having been planted extensively by Lord Weymouth at Longleat, Wiltshire, soon after its introduction in 1705. Commercially known as Yellow Pine. *Habitat*—The Eastern States of North America and Canada. An extremely valuable timber tree, its wood being more employed in America than that of any other pine, for masts as well as for every purpose of construction. "Finds its way into every carpentering establishment in Great Britain." Its rapidly approaching extinction is causing much anxiety to all who are interested in the timber supplies of America, owing, partly, to reckless and improvident felling.

3. *PINUS RESINOSA*, SOL.—(60—80 feet.)—The Canadian Red Pine, commercially Red Pine. *Habitat*—Canada to Pennsylvania and Newfoundland. The bark is very red, so formerly it was called *P. rubra*. Largely manufactured into lumber, and used for constructive purposes; but of late years its supply to this country has almost ceased, being rarely met with now. Wood very resinous; its old roots and knots being completely saturated with resin, burn fiercely, and give a brilliant light. "Cannot be recommended for arboricultural purposes in Britain."

4. *PINUS AUSTRALIS*, MICHAUX.—(60—70 feet.)—This tree, of the highest economical value, is known both in the countries which produce it, and in those to which it is exported, by different names. In Great Britain it is universally known as Pitch Pine, and is much used in ecclesiastical, as well as in domestic architecture. In the Northern States, where it is much in request for shipbuilding, it is known as Southern Pine or Red Pine, as it makes splendid masts, which are very red in colour. These may be sometimes observed in vessels unloading in Tweedmouth Dock. The turpentine, tar, resin, etc., manufactured in the States, are almost exclusively produced by this species. *Habitat*—The Southern States; not hardy enough for our climate, though occasionally met with in Pinetums, occupying favoured situations. Shipping port—Mobile in Alabama. *Pinus rigida* Mill has often been cultivated as the Pitch Pine, and was introduced into England in 1759, or thereabouts; and although “it is hardly more resinous than other pines” (Dr Mayr), it has been much used for the manufacture of tar and turpentine; in fact, to such an extent that it is now rarely found in the States. It was “occasionally cut up into coarse lumber”—so there is no reason to suppose that any of our Pitch Pine, as imported, is the wood of *rigida*.

5. *PICEA EXCELSA*, LINK (75—130 feet.) The Common Spruce Fir, or Norway Spruce, known among builders as Baltic Fir or Baltic White Spruce. It supplies the White Wood, or White Deals of Commerce, so called in contradistinction to Red Deals (Scotch Pine); and receives a further denomination from the places whence it comes, as “Archangel,” or “St. Petersburg White Deals,” etc., which have acquired a reputation for quality. Largely used. *Habitat*—Europe, from almost the limits of arborescent vegetation in the north, about Lat. 68°, as far south as the Alps and Pyrenees. Introduced into this country in 1548, very hardy, everywhere to be met with, and highly useful as a nurse. With increasing age its appearance alters, and its fine sweeping and feathery branches hang down in the most pleasing and graceful manner.

6. *PICEA NIGRA*, LINK (50—80 feet.)—The Black Spruce. Commercially, Spruce. Imported very largely by the Messrs

Allan, in Deals only. *Habitat*—North America and Newfoundland. Introduced into England about 1700, and often seen, but it has not much to recommend it to the British arboriculturist. The Black Spruce, which holds relatively the same position in the economic sense among the Coniferæ of North-east America, as the Norway Spruce among those of Europe, is very largely in demand both in the States, Canada, and for exportation. It is also the tree from which Spruce Beer is made.

7. *TSUGA CANADENSIS*, CARR (45—60 feet.)—The Hemlock Spruce. Commercially, Hemlock. The name at first was suggested by the appearance of some of the branches and leaves, reminding somewhat of the leaves of the poisonous hemlock of the umbelliferous family. *Habitat*—Chiefly Canada, Eastern North America, and the New England States. Introduced into Britain in 1836. Wood comparatively inferior, and chiefly used for laths. The bark much used by American tanners, though no longer so by English. A graceful, ornamental tree, frequently to be seen with us.

8. *PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASII*, CARR (200—300 feet.)—The Douglas Fir; Sargent, in his "Forest Trees of North America," states that two varieties are distinguished by lumbermen, dependent, probably, upon the age of the tree, "yellow" and "red pine." There is no great demand for this wood in the Tweedmouth Woodyard, where it is known by the name of the locality whence it comes, "Columbian," "Oregon," or "Vancouver Pine," though it is of good quality, has a pleasant yellowish tinge, and takes a good polish. *Habitat*—North Western America and Vancouver Island, where it is one of the grandest of the group of giants which combine to form the forests of the far west. Introduced into Britain in 1827, and now commonly met with in our plantations, in its infantine stages principally, but generally far too crowded; for, to give it fairplay, it should have a clear space, with a radius of 30 feet or more assigned to it. To form an idea of the stupendous dimensions attained by this noble tree, it is necessary to visit its native forests, as I have had an opportunity of doing. It makes splendid masts. A flagstaff of Douglas Fir, 159 feet high, 12 feet

being underground, 250 years old, from Vancouver Island, was erected in 1861 near the Temperate House at Kew. When I was at Vancouver in 1859, in H.M.S. Tribune, it became necessary to replace our damaged mainmast. We cut down three or four Douglasses, but found them to be all too full of knots for the purpose; so we ordered a squared spar of the same timber from Oregon Territory, which was towed across the straits, and delivered alongside in Esquimalt Harbour, at the price of eight shillings per running foot, with two shillings per running foot additional for towage. This spar, being rounded, made a splendid mast, 101 feet high, faultless, and nearly knotless. During a recent visit to Portsmouth Dockyard, I was gratified to find that our mast is still preserved in the mast house as a "show mast."

It may be a surprise, perhaps, to know that *LARIX EUROPEA*, L., the Common Larch, does not find its way into the Messrs Allan's business—because it is so much used, and considered to be so valuable; but they do not deal in it. Being very durable, it is greatly in request for rural purposes, and boat builders use it almost exclusively for "skins" of boats—that is for decks and planking. *Habitat*—The Alps and Central Europe, and parts of Siberia. Introduced into England, 1629. I learn from our esteemed member, Mr Ferguson, that at Duns Castle the old Larch, which was the first, or one of the first ever planted in Scotland, as it came with the same batch as the famous original Dunkeld Larches, is standing. Though it lost the upper portion of the trunk in the storm of October 1891, and was thus considerably reduced in height, it is still a noble and imposing object. The Duke of Athole's head forester informs me that the Dunkeld Larches were planted in the year 1738. One of them, measured in 1888, was 102 feet high; circumference 3 feet from the ground, 17 feet 2 inches; and contained 648 cubic feet of wood.

In conclusion, I should like to add that, as my short paper treats only of Coniferæ, nothing has been said about the numerous woods of other orders imported by Messrs Allan; but on a future occasion I hope to offer to the Club a description of those also.

Brotherwick. By J. C. HODGSON, Warkworth.

IMMEDIATELY adjacent to the Warkworth Station of the North Eastern Railway is the small township of Brotherwick. It is on the left bank of, though not washed by, the river Coquet, and contains 185 acres. There is a quarry, out of which a considerable quantity of excellent freestone has been worked for sale.

Its population in 1801 was 10

1811 „ 9

1821 „ 10

1831 „ 4

1881 „

1891 „ 23

The rectorial or corn tithes, belonged to the bishop of Carlisle as rector of Warkworth, are commuted for £24 12s. 6d., and now paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; the small tithes, commuted for £4 18s., belong to the vicar of Warkworth. With the exception of the tithe owners and the railway company, the duke of Northumberland is sole owner of the township.

Unlike most of the neighbouring manors and townships, Brotherwick was held immediately of the King by sergeancy, or the performance by the tenant of specific services.

In an inquisition taken in 1274, the jury found 'that the manor of Roytherwyk was of the demesne of King Henry [1100-1135] the great-grandfather's father of the lord the king who now is, and the same King Henry gave the manor to Henry de Hanvill for the rental thence to the king of one half mark yearly.'¹

It is incidentally mentioned in the grant of Sturton Grange to Newminster [1154-1189] and in the grants of William de Hanvil and his son, Galfridus, to the same house. The second of these documents describes the now existing boundary between the townships of Brotherwick and Sturton Grange.²

'Omnibus, hanc cartam, etc. Willelmus de Hanule, salutem. Noveritis me ob perpetuam pacis custodiam concessisse monachis

¹ Hundred Rolls, II., 17, Hodgson, I., p. 70.

² Newminster Chartulary, 197-8-9.

S. M. Novi Mon. ut faciant fossatum unum pro certa et perpetua divisa inter grangiam de Strattona et villam de Brotherwyk, a siketo ex occidentali parte de Brotherwyk usque ad le Grenegate. Ita quod quicquid terrae vel pasturae continetur in occidentali parte praedicti fossati, dedi, remisi, et quietum clamavi, de me et her., m. praedictis monachis in perpetuum. In cujus, etc.’

The history of the manor during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries shall be briefly sketched here, and may be more fully elucidated from the notices mostly gathered by Dr Hardy from Inquisition and other Rolls, etc., and printed in the Appendix.

It may be observed that, besides Brotherwick, there were other lands in Northumberland held by ‘falconry.’³ In the thirteenth century William the falconer was the one small freeholder in Lesbury,⁴ in which parish is the township of *Hawthill*; and at Glanton were lands held by same tenure.⁵

The de Hanvills continued to hold the manor until 1275, though in 1251 it would seem to have been held by Alice, daughter of Richard le Masle. The Assize Roll⁶ of 1255 records that Brotherwick was charged with costs ‘for not making pursuit after certain evil doers, and the same roll contains record of a suit in which Richard de Houton and William de Malle had unjustly disseized William Hanvil of

³ Note by Dr Hardy.

Falconry was greatly in vogue, in the age of the crusades, among Mahometans, as well as Christians. Between Richard I. and Saladin in 1192, ‘the exchange of Norway hawks and Arabian horses softened the asperity of religious war.’ Andronicus the younger, emperor of the East, in 1325 ‘maintained a thousand hounds, a thousand hawks, and a thousand huntsmen.’ Charles VI. of France dispatched in 1396, by way of Hungary, a cast of Norwegian hawks to Bajazet, the Turkish sultan, to appease his wrath. The French prisoners admired the magnificence of the Ottoman, whose hunting and hawking equipage was composed of 7000 huntsmen and 7000 falconers. When Mahomet II. succeeded in 1451 to Amurath II., as the leader of the Turks, ‘the expenses of luxury were applied to those of ambition, and an useless train of 7000 falconers were either dismissed from his service or enlisted in his troops.’—Gibbon, xi., 149, 367, 453, 455, xii., 187.

⁴ *New History of Northumberland*, Bateson, Vol. II., p. 414n.

⁵ Hodgson, Part III., Vol. I., p. 223.

⁶ *Assize Rolls, Northumberland*, 40 Henry III., pp. 122, 13, 38.

his free tenement in Riplington, etc. The latter paid a fine of half a mark, for license to agree with William Male in the plea of assize of Mort Ancestor⁷; they were to have a cyrograph.⁸ Gilbert, the bailiff of Brotherwick, was a witness or party to the suit. There was also an appeal to the County Court, where William de Hanvil appeared and proved his right to his 'native and fugitive' William, son of Hamon de Brotherwyk.

In 1296 the following appear in the

Lay Subsidy Roll, 24 Edw. I.

Brothirwike.

Summa bonorum Rogeri fil Osberti	1	1	6	unde regi	0	1	11½
„ Rogeri Campion	1	6	4	„	0	2	4¾
„ Henrici Molendinarii	0	12	8	„	1	2	0

Summa huius ville 60s. 6d., unde dno. regi 5s. 6d.

To the Hanvills succeeded John de Wanton, who acquired the manor in 1332, holding by sergeancy, and paying 6s. 6d. to the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1341 his son, Gilbert, held of the king in chief, by sergeancy, a messuage with 80 acres of land, called the manor of Brotherwick, and also a water corn mill there. Six years later William Darrayne paid a fine to the king for acquiring the manor from Gilbert de Wanton without a license.⁸

After this period the dates are confused: in 1361 Richard of Buston held lands here, and before 1375 the manor had come into the possession of Donald de Heselrig and Joanna his wife. Donald died on the Sunday after Easter in 1385, and Joanna's will, made at York, 1st December 1400, has been printed by the Surtees' Society in their volume of York Wills.

The darkness, which shrouds the history of Brotherwick

⁷ ASSIZE MORT D'ANCESTOR; a writ lying where one's father [or near kinsman] died possessed of lands, etc., and after his death a stranger gets possession of them.—*New World of Words*, Phillips; 1706.

CHIROGRAPHUM; a handwriting; a bond or bill under one's hand; also a term used by our English Saxons for a public deed of gift or conveyance made authentic by the subscription and crosses of the witnesses which were present.—*Ibid.*

⁸ cf. Lawson MS., The Four Parts of Northumberland; and The 5th Part of Northumberland, 10 Eliz., 1568.

for the next hundred and fifty years, is only lifted by a notice that, in 1443, the chaplain of Warkworth Castle was a certain John Brotherwyk, who had for his stipend £4 per annum.⁹

About the year 1567 an elaborate survey of the estates of the Earl of Northumberland was made; the portion relating to Brotherwick is quoted in Earl Percy's paper on the *Ancient Farms of Northumberland*.¹⁰

John Turpin held a copyhold farm of 16 acres 2 roods, with 'the scite of a old mantion house in old tyme,' at the rent of 16s. 8d., with a fine upon admittance of £3 6s. 8d. Thomas Hodgson held a freehold estate of 7 acres, 3 roods, 20 poles, out of which he paid a rent "to the firmar of Bamburgh 8s. Nothing paid to the lord because it is held 'in elemosina,' being part of the possessions of the church of Bamburgh."¹¹ William Beadnell held a freehold estate of 12 acres, out of which he paid a rent of 10s.; and Thomas Hodgson held a copyhold? of 15 acres 1 rood, whose rent was 16s. 8d.

The remainder of the township was doubtless held by the tenants in common. The surveyor records that Hugh Finch, the keeper of Warkworth park, complained that a certain tenement or farm in Brotherwick, a perquisite or parcell of the keepership, after the death of Geo. Carr of Lesbury, the late keeper, had, with other farms and tenements, held by Geo. Carr, been obtained by Robert Carr on a 21 years lease. George Carr's very interesting will, dated 1559, is printed in the new *History of Northumberland*.¹²

No mill at that time existed in the township, but the tenants were 'throwne to grynde' their corn at the lord's two water mills in Warkworth park: this suggests that since 1341, when a mill is expressly mentioned, there may have been a readjustment or enlargement of the boundaries of the park, so as to include the site of the ancient mill.

⁹ *Border Holds*, Bates, p. 424.

¹⁰ Arch. Æl., Vol. xvii., p. 7.

¹¹ This connection with Bamburgh seems to have eluded observation, but in 1334 Henry de Brotherwyk was one of the bailiffs of Bamburgh, and his name may be found as attesting witness to charters of the period.—*Hist. of Northd.*, Bateson, Vol. I., pp. 126, 128, 129, 140.

¹² *History of Northumberland*, Bateson, Vol. II., p. 431.

In a survey¹³ of 1616 we find that Lancelot Ogle held lands in Brotherwick, partly of the king as freehold, and partly of the earl of Northumberland as copy or leasehold, which he was charged with confounding.

	A.	R.	P.
The two freehold houses and garths	1	1	10
The earl of Northumberland's two			
tenements and garths ..	1	1	15
The North and South Meadows ..	84	3	22
Pasture	61	0	38½
Common and waste	32	0	24½
	<hr/>		
	180	3	30

Though four tenants appear in both of these surveys, the township would seem, in the 17th century, to have fallen into thirds. The history of

THE FREEHOLD THIRD

of Brotherwick and that of Nunriding, near Mitford, ran parallel, perhaps from the time of Elizabeth to our own day.

In 1567 Wm. Beadnell was a free tenant in Brotherwick, holding tenement, garden, croft, etc., in severalty.¹⁴ In 1568 Lemington and Nunriding are returned by the Queen's Feodary as belonging to Edward Beadnell, whose son, Ralph, died 12th August, 19 Eliz., possessed of Lemington, Learchild, and Nunriding, leaving a son, Robert, who was of the age of 10 years at the inquest, after his father's death, taken at Hexham 8th April 1582.¹⁵

Before 1628 Nunriding had passed into the possession of Wm. Fenwick, who, in 1663, was rated for Langshaw, Newton, Nunriding, etc.; but 'Mr Oxenbridge' was rated for lands in Brotherwick. In 1693 the proprietor was 'Mrs Barbara Bonner,'¹⁶ whom I suspect to have been a member of the Fenwick family, though unnamed in the Rev. John Hodgson's continuation of the pedigree, entered by the family at the *Heralds'* visitation of 1615.¹⁷

¹³ *The Ancient Farms of Northumberland*, Arch. Æl., Vol. xvii., 8.

¹⁴ Duke of North. MSS.

¹⁵ Hodgson, Part II., Vol. II., p. 74.

¹⁶ Court Rolls.

¹⁷ The Beadnells were somewhat extensive holders of lands of the dissolved religious houses.

William Fenwick was succeeded at Nunriding by his son, "Mr Robert Fenwick of Nunriding, who was a gentleman of good estate and name in this county," and the hearty and constant friend of Ralph Wicklif, the Commonwealth and silenced rector of Whalton.¹⁸ He married Isabel, daughter of Robert Widdrington, and, dying 1693, was succeeded by his son, John Fenwick, who married Jane Tatham, the heiress of Burrow-hall, in Tunstal, Lancashire, which, henceforth, was the chief seat of the family. Their eldest son was Robt. Fenwick, born 1688, and sometime M.P. for the town of Lancaster: he became king's serjeant of the court of the duchy of Lancaster, and attorney-general and serjeant of the county palatine. The names of Mrs Barbara Bonner and Robt. Fenwick, esq., at London, appear as free tenants in Brotherwick in 1710, and in 1731-38 the owner is entered as 'Thos. Fenwick, esq., at London, late Mrs Barbara Bonner.'¹⁹ With Fenwick's descendants the estate remained as an undivided third until 1862, when it was sold by Thos. Fenwick of Burrow-hall to the Duke of Northumberland, the owner of the other two thirds and of the manor.²⁰

¹⁸ Calamy Continuation, p. 657.

¹⁹ Call Rolls.

Matthew Bonner was vicar of Warkworth 1668-1680. He gave a bond of marriage, 8th July 1668, with Barbara Bonner. Query if same person?

²⁰ Besides Nunriding and Brotherwick these Fenwicks owned Barnhill, in the chapelry of Brainshaugh, and the *Newcastle Journal* of October 1746 contains the following advertisement.—"To be let against May day next, lying at Barnhill and Brodrige, near Warkworth, Two very convenient farms, consisting of arable, meadow, and pasture ground. The premises are well enclosed and watered, and the houses in good repair. Barnhill is tithe free. To be let likewise, against the time aforesaid, two farms at Buckstraw, near Nunriding, in the parish of Midford. Whoever inclines to take the said farms, or any one of them, may apply to Mr Carr, at Nunriding, who is properly authorised to let the same." And the *Newcastle Courant* of 19th December 1801 advertises—"The principal part of the Oak, Ash, etc., growing upon the several estates of Thos. Fenwick, esq.—Font Green, Woodhouses, Langshaws, Langshaw Mill, Bucksgreen, Nunriding, and Coalhouses, near Morpeth, Barnhills, Landriggs, and Brotherwick, near Warkworth. For particulars apply to Mr Tate, at Barnhill; Messrs Dowbiggin & Baldwin, Solicitors, Lancaster."

TENANT FARMERS.

The call rolls of 1667-8 yield the names of Matthew Allinson and Henry James as tenants or lessees.²¹ In 1687 and 1693 Robt. Davison occurs.²²

The history of the family of Davison of Warkworth has been only partially worked out. In 1658 Robt. Davison, apparently an official of the earl of Northumberland, was engaged in building himself a new house in the park of Warkworth, for which purpose he had cut down ten or eleven oaks, whereas he only had a warrant for three.²³ This new house may be identified with the long low timbered house, which formerly stood at Warkworth Old Barns, which is within the demesne. John Davison of Warkworth Barns (probably son of Robert) died in 1734, aged 73, and preserved the traditional account of the demolition of the Castle. He voted for a freehold in Warkworth in 1722, and left two daughters—Margaret, who married, in 1730, Thomas Watson of Newton-by-the-Sea, whose descendants remained as tenants of Warkworth Barns until about 1876; and Elizabeth, who married, first in 1713, Wm. Smith of Togston; and, secondly in 1717, Joseph Cook of Newton-on-the-Moor—she had issue to both husbands.

Probably of same family was Thomas Davison, who farmed Brotherwick and Barnhill, to whom, in respect of his tenancy of Brotherwick, a pew in Warkworth Church was appropriated in 1719. He voted, in 1722, for a freehold in Warkworth, and on the 12th August 1736 administration to his effect was granted, at Durham, to Margaret Cook, widow.²⁴

He was followed by the Tomlin family. Henry Tomlin

²¹ The James's were also tenants in Acklington.

²² *cf. Border Holds*, Bates, Vol. i., p. 419.

²³ *New History of Northumberland*, Bateson, Vol. ii., p. 434.

²⁴ Will of Thos. Davison of Barnhill, yeoman, dated 2nd December 1735, proved at Durham 1736. To Margaret Cook, daughter of Thomas Forster, late of Shieldfield, deceased, my house in Warkworth, formerly belonging to Geo. James—my stock and crop at Barnhill and Brotherwick to said Margaret Cook, she sole executor.

1786, 30th August, died at Barnhill, near Warkworth, Mr Henry Tomling, farmer, of a disorder in the throat, aged of 1.—*Nicholas Brown Diary*,

of Barnhill²⁵ married, first, at Shilbottle, in 1752, Sarah Embleton of Warkworth; secondly, at Lesbury, in 1759, Dorothy Roseden; and, thirdly, Ann; the latter at her husband's death, in 1786, succeeded to his tenancies. Their only child, Thomas Davison Tomlin, baptised at Shilbottle in 1771, died at Shawdon Hill 15th September 1797.²⁶ A miniature of Henry Tomlin is in the possession of his great nephew, Mr M. H. Dand of Hauxley Cottage.

Mrs Ann Tomlin relinquished the tenancy of Brotherwick in 1793, and was succeeded by John Tate of Guyzance North Field. He was followed, in 1832, by his son, Mr Geo. Wm. Tate, then of Shilbottle, but afterwards of Guyzance East-house, who died in 1864. His son, Mr Geo. Tate, is the present tenant, and for him, in 1882, was built the present handsome farmhouse by the Duke of Northumberland.

PLACE-NAMES.

Brotherwick-hill	}	occur in survey of 1567.
Lee Rig		
Kirk-flat		
Kirk-butts		
Key-butts		
White Leazes		
Lang Riggs	}	occur in 1894.
Toft-hill		
Barn-close		
Far and Near		
Watershaugh	}	

²⁵ Henry Tomlin's sister, Mary, was married at Long Benton, 5th May 1747, to Robert Dand of Bedlington, afterwards of Gloster Hill; another sister married Ralph Anderson of Kenton; another sister Harrett of Kirkwhelpington; and the fourth Marshall of Newcastle, whose great grandson, Mr Thomas Cleghorn, was for many years secretary and is now a director of the North Eastern Railway. Another member of the family married Barbara, sister of Wm. Smith of Togston.

²⁶ *Newcastle Courant*, 30th September 1797, and *Warkworth Register* of Burials.

APPENDIX.

- Inq., p. m. i., p. 2, No. 14,
30 Henry III., 1245. Richard le Male²⁷ held land at Suthorp—and the manor of Odiam [Hampshire.]
- Idem., p. 10, No. 23,
36 Henry III., 1251. Alicia, daughter of Richard le Masle, held the manor of Brotherwike and 14 bovates of land in Riplington.
- Testa de Nevill, i., p. 221. "Sergeanty of the lord the king—Hugh de Hamville holds Brotherwyc in chief of the lord the king for keeping the falcons of the lord the king."
- Rot. Hundred. ii., p. 17,
3 Edward I., 1274. [Inquiry of ancient rights and customs, etc.] The Jurors say "that William de Hanvill,²⁸ who is still alive, has withdrawn the half mark which he was accustomed to pay to the lord the king for his land of Broyerwik, and this for 16 years bygone."
- Rot. Hundred. ii., p. 17,
1274. "Also they say that the manor of Roytherwyk was the demesne of King Henry, [*i.e.* Henry II.] the great grandfather's father of the lord the king, who now is, and the same King Henry gave that manor to Henry de Hanvill for the rental thence to the king of one half mark annually."

²⁷ In 1245 Richard le Masle held lands in Suthorp and the manor of Odiham [Hampshire], (Inquis., p. mortem i., p. 2, No. 14.) In 1253 Wm. Villers held 2 acres of land in Odiham (Inq., p. mortem i., p. 13.) In 1250 Gilbert de Eversley held lands in Odiham (*ibid.*, i., p. 9.) [*temp.*] Henry 3, Odiham was held by John de Bending and [*temp.*] Edward II., by Thomas de Warblyngton (*Ib.*, i., p. 288.) Apparently then the le Masle family had held their Hampshire lands but a short time. In 1276 Riplington is part of the lands of Hexham Priory, which are mentioned in Inq., p. m. i., p. 145, but probably part of the manor only, as in 1309 Robert fitz-Roger held, in fee, land in Ripplinton, Inq., p. m. i., p. 238.

²⁸ Gilbert de Hanvill holds in chief of the lord the king a vill, by the service of sergeanty of falconry. Of that land nothing is aliened or granted by marriage, or gift, or by any other method whereby the king may have his service diminished, *Testa de Nevill*, p. 393, [circa. 1218.] Hugo de Hamville holds Brotherwyk, in capite, of the lord the king (*ibid.*, p. 388.) Query was Alicia, daughter of Richard le Masle, wife of Hugh de Hanvill?

Rot. Hundred. II., p. 17, 1274. "Also they say that William de Hanvill held of the king in chief the ville of Broyerwik for a half mark per annum, which he sold by division to the undermentioned, viz. Robert fitz-Roger, William le Latimer, Thomas de Elmedon, John Absolon, Alicia his sister, Andrew de Broyerwyck, Roger Kepera [? the keeper], Robert fitz-Pagan, William the Miller, the Light of the Blessed Mary of Warkworth, and certain others whose names they do not know."

Hodgson, I., p. 47. Wm. de Hannill held lands in Brotherwyke, etc.

4 Edward I., No. 17, 1275.

The 4 Parts of Northumberland, 4 Edw. I., 1275. Lawson MS., folio 3. Hawnil "octo acris terr. in Brotherwick."

Originalia Rot., 7.

4 Edw. I., 1275.

Hodgson, II., p. 283.

"It is ordered to the sheriff of Northumberland, the Escheator in the same shire, that he shall take into the hand of the king all the lands and tenements of which Wm. de Hamull, who held of the king in chief, died seized."

Inq., p. mortem II., p. 57, 7 Edw. III., 1333.

John de Wanton²⁹ held the manor of Brotherwyk with pertinents.

Originalia, II., p. 80.

7 Edw. III., 1332.

John de Wanton made a fine of one mark for pardon for acquiring, etc., the manor of Brotherwyk with pertinents, and certain lands and tenements with pertinents in Brotherwyk, which, etc.

²⁹ The Wantons occur in several counties, *Testa de Nevill*. In the time of Edward I. the manor of Wanton, Surrey, belonged to John de Lancelot, and had a church held, like the manor, in fee.

1269, Roger de Wanton held rents at Acle, in Bucks., Inq., p. m. I., 35. 1289, Robert de Wanton held the bailiffry in the forest of Rockingham, and the pertinents of the same in Northampton and Oxon, Inq., p. m. I., p. 103. 1289, John de Wanton held the manor of Waldingham, in Surrey, *ibid.*, I., p. 104. 1293, Robert, son of Roger Wanton, has for life Bolax bailiffry, in the forest of Rockingham, and the farm of the wood belonging to it in Northampton, I., p. 121. 1295, Johanna, wife of John Wanton, on account of the plea of dower, held Covelyngley manor, Bromfield and Farneth manors in Surrey, and Polhampton manor in Hampshire (Inq., p. m. I., 131.) 1327, John de Wanton held Masham manor as 1 fee. 1347, John de Wanton, chevalier, held Wymbyrh manor, and tenements there called Tymanes, Steeple Bumpstead, and Budebroke, etc., all in Essex (*ibid.*, II., p. 134.) Wm. de Wanton and Johanna, his wife, held Wyllingham manor, Brune manor, Thurrok manor, Chaworth manor, etc., all in Essex, as of the honour of Clare (*ibid.*, II., p. 134.)

The 4 Parts of Northumberland (16?) Edw. III.
Lawson MS., folio 6.

Hodgson, I., p. 73.
16 Edw. III., 1341-2.

Rot. 17, Originalia, II., p.
152, 16-Edw. III., 1341-2.

Hodgson, I., 75, 21 Edw
III., 1346-7.

Hodgson, I., 75, 21 Edw.
III., 1346-7.

Great Fines, Originalia,
II., p. 197, 22 Edw. III.,
1346-7.

Hodgson, II., p. 321.

Hodgson, I., 80, 34 Edw.
III., 1359-60.

The 4 Parts of Northumberland, 34 Edw. III.,
1359-60.

Lawson MS., folio 4.

Originalia, II., 257.
34 Edw. III., 1359-60.

Hodgson, II., p. 326.

Lawson MS., folio 6, 34
Edw. III., 1359-60.

Hodgson, I., p. 80, 36
Edw. III.

"Wanton octoginta acris terre cū
molend. aquat. in Brotherwick man, ib."

John de Wanton held the manor of Brotherwyk
by sergeanty, of 6s. 6d. to the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"The king took the fealty of Gilbert de Whaicton,
son and heir of John de Whaicton, deceased, for
one messuage and 80 acres of land, which are
called the manor of Brotherwyk, and one water
mill there, which are held of the king in chief
by the sergeanty, of 6s. 8d. annually, to be paid
to the king's castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne."

Gilbert de Wauchon held no lands or tenements
in the shire of Northumberland.

William Darrayns³⁰ held Brotheywyk manor.

"The king for 60 shillings, which William
Darraynes paid to the king to acquire, etc., the
manor of Brotherwyck with pertinents from
Gilbert de Wanton, which, etc., was without
licence."

Robert de Wanton held the manor of Brotherwyk.

Wanton m[anor] de Brotherwicke,
a.p.

"Direction is given to William de Nessfeld,
the king's escheator in the shire of Northumberland,
that after taking security from Johanna de
Wanton, sister of the heir of Gilbert de Wanton,
deceased, of her reasonable relief, he shall give
full seisin [with a certain 'salvo'] to the same
Johanna, of 2 parts of the manor of Brotherwyk
with pertinents, which very manor is held entire
of the king in chief by homage, and the sergeanty
of keeping the king's falcons and of paying
6s. 8d. by the year, etc."

"Betheston æ terre in Brotherwicke."

Richard de Botilstown held lands and tenements
in Brothirwik, Botilstone, Wark-super-Twede, and
Over Botilstone.

³⁰ 1344, 19 Edward III., Robert Darrayns held the manor of Calverdon Darreyns, manor of Kerkelawe [Kirkley], Mitford-park, lands and tenements at Newcastle, and Whitonstal-park, Inq., p. m. II., 124. 21 Edward III. (as before) William Darrayns, Brotherwyk manor, Northumberland, Inq., p. m. II., 140.

- Abt. Rot. Originalia, II.,
p. 263, 35 Edw. III.
The Great Fines. Donald de Heselrig gives £10 for pardon of the acquisition of certain lands and tenements in Esselyngton, Whytyngeham, Throunton, and Barton, which, etc.
- Hodgson, I., p. 88, 50
Edw. III., 1375-6. Donald de Heselrig, chevelier, and Johanna, his wife, infetted Edmund de Heselrig and others in Brotherwyk manor, Esselington and Whitingham, manor, remainder to same Donald.
- Inq., p. mortem,
50 Edw. III. Inquisition taken at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Friday in the 3rd week in Lent, 44 Edw. III., the Jury say "that it is not to the king's loss if he grants to Donald de Heselrygg, chevelier, and Johanna, his wife, licence to enfeof Edm. de Heselrigg,³¹ Robert de Wycliff, cler., and John de fferyby of the manor of Brotherwyk. That there remains to the said Donald and Johanna, 2 parts of manor of Esselyngton, which is held of the king in capite, and is worth £5, etc."
- Inq., p. mortem, No. 21,
8 Rich. II., 1385. Inquisition taken at Morpeth, 28th June, 9 Richard II. It was found that "Donald de Hesilrige chivalier was seized, with Johanna, his wife, who survived him, of 2 parts of the manor of Eslyngton, worth £10 (now waste, owing to destruction and burning of the Scots); also of the reversion of the 3rd part of said manor, which Elizabeth, once wife of Robert de Eslyrgton, chevalier, held in dower for her life time, held of the king in capite," [also other manors which, unfortunately, are not given in the abridgement.] Donald died on the Sunday next after Easter last; and William Hesilrige is brother and heir, and aged 60 years.
- Inq., p. mortem, No. 162,
13 Rich. II., 1389-90. Donald de Hesilrige and Elizabeth, his wife—2 parts of manor of Eslington [John Heron and Elizabeth, his wife, named; also Wm., son of Wm. de la Vale, knight, Johanna de Hesilrige named.] [Inquisition much faded, puzzling, quere was Elizabeth a former wife of Donald de Hesilrige?]
- York Wills.
Surtees' Soc., 1836, p.
265. Will of Johanna, widow of Donald de Hesilrigg, made at York, 1st December 1400, and proved at same place on the last day of same month, deals

³¹ Apparently Edmund de Heselrig did not survive Donald. Elizabeth may have been first wife to Donald, and Johanna, the heiress of Brotherwick, his second, certainly the latter was the survivor, and had an heir of her own.

solely with personal property. She devises money legacies to the Convent of 'Jarum,' and to convents in York and Yorkshire, to her chaplain and her servants. "Item lego capiti sancti Willielmi; Ebor. unum monile *anglice* nouche auri cum uno saphire in medio et j dyamand desuper et circumpositum cum pereles et emeraudes."

Inq., p. mortem. No. 41,
2 Henry IV., 1401.

Inquisition taken at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Thursday in paschal [Easter] week, 2 Henry IV., the Jury say: Robert de Esselyngton was seized of the manor of Esselyngton, etc., and married a wife, Elizabeth, and had issue George, Elizabeth, and Isabella, and died, when George succeeded. George died s.p., and the premises came to Elizabeth and Isabella. Elizabeth, widow of Robert, married John Heron, chevalier, and was endowed of the same. Isabella granted *her moiety* to Donald Hesilrygge and his heirs; and Donald granted same to Thos. Surtes, chr., Hugh Westwyk, and Edm. Hesilrygge, which said Thomas, Hugh, and Edmund granted same to said Donald and Johanna and the heirs of Donald. Elizabeth (sister of George) died seized of *her moiety*, which came to Isabella, who granted same to said Donald and Johanna and the heirs of Donald. Said Donald died s.p., and Wm. Hesilrygge was brother and next heir; and he died, and Thomas Hesilrygge was son and heir, and aged 30 years. And Johanna died on Feast of St. Thomas Apostle [Dec. 21st] 2 Henry IV., and John Seawten (?) or Slawten was consanguineous and next heir, aged 30 years.

List of Spiders (Araneidea) and Harvest-men (Phalangidea) collected around Eyemouth, Berwickshire, in September 1895. By WILLIAM EVANS, F.R.S.E.

WHILE staying at Eyemouth last month, I employed an hour or two now and again in collecting Spiders and their allies, the "Harvest-men," and it has occurred to me that a list of my captures might perhaps be of interest to some of the members of our Club.

It is now well nigh half a century since our worthy Secretary, Dr Hardy, first gave attention to the Spiders of Berwickshire, and his list published in the Club's Proceedings for 1858 (Vol. iv., p. 92) was the first of the kind for Scotland. About 1871 he again turned his attention to the order, and the results of his labours are set forth in a paper by the Rev. O. P. Cambridge, in the Club's Proceedings for 1875 (Vol. vii., p. 307.) A feature of Dr Hardy's collections was the number of new species they yielded. To one of the most interesting, Blackwall gave the name *Walckenaëra* (now *Tmeticus*) *hardii*, which, as yet, has been found in but one other British locality, namely at Gullane Point, in East Lothian, where I had the good fortune to find it in September 1893. It has, however, been found in France.

Any material addition to the lists of Berwickshire Spiders, above alluded to, would, of course, require much more extended and laborious research than, even supposing I had done nothing else, was possible in the limited time at my disposal. The great majority of the species I met with are common Scottish forms, but twenty-two or thereby (16 Spiders and 6 Phalangids) appear to be additions to the recorded county list, the most interesting being *Dysdera crocata*, C. Koch, which has not previously been reported from Scotland.

The Rev. O. P. Cambridge has kindly overhauled my collection, verifying and correcting my identifications, and naming specimens about which I was in doubt.

The arrangement and nomenclature here employed are the same as in several joint papers on Scottish Arachnids, recently drawn up by Mr G. H. Carpenter and myself, and published in the Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society, and in the *Annals of Scottish Natural History*.

ARANEIDEA.

DYSDERA CROCATA, C.K.—In the middle of September I found a colony of this fine Spider, in holes, in a bank by the roadside at the north end of Eyemouth: half a dozen adult males and females and one or two immature specimens were obtained. This is the first record of the species for Scotland. It occurs in the southern counties of England and in Ireland.

HARPACTES HOMBERGII (Scop.)—A few.

SEGESTRIA SENOCULATA (L.)—Common.

OÖNOPS PULCHER, Templ.—A few.

MICARIA PULICARIA (Sund.)—Two females.

DRASSUS CUPREUS, Bl.—Abundant; a few females, adult. It is only quite recently that Mr Cambridge has come to discriminate between this form and the true *D. lapidosus* (= *lapidicolens*) of Walckenaër, and he now doubts if he has yet seen the latter from Scotland.

DRASSUS PUBESCENS, Thor.—One, a female, under a stone close to the lighthouse at St. Abbs Head. I am indebted to Mr Cambridge for the identification of this specimen. The present would appear to be but the second record of the species for Scotland, the first being Mr Morris Young's (for Renfrewshire) in the *Annals of Scottish Natural History* for 1894. I may add that, in April 1895, I obtained an immature *Drassus* in Arran, which Mr Cambridge thinks is probably also referable to this form.

CLUBIONA GRISEA, L.K.—A few in marshy spots on the sea banks south of Burnmouth.

CLUBIONA TERRESTRIS, Westr.—Common; a few females, ad.

CLUBIONA COMPTA, C.L.K.—A few females.

AMAUEBIUS FENESTRALIS (Str.)—Very common.

TEGENARIA DERHAMII (Scop.)—Common in houses.

TEXTRIX DENTICULATA (Oliv.)—Common among stones.

HAHNIA ELEGANS (Bl.)—One female in marshy spot on sea bank south of Burnmouth. Dr Hardy has taken this species on Coldmartin Moss, Northumberland, but I think the present is the first record of a Berwickshire locality.

ERO FURCATA (Vill.)—One female: the small balloon-like cocoons, which I have always associated with this species, were, however, common under stones on the sea banks.

THERIDION LINEATUM (Clk.)—Fairly common.

Theridion sisypium (Clk.)—Immature specimens common on furze.

Pedanostethus lividus (Bl.)—Not uncommon.

Bolyphantes luteolus (Bl.)—A good many, mostly immature.

Linyphia insignis, Bl.—Abundant, especially in Ale dean.

Linyphia lineata (L.)—A few, some adult.

Linyphia clathrata, Sund.—Common, both adult and immature.

Linyphia triangularis (Clk.)—Abundant, especially on *Luzula sylvatica* in Ale dean.

Linyphia pusilla, Sund.—Immature examples were common in marshy spots on the sea banks near Burnmouth. Not previously recorded for Berwickshire.

Leptyphantes alacris (Bl.) = *L. terricola* (C.L.K.)—Rather common on a steep bank, overgrown with *Luzula sylvatica*, in Ale dean.

Leptyphantes blackwallii, Kulze. = *L. terricola* (Bl.)—A few among herbage on the sea banks, etc.

Leptyphantes tenuis (Bl.)—One or two adults; but they would doubtless be common later on.

Bathypantes concolor (Wid.)—One adult male and several females.

Bathypantes nigrinus (Westr.)—One or two in marshy spot near Burnmouth.

Bathypantes dorsalis (Wid.)—Immature examples common on furze. Does not appear to have been previously recorded for Berwickshire.

Bathypantes gracilis (Bl.)—Several in marshy spots on the sea banks.

Tmeticus bicolor (Bl.)—Adults fairly common under stones.

Microneta fuscipalpis (C.L.K.)—One or two adults.

Microneta viaria (Bl.)—An adult male among stones on the sea braes near Burnmouth, 24th September. This, I take it, is another addition to the county list.

Gongylidium dentatum (Wid.)—Common on furze bushes by the Eye, but nearly all immature. Seems to be also an addition to the county list.

Gongylidium fuscum (Bl.)—Mr Cambridge has detected this species among the specimens I sent him. Appears to be the first record for Berwickshire.

Erigone atra, Bl.—Under stones near St. Abbs.

ERIGONE LONGIPALPIS (Sund.)—One or two males under stones, at high water mark, between Eyemouth and St. Abbs. Not previously recorded for Berwickshire.

ERIGONE PROMISCUA (Cambr.)—Mr Cambridge detects, in the collection, an adult male of this form, which has not, I think, been previously recorded for the county.

LOPHOMMA PUNCTATUM (Bl.)—A few in marshy spots, close to the shore, between Eyemouth and St. Abbs, and near Burnmouth.

GONATium RUBENS (Bl.)—Common.

SAVIGNIA FRONTATA, Bl.—A few of what I take to be the female of this.

WALCKENAERA NUDIPALPIS (Westr.)—One adult male under stone, close to the shore, midway between Eyemouth and St. Abbs, 22nd September.

CORNICULARIA CUSPIDATA (Bl.)—An adult male near Burnmouth, 23rd September.

CERATINELLA BREVIPES (Westr.)?—Some minute Spiders found under stones and herbage near Burnmouth, probably belong to this species, but, being immature, it is impossible to identify them with certainty.

PACHYGNATHA CLERKII, Sund.—Fairly common in moist spots between Eyemouth and St. Abbs, and near Burnmouth.

PACHYGNATHA DEGEERII, Sund.—Common, both on the sea banks and inland.

META SEGMENTATA (Clk.)—Abundant everywhere.

META MERIANÆ, Scop.—Common in Ale dean and in caves on the coast; several of both sexes, adult.

ZILLA X-NOTATA (Clk.)—Abundant in angles of doors and windows in Eyemouth; adults of both sexes obtained. I do not find this species in previous Berwickshire lists.

ZILLA ATRICA (Clk.)—Very abundant on cliffs and rocks by the shore, and on furze bushes, etc., inland.

EPEIRA DIADEMATA (Clk.)—A few on the cliffs, etc.

XYSTICUS CRISTATUS (Clk.)—Common; one adult male.

OXYPTILA ATOMARIA (Panz.)—A few females under stones on the sea banks.

PIRATA PIRATICUS (Clk.)—Adult females (with egg-cocoons) and immature examples common under stones in moist spot between Eyemouth & St. Abbs. Not previously recorded for Berwickshire.

TROCHOSA TERRICOLA, Thor.—A few adult females under stones.

TROCHOSA PULVERULENTA (Clk.)—Immature examples fairly common.

LYCOSA AMENTATA (Clk.)—Common; a few females only, adult.

LYCOSA PULLATA (Clk.)—Common; a few still carrying egg-cocoons.

LYCOSA NIGRICEPS, Thor.—Common; a good many carrying egg-cocoons. Not in previous Berwickshire lists.

LYCOSA PALUSTRIS (L.)—Fairly common.

LYCOSA MONTICOLA (C.L.K.)—A few under stones by the sea banks; one or two females, adult. Does not appear to have been previously recorded for Berwickshire.

EPIBLEMUM SCENICUM (Clk.)—One or two under stones near Burnmouth.

HELIOPHANUS CUPREUS (Walck.)—Abundant among stones at foot of the sea banks, both north and south of Burnmouth. Not previously recorded for Berwickshire.

EUOPHRYS FRONTALIS (Walck.)—Abundant in same places as the last.

EUOPHRYS ERRATICUS (Walck.)—With the last two, but not so common. Not previously recorded for the county.

PHALANGIDEA.

LIOBUNUM ROTUNDATUM (Latr.)—This characteristic "Harvest-man" was common among rough herbage and on low bushes, being especially abundant on some patches of furze by the banks of the Eye.

PHALANGIUM OPILIO (L.)—Also common and widespread.

PHALANGIUM SAXATILE (C.L.K.)—Among the Phalangids collected around Eyemouth, there is a specimen of this species.

OLIGOLOPHUS MORIO (Fabr.)—Abundant.

OLIGOLOPHUS AGRESTIS (Meade.)—Also abundant.

OLIGOLOPHUS TRIDENS (C.L.K.)—Common among rough herbage in marshy spots, but by no means confined to these.

NEMASTOMA LUGUBRE (O. F. Müll.)—Not numerous; immature examples only observed.

NEMASTOMA CHRYSOMELAS (Herm.)—Not common, three immature examples, on the sea banks near Burnmouth, being all that were obtained.

The above eight species of *Phalangidea* are probably all of general distribution in the British Isles, but I cannot find that more than two of them have hitherto been recorded for Berwickshire.

Mellerstain and the Hattlies thereof. By SURGEON
MAJOR-GENERAL S. A. LITHGOW, C.B., D.S.O., F.S.A.
Scot.

THE aim of the following paper is to supply some information regarding the ancient history and possessors of a charming spot in the Merse, the objective of a very pleasant excursion of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in the summer of 1894, for facilities for viewing which the members and their friends were indebted to the courtesy of the Earl of Haddington.

Mellerstain, Melokstan, Melostane, or Mollestains, in the barony of the same lordship of Huntly and Gordon, parish of Earlston, and county of Berwick, was associated with the neighbouring property of Fans or Faunes from a very early period.

Richard de Faunes, *circa* 1150-90, who doubtless derived his name from that property, gave to his brother David, son of David of Graham, two tofts in Melostane, reserving his mother Amabel's liferent thereof, to be held of the said Richard and his heirs. *Circa* 1200, Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, the overlord, grants a charter confirming the gift. About the same time David of Graham gives to the Abbey of Kelso the two tofts referred to. *Circa* 1230, Adam de Faunes, son of the deceased Richard de Faunes, gives to the Abbey of Kelso a charter of the two tofts in Melostane, which David of Graham, his uncle, held of his father. *Circa* 1260, Philip Haliburton, son of Sir William Haliburton and Christian de Faunes, daughter of Richard abovenamed, his wife, confirm the grant by David Graham and the deceased Adam of Faunes, his mother's brother, of the same two tofts to the Abbey of Kelso.

The charters above quoted affect only *a portion* of the barony. The first recorded designate "of Meloustan" is William de Hattely, son of Sir Robert de Hattely and Matilda, his wife, who, with consent of Emma, his wife, grants to the Abbot and Convent of Kelso right of passage through his lands ("terram meam de Meloustan") and permission to build a bridge over the Blackburn, above his house ("super tenementum meam de Meloustan.") The probable date of that transaction is about the year 1230. If we assume that

his father preceded him in the lands, the Haitleys' possession of Mellerstain would be carried back at least to the close of the 12th century. In an inventory of the charters, etc., relating to Scotland, in the archives of Durham Cathedral, concerning the Abbey of Coldingham, *circa* 1270, there occurs "Carta Robert de Hatley de terris in *Faunes* et Melockstan. William filii de ejusdem"—doubtless applying to a son and a grandson of William abovenamed. From that time forward, as far as history lifts the veil, the Haitlies and none others were "of" Mellerstain until after 1625.

Here it may be convenient to deal with other interests in the barony, the bare narration of which might lead to misconceptions as to the ownership of what we may call Mellerstain *proper*. The interest of the Haliburtons doubtless originated in the union of Christian de Faunes with Sir William de Haliburton. Of limited extent, it seems to have been partly one of superiority, as in the confirmation charter, *circa* 1260, before alluded to, and partly one of proprietorship, as when Lord Walter Haliburton (*circa* 1409) alienates one third of Mellerstain under reversion. That interest shows itself again in 1451, under the hands of John, 2nd Lord Haliburton, and Patrick, his son, and finally in 1539-40, in the person of Marion Haliburton, heir portioner of Patrick, 6th Lord Haliburton, and her husband, Lord George Home. The overlords were, successively, the Earls of Dunbar, the Gordons, and the Setons; the last named, through the marriage of Elizabeth Gordon, daughter and heiress of Sir Adam de Gordon, with Alexander Seton, subsequently Lord Gordon. On the 7th of October 1625, James Haitlie of Mellerstain was served heir to his father in the lands, town, and mains of Mellerstain, with the mills, also in the East half of the town and lands of Faunes. He must have parted with them soon afterwards, for in 1634 Mr William Napier of Wrichthouses was served heir to his father, William Napier, in these lands.

The Napier's possession was of short duration, for we learn from a retour, of the 3rd January 1665, that Mr Robert Bailie was served heir of John Bailie, eldest son of George Bailie of Jerviswood, his immediate elder brother, in these same lands. In 1690 George Bailie, Mr Robert's son, succeeded to the lands. George's youngest daughter, Rachel, by Lady

Grizzel Hume, eldest daughter of the Earl of Marchmont, married, in 1720, Charles Lord Binning, elder son of Thomas, 6th Earl of Haddington, and became sole heiress to her father's estates. Jerviswood and Mellerstain were entailed on her, and her second son, George Hamilton, who succeeded to them in 1759, and assumed the name of Bailie. His grandson, George Bailie, became 10th Earl of Haddington on the death of his cousin Thomas, 9th Earl, and thus Mellerstain passed into the family of the present noble possessors.

Having attempted a summary of the history of Mellerstain, we shall now turn our attention to the family with which it was so long identified.

The earlier history of the Haitlies is, unfortunately, much clouded. We have seen Sir Robert de Hattely and his wife, Matilda, emerge from the gloom, when the twelfth century was getting old, to be succeeded by his son, William, with his spouse, Emma, whose gift to the Abbey of Kelso rescued their names, and those of his parents, from oblivion. They are followed by Robert de Hetlye, whose charter of lands in Faunes and Melockstan, and reference to his son, William, apparently supply two more links in the geneological chain. That Robert is probably the Robert de Hattely who, in 1270, witnesses a charter by William de Alwentum (Alwinton) to the Abbey of Melrose of the lands and town of Halsinton. Similarly his son may be identical with William de Hattely, who, along with Thomas Rimor of Ersildoun, witnesses a charter by Peter de Haga of Bemersyde to the Abbot and Convent of Melrose, about the same period. In 1292 John and Alexander de Hetlye appear, and in 1296 Alisandre de Hateleye did homage to Edward I., probably for the lands of Mellerstain. In 1335-6-7 William de Hetley was one of the men-at-arms in garrison at Roxburgh Castle.

During a period, which embraced from 1390 till after 1440, John Hately, "Squire," held of Sir John Haliburton of that ilk, and his predecessors, one quarter of their lands of Lambden. He died before 7th June 1447, when his sons, Thomas and Alexander, got a ratification of a subsequent lease of the same lands in their favour, whereupon their "brother, John, asked instruments."

That John, the father, was of Mellerstain seems indicated by the facts that the Hatelys of Lambden were cadets of

Mellerstain; that the first of Lambden who appears is an *Alexander*; and that he had a son, *John*, served heir to him in 1507-8. A John de Hatele, in 1453, renders, to the Exchequer at Stirling, his account of the receipts of Strathurde in Perthshire. In 1458, 1465, and 1466 William Hatlie pays into the Exchequer four shillings, being the annual rent of his land and tenement in Popil. In 1466 two shillings were paid into the Exchequer, being a duplicand of the feu ("albe firme") of Meloustans and Fadons, through the sasine given to Henry Hatele of the same. That was doubtless on Henry's succession to the property, but there is no record of his predecessor therein. In 1470 he married Sibilla Home, daughter of David Home, younger, of Wedderburn, and Elizabeth Carmichael, his wife. In 1470 he got decreet against Jok Hume, in Hume, for twelve pounds for a horse "that he spulzeat fra the said Henry." In 1479 Henry had a dispute with Learmouth, Wod, Purves, and others, regarding the teinds of Fawnys, which they alleged the vicar of Soutra had authority from Sir Edward Bonkle, Provost of Trinity College, near Edinburgh, to sett to them, and the tack of which Henry claimed. In June 1480 he had decreet given in his favour, and Learmouth and the remaining defenders were required to restore to him "iijc of ats, xiiij b. of ber, 1 firLOT of quhete, and iij firLOTS of rye for the teind schefe of the towne of Fawnys." In the same year the Lords of Council assigned to Henry Hetley, the 28th of July, to prove that the late David Lithgow, factor to Sir Edward Bonkle, "set to him the teind of the quarter of Melostane for xij bolls of vittale, and that he has payt the xij bolls to the said umquhile David or his executors, and falzeand of the said profe the said Henry to pay to the said Henry sa mekle of the said teind was of vale." That David Lithgow was doubtless of Drygrange, and possibly this incident may have been the early stage of the feud between the Haitlies and Lithgows, to be afterwards treated of. In 1489 Henry resigned the lands of Blasinbrade, in Berwickshire, and the lands of Spottiescheles, in the barony of Dunbar, to George Hatley, his son and apparent heir. At the same time he resigned the lands of Mellostanes and Fawnis, with the mill of the same, to his son, Alexander, and his heirs, male; whom failing, to his son, George, and his heirs, male; whom

also failing, to his own nearest male heirs, whomsoever. The terce of his spouse, Sibelle Home, was reserved.

His son, George, probably married in 1491, for we find, in that year, a charter to him and Margaret Blacater, his spouse, of Brumehill, Blasinbraid, and Spottieschels, which Henry resigned. In 1494 Margaret Ker, relict of John Home of Earlston, brought an action against Henry Haitley of Melostanes, for the wrongous occupation of the third part of the lands of Melostanes, but, of which, Henry alleged Alexander Seton of Tullibody had warranted him the tack. In 1505 the king concedes to Henry and Sibilla Home and their heirs—failing whom, Henry's nearest heirs,—one third of Brigeamschelis, 5 marcs of Lundy-Makchano and Sandy Lig, and 5 marcs of Lundy-skeoh. Henry is further mentioned in a charter of date 2nd October 1507. He must have died some time between then and 26th July 1511, as will be seen by a charter of that date to Alexander Hume of Polworth and his spouse, in the lands of Brigeamschelis, one third of the value of which had to be recouped by him, the *deceased* Henry Haitlie of Melostain having conceded that to his grandson, Henry Haitlie.

Henry was succeeded in Mellerstain by his eldest son, George; Alexander, who was to have carried on the succession to the family estates, having presumed predeceased his father, without leaving male issue. George Haitlie of Mellerstain leaves but little trace of himself. His wife, Margaret Blacater, was probably sister of Robert Blackadder of that ilk. He was dead before 27th June 1523, when John Haitlie of Molestanes, his son and heir, obtains a reduction of a pretended clause in his father's confirmed testament, relating to one ward of Molestains and the marriage of his son, on the ground that it was false by the confession of Margaret Blacader, his relict and executrix. Their sons were John, Thomas, and doubtless Henry, the grandson, above alluded to. Sibbilla Haitly, married to Gilbert Ormistoun, but who, in 1522, obtains a divorce from him on account of their being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, was probably his daughter; as possibly also was Egidiam (Giles) Heatlie, who similarly was divorced from Robert Fokart in 1527.

In 1529 a Patrick Haitlye gets a lease of Clerkland, in the Merse, from the Abbot and Convent of Melrose, and his line appears for some generations.

John Haitlie of Mellerstain, as we have seen, succeeded his father, George, before 1523. In a charter to Elizabeth Hume in liferent, and John Hume, natural son of Alexander Lord Hume, in fee, of part of the lands of Mellerstain, confirmed in 1537, it is mentioned that that portion was alienated by John Haitlye of Mellestanes, under reversion of 460 merks. In 1539-40 Marion Haliburton, with consent of Lord George Home and Alexander Home, their son, have letters to warn John Haitlie, alleged possessor of Mellerstain, "to appear in the Kirk of Haddington to receive $\frac{1}{3}$ part of £116 Scots., for the redemption of the third part of Mellerstain, alienated by the late Walter Lord Haliburton (*circa* 1409) to the late James Whitla, in terms of a reversion, and to require John Haitlie to remove from and overgive the said third part." The position of John Haitlie in the matter is not apparent, except that he was in possession, and that he remained so.

In 1542-43 George Haitlie, his son and apparent heir, had a charter of the dominicals, town, and lands of Melostains, and the mills; also of the East half of the town and lands of Fawnis—John's liferent and the terce of Jonet Ker, his spouse, being reserved. In 1546 Isobel Home, daughter of Sir John Home of Cowdenknowis, had from the Queen a gift of the marriage of Alexander Haitlie, brother to George Haitlie, fear of Mellerstane, or whomsoever should succeed to Mellerstane.

In 1544 John and his brother, Thomas, along with the Kers of Cessford, Hirsell, and Ferneyhirst, Walter Haliburton and others took part in "predatory and warlike action" against the Governor of Scotland, in consort with the Earl of Lennox and his accomplices, at Leith. In January 1544-45 John, along with his servants and accomplices, made a raid on Drygrange, at the confluence of the Tweed and Leader, belonging to William Lynlythgow, and took forcible possession of the lands, tower, houses, and chapel thereof. In May 1546 William Lynlythgow brought an action against John for restitution and compensation for damage done. The lords, in a decret of 7th June, continuing the case on account of the nonappearance of the defender, "ordains the said Jhone Haitlie of Mellostaine to be warnit be oppen proclamation at the mercat croce of Lauder of this continuation,

and to heir the witness sworn, because it is understood to the saidis lordis that the officer hes na sure passage to warn the said Jhone personalie at his dwelling place, be raison that his brother drew wappins to the officer, the last time he was warnit to the said action, for his slauchter in execution of his office." On the 20th July, of the same year, decreet was given in favour of William Lynlythgow, under which John Haitlie had to restore to him the lands, dwelling place, and chapel of Drygrange, "als gude as they wer the tyme as thai war taken, or the availe thairof," besides making payment to him of certain sums for damage and skaith sustained, amounting in all to £2158 4s. The list of the various articles, trees, etc., destroyed, given, is of much interest.

The following extract from it is especially so, as giving a graphic picture of some of the furnishings of a border peel and its chapel in the first half of the 16th century.

"Four formis with four tressils of the price xs.; thre grat chyris, price of thame iijlb.; iij portalis, price of the pece xxxs.; ane dressour board, price of it xs.; ane wessall almory, price xiijs.; ane masking fatt wort standis and other tubbis, price iijlb.; vi yokis, price of the piece iijs.; ij plewis, price of the pece, vjs.; iij harrowis, price of the pece ijs.; vj stane barrowis, price of the pece xvjd.; ane shad cart, with irn and other necessaris, price of it vjlb.; iiij stand beddis, price of the pece our heid xiijs.; vj score of sparris of riven aik, price of the pece vjs.; xxxvj sawin burdis of aik, price of the pece our heid viijs.; iij greit plankis of ische, price of the pece xxs.; ij mess bukis of parchment, price of thame xls.; ij portuyssis ('Latin *portiforium*') price of thame xxs.; ane challice, ane patin, ane crowat, ane flaccat, all of tyn, price of thaim all xiijs.; ane hyngand chandlar of krissell, price of it xxs.; ane myln stule with sallis, stapplis, our loftin fantre and quhelis, and other graith belongand thairto, price of it xxlb.; ij flandris cannis with coverings of tyn, price of theme vjs.; vj tyn platis, price of the pece viijs.; iij irne spetis, price thairof xxxs.; ij grete pottis, price thairof iijs.; ij pannis, price of the pece xiijs.; ij geiss pannis, price thairof iijs.; two meit almouris, price of the pece iijs.; ane meill kist, price thairof vjlb.; tua less kistis, price of the pece xls.; ane gile fatt xijs.; v bellis, price of the pece iijs.; ij querrell mellis, price of the pece xiijs.; and divers otheris gudis."

By a decreet arbitral, dated 11th February 1552-53, by arbiters nominated by William Lynlythgow of Drygrange on the one part, and John Haitlie of Mellestane on the other

part, regarding the decreet of the Lords of Council obtained by William against John, also regarding all other questions, quarrels, debates, and other actions whatsoever that either had against the other, it was decreed that "John Haitlie of Mellerstane sall pay to the said William Lynlythgow 500 merks; and also ordains either of the saids parties to stand be thamsel, thair kin, freinds, seruands, allias, and all that thai may compel or solist thereto in amite content and freyndschip to otheris in all tyme coming; and als decrettis the said Johnne Haitlie not onlie to stand in amite to the said William in tyme coming, bot als to caus all his freyns, kin, and allias quha has or has had entertained evil will or malice to the said William threw the occasion maid betwix him and the said Jhone of befoir, and specialie to solist and do his exact and uter diligens to cause Sir Andro Ker of Hirsell, knight, to aggre with the said William, amicable anent any clames of gudes, money, or lands, or other quarrels debatabill betwix the said Sir Andro and William afore the dait heirop, and to stand his freynd heirefter." John Haitlie seems to have been slow in coming forward with the money payable under the decreet arbitral, for we find, in February of the following year, his servants, John Haitlie in Faunys, and Thomas Hog compearing at Drygrange, and, of John's authority, offering to "William of Lythgow pennieworthis for sheep, nowt, horse, etc., for ane hundred merks," but which William refused. Moreover, they desired him "to tak the tayne halff in pennieworthis, and he should within xx days haiff money for the tother halff. Whereupon William Lithquo said it was passt some days he promyst him payment, and he sees nane heirfor he wald byed at his contract quhat it been and not ells." On the 14th September 1554, however, we find William Lynlythgow of Drygrange granting a receipt to John for the four hundred merks, and the last act in the feud between the families was accomplished.*

* In the summer of 1894 the writer was, as a guest, travelling towards Gordon Station with members of the Club, on their way to Mellerstain, he keen on seeing a place, the old possessors of which, his forefathers had cause to remember. At St. Boswell's junction, a gentleman entered the carriage. "How are you, Mr Heatley?" said one of the Club, "We don't often see you?" The new arrival replied, "I've come to visit my ancestral home, *Mellerstain!*" The

On 10th February 1552-53 a contract was signed between Sir John Home of Coldenknowis, knight, and his daughter, Margaret, on the one part, and John Haitlie of Mellostanes and Henry Haitlie, his son and apparent heir, on the other part. It narrates that Issobell Home, daughter to Sir John, had a gift of the marriage of the deceased George Haitlie, son and apparent heir to the said John Haitlie, and failing of him, the marriage of any other heir who should succeed him; also that Henry was brother and heir to George, and that he takes to wife the said Margaret. The lands of Fawns, the lands and mains of Melostane, the lands of Spotshiel and Broomhill were, by the contract, settled on them and the heirs of their marriage. Sir John Home granted warrandice against any claims that Issobell Home might make on account of the gift of the marriage to her.

On 10th September 1551 Thomas Haitlie, Parish Clerk of, brother of the Laird of Mellestains, was dilated for treasonably coming with the late Sir Ralf Evers and sundry others, "our ancient enemies of England, in battle array, bearing the English Red Cross, against James, Earl of Arran, Governor of the Kingdom, at Ancram Muir, and for other crimes specified in his letters. He was replegiated by the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and 27th November was assigned for his underlying the law." At the same time, John Haitlie in Fawnis and William Haitlie in Redpeth (no doubt John of Mellerstains' sons, so named) came in "Will" for treasonably supplying the English in the castles of Hume, Lauder, Roxburgh, etc., thereby enabling them to hold out longer. And for treasonably remaining under the assurance of England continually, from the battle of Pinkie-Cleuche in September 1547, till the recovery of Hume Castle in December 1548; carrying the Red Cross as English subjects, and making depredations and incursions on lieges of Scotland. John Hume of Coldaneknowis became cautioner for them. On 13th July 1553 John Haitlie of Mylarstanis and Thomas, his brother,

writer pricked up his ears, and his host, as he cast him a look of surprise and amusement, turned to Mr James Heatley of Belvedere, Alnwick, for it was he who spoke; saying, "There's a gentleman *here* who can tell you more about the Heatleys than anyone else!" A singular meeting, under singular circumstances, of the descendants of two of the principals in a characteristic border story, three and a half centuries old.

get letters of remission for their predatory and warlike action against the Governor of Scotland in 1544, and for art and part in the slaying of Sir Walter Scot of Branhholm, "in the silence of night in October 1552, he being then guardian of the Middle Marches."

About 1560 a feud began between the Haitlies and the Brunfields, in the course of which Steven Brunfield, younger, of Greenlawden, was killed. It may possibly have arisen out of a charter by John Haitlie of Mellerstain, confirmed by Queen Mary in 1562, in implement of a contract between him and his son, Henry, fear thereof, on the one part, and Steven Brunfield, son and apparent heir of Steven Brunfield of Greenlawden, on the other part, of the lands of Blasinbraid and Brumehill. In 1564 Alexander Haitlie, eldest son to the Gudeman of Lambden, and John, his brother, were, by an assize, acquitted of the slaughter of Stevin Burnfield, younger, of Greenladden. In 1565 Adam Burnfield of Hardacres and other Burnfields assure Alexander Haitlie in Lambden, John Haitlie in Brumehill, Laurence Haitlie in Haliburton, and Leonard Haitlie, brother, bairns, etc., and Patrick Haitley in Clerkleys and his son, to be unhurt and unmolested.

In the same year William Haitlie, son of John Haitlie of Mellestain, complained to the Privy Council that a grey horse, won from a servant of the master of Glencairn, was wrongously withheld from him. In 1567 John and others are charged to compear before the Council to advise as to ordering of justice and maintaining quietness within the East March. On 20th December of the same year, Henry Haitlie, younger, of Mellostains, Alexander Haitlie, natural son of John Haitlie of Mellostains, and John Haitlie, lawful son of the said John, were, along with James, Earl of Bothwell, and others, summoned for treason for the murder of Darnley, and for intercepting Queen Mary between Linlithgow and Edinburgh. On 10th December preceding, John was ordered to put himself in ward in Edinburgh for having "contempnandlie dissobeyit" the charge to appear before the Privy Council, and failing, to be put to the horn. In 1569 Mark Home and William Home, sons to Sir John Home of Coldenknowis, were tried for taking part in the slaughter of Alexander Haitley.

In January 1572-73 Henry Haitley, son and apparent heir of John Haitley of Mellestains, appears at Edinburgh and

pledges himself to obey the Lord Regent. Henry died sometime between then and 1578, leaving a son, John, and survived by Helena Edmestoun, his second wife, who had the liferent of the East half of Fawnis. She married (marriage contract dated 23rd June 1566) subsequently, William Home above mentioned, afterwards of Bassendean, as his second wife. In 1578-79 she and her husband, with their tenants of Fawnis, bring an action against John Haitlie of Mellerstane for wrongous molestation in the peaceable possession of her half of the town and lands of Fawnis. On the 15th June 1580 it was agreed upon between John Haitlie of Mellerstanis and his grandson, John Haitlie, on the one part, and Helen Edmestoun on the other part, for the settling of sundry debates between them, regarding her lands of the Easter half of Fawnis, that William Home, her husband, was to have a tak, for 19 years after her death, of the Easter half of the lands and mansion house of Fawnis.

It was probably about this period that John, himself an old man, his three elder sons, George, Alexander, and Henry, dead, and the latter's son, the heir apparent, a minor, made over the liferent of Mellerstain to Walter Ker of Littledean, who was of the Cessford family, and probably a near relation of Jonet Ker, John's wife. John's death, which must have occurred not long afterwards, was followed by quarrels between parties for possession; the Kers breaking into and forcibly seizing the tower, on the ground that it had been left to Walter Ker by John. The result does not seem to have been favourable to the contentions of Ker, who also claimed the marriage of the young heir, for we find, in February 1584, the latter, as John Haitlie of Melostanis, with consent of his curators, giving a tack of the East half of Fannis to William Home, in terms similar to those given by him and his grandfather in 1580. Prior to Whitsunday 1589, John Haitlie of Mellerstains warned William Home, his servants, and tenants to remove themselves from the East half of Fawnis. William Home refused on the ground that he had a tak of the same for 19 years after the decease of Helen Edmestoun, his wife, and which occurred in May 1588.

A further stage in the dispute appears on the 14th July 1590, when William Carnecors of Colmslie raises an action against John, to see the terms and "veritie" of the tack

referred to. And perhaps the last stage was on 23rd May 1591, when William Carnecors of Colmslie, donator to the escheat of William Home, and William Home grant a discharge for 4000 merks. Both William Carnecors and John Haitlie were sister's sons of William Home. John died prior to 7th November 1607, when Marion Lumsden, his relict, and "James Haitlie, now of Mellerstain," his son, are mentioned.

The positions on the genealogical tree, occupied by Alexander Haitlie of Haliburton, who grants an obligation to William Lynlythgow of Drygrange in 1604, and by Mark Haitlie in Fawns, who witnesses a discharge by John Haliburton of Mertoun to his "weil beluit freind, Thomas Lynlythgow, eldest son and heir of umquhile James Lynlythgow, portioner of Reidpath" in 1609, are not apparent.

In 1625, as before mentioned, James Haitlie was served heir to his father, John, in the lands, town, and mains of Mellerstains, with the myln, also in the East half of the town and lands of Fawnis, and soon after parted with them.

The lands of Lambden, Spottischels, Brigeamscheles, Brumehill, Blasinbrack, and others, many of which apparently came to the Haitlies about 1470, by Henry's union with Sibilla Home, had either passed to cadets of the family, or been alienated. But, as far as can be judged, the lands, which gave it its territorial title, passed from James Haitlie's hands, in extent very much as his ancestor, Sir Thomas de Hattely, had passed them on to his descendants four and a half centuries before.

A word regarding the armorial bearings. On an early seal of Robert Hately, called l'Porte, there is a bird *passant*. On that of John de Hetlyn in 1292, a flower of nine leaves; and in the same year Alexander de Hatley uses a boar's head *couped*, thus originating what became the hereditary bearing, viz.—*Or on a bend azure three boar's heads erased of the first*.

AUTHORITIES.—Exchequer Rolls; Acta Dominorum Concilii; Great Seal Register; Acts and Decreets; Liber de Melros; Liber de Calchou; Memorials of the Earls of Haddington; Acts of Parliament of Scotland; Retours; Pitcairn's Criminal Trials; Acta Auditorum; Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland; Liber Officialis Sancti Andree; Historical Manuscript Commission (Home Papers); Register of Privy Council; Stoddart's Scottish Arms; Nisbet Heraldry; Register of Deeds, etc.

Mellerstain and the Haitlies thereof.—Appendix of Notes.

By DR HARDY.

1.—WHITESIDE HOUSE.

Whiteside House, the residence of the Haitlies, according to the tradition of the older inhabitants—one of whom is still alive—stood in the vicinity of the present mansion of Mellerstain, somewhat on the S.W. of the policy, in a field called Whiteside, now subdivided into two sections, Big and Little Whiteside. Whiteside House, it is said stood at the westerly edge of the larger field, and its site is marked, but not named, in the Ordnance Map by a semicircle, while a minute circle near the centre of the field indicates the foundation of another structure, conjectured to have been connected with the Haitlie residence. "Whytesyde" has disappeared from the modern County Maps, but appears in Timothy Pont's (died 1630) map of "Mercia." It is now represented by a vaulted building in ruins; by the old people, who considered it to be haunted, termed the "Bogle House." It was recollected to have been thatched either with "Bennels," i.e. Bog-reeds, or else with strong rushes. For the present we must be contented with Mr Wm. Macdonald's description of the remains in a letter to Mr James Wood, Galashiels, dated from Mellerstain Gardens, 23rd October 1894. He says:—"Yesterday I examined the old building, it is of one storey, 18 yards long by 8 yards broad, and 10 feet high. It has an arched roof, which begins at 2 feet from the floor, inside the building. The walls are 4 feet thick at base, and 6 feet thick at 7 feet height from the ground, or at where the arch begins on the outside. It stands in a field called Whiteside, about half a mile north-west of Mellerstain Mill."

There had been an old mansion near Mellerstain previous to David de Graham's grant of two tofts in Melocstan to the Abbey of Kelso. One of these, of two acres in extent, was situated where the "Old Hall" stood, and the other on the south side of Melocstan. Amable, the mother of the Grahams, had her liferent of them for twelve pence yearly (Chart. Cal., 51.) William de Hattley had a dwelling house of his own elsewhere.

2.—OTHER HAITLIE POSSESSIONS IN BERWICKSHIRE AND EAST LoTHIAN.

It may be desirable to make a few explanatory observations on some of the other lands, not now readily distinguishable, formerly possessed by the Haitlies in Berwickshire and East Lothian.

2.—BRIGHEAMSCHELIS.

This originally belonged to the Dunbar family. "On 30th September 1497 the Earl of March had allowance made to him on account of the devastation of the lands of Hirsell, Graden, Letham (Leitholm),

Greenlaw, Birgheame, and Cockburn, laid waste by the English wars. (Exchequer Rolls, Vol. vi., pp. 304, 310, 404.) Alexander Home, knight, had, in 1461, an allowance for the dues from Loch Brigheame (now Lochtoun) and *Brigheamschelis* for the burnings and destruction by the English, after the siege of the Castle of Norham. In 1489 (*Ibid.*; Vol. vii., p. 495) the superiority of most of the lands mentioned had come from the Dunbars to the branch of the family who had taken the name of Home from their territory so called." ["The House of Cockburn of that Ilk," by Mr Cockburn-Hood, p. xxvii.] Alexander Hume, 3rd baron of Polwarth, got a charter under the Great Seal to Alexander Hume de Polwarth and Margaret Crichton, his wife, of the lands of *Brighamsheills*, etc., dated 26th July 1511.—Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, p. 445, 1st edition. These lands extended to 30 merklands, and can be traced in the Retours to 25th October 1599, when they were still in the same family.

3.—BROOMHILL AND BLASSENBRED

(with various spellings) lay in the vicinity of Greenlaw, and were pendicles of the barony of Greenlaw-Reidpeth, thus indicated from the Redpaths, to whom the Home or Hume family succeeded. The Redpaths obtained a confirmation of their barony in 1508-9. In 1596 William Redpath resigned his barony into the hands of the king, in favour of Sir George Home of Spott, in 1605, Earl of Dunbar, who died in 1610, and was subsequently purchased by the Humes of Polwarth, the predecessors of the first Earl of Marchmont, who adopted Blassenberrie, a form of Blassenbred as his second title, Viscount Blazonberrie. (Miss Warrender's "Marchmont and the Humes of Polwarth," pp. 46, 47, etc.)

The possession of Blassenbred (with its aliases) by the Haitlies is further complicated by a grant of it to the Whitelaws, who also had claims on Mellerstain temporarily, as noticed by Dr Lithgow. There is a short account of the Whitelaws in Mr Cockburn-Hood's work on the "Cockburns," pp. 221, etc., which refers to this occupation. "The Quhytelaws estates (Whitelaw is in East Lothian) were extensive in different counties. In 1492 James de Quhytelaw de Melloustanis, co. Berwick, had confirmation under the Great Seal of the charter of 'quondam Johannis de Halyburton Domini de Dirletoun,' dated at Dirletoun, 31st October 1452, of the lands of Balmablare, Rogopeno, and Monvy, in the barony of Strathurde, co. Perth (Register Great Seal, Vol. ii., No. 962.) This James had, in the following year, charter of the lands of Blasonbrade, on the Blackadder, co. Berwick, from John Heryng, dominus de Edmersdene, in the same county (*Ibid.*, No. 497.) Edmersdene, usually known as Edmonsdean or Edmestoun, is in the parish of Cockburnspath." There is more about the history of the Heryng family in Mr Cockburn-Hood's "The House of Cockburn of that Ilk," *ubi supra*. See also a deed concerning Mary Heryng's great flock of sheep on Edmersdene in 1389—Hist. Ber. Nat. Club, vi., p. 287.

4.—CLERKLAND, CLERKISLAND, CLERKLEYS, CLERKSCROFT.

This appertains to the land in Hassington, parish of Eccles, formerly the inheritance of Matilda, the mother of Sir Robert de Muschamp, baron of Wooler. (See Club's Hist., VIII., p. 483 and note.)

"Clerklyes" is entered in Pont's Map of Mercia as "Clarkland," and situated near Lambden; and likewise appears in Armstrong's Map of Berwickshire, 1771. Dr Lithgow kindly furnishes the following particulars of the lease to Patrick Haitlye.

A.D. 1529, 8th April.

"Lease by Andrew (Durie) Abbot of Melrose, with consent of his convent, to 'Patrick Haitlye and to his heirs and assignees quhat-samever, quhilkis beand of na greter degre na hymeself, all and hail our landis callit the Clerkland, exceppand ane croft lying in the towne of Assintowne, ijs of mail, the quhilk Patrick Brownefield hes in tak' all lying in the Merse, for 19 years, at a yearly rent of 18s."

1589, 22nd July.

"Precept of Clare constat by James (Douglas) Abbot of Melrose, for infefting Patrick Haitly as heir of his father, Patrick Haitly, in the 18s. lands of Clerkleys, bounded as described."—Historical Manuscript Com., 14th Report, Part III., page 68.

Mr Ferguson also communicates. "I find in the 'Liber de Melros,' Vol. II., No. 526," "The fynal decrete of Bar's land be assise of richt" (by Patrick of Dunbar, in a dispute between the Monks of Melrose and Walter Haliburton, Lord of Dirleton, in 1431) the following reference to the same lands, "The assise rade to Pitlishugh incontinent and laid fra it all the land fra the Cambis [Kames]* westwart, and syne thai decretit, and laid to the forsaid Bar's land first 16 akir north fra the Castell sike next lying to the two oxgang of land callit the Clerkisland."

* "On the farm of Hassington Mains there is a broad elevation, which is raised several feet above the surrounding surface, and can be distinctly observed for some hundred yards. It is called the *Kames* by the people in the neighbourhood, who have a traditionary opinion that it extends from sea to sea. A gravelly ridge, of which this seems to be the western termination, can be traced running through the parish by Loanknow and Ploughland. It was opened some years ago, and found to consist of large water-worn stones and sand, compactly thrown together, so as to form a kind of fortification, and at one place a heap of wood ashes was discovered. The adjoining farm on the south is called the *Kaimflat*. The production of this ridge, of which there is a similar example in the neighbouring parish of Greenlaw, can be satisfactorily accounted for upon the supposition that an aqueous current had at some period existed, setting in from the north towards the south, as the stones found in it were greywacke, and therefore derived from the Lammermoor hills."—*Dr R. D. Thomson, Statistical Account of Berwickshire (Parish of Eccles)* p. 58.

It appears to be entered in the "Taxt Roll of the Abbacy of Melross," as "Home, his croft in Hassington, called Clerkscroft, worth £20 3s. 4d., and payes 2s. 3d."—Morton's Monastic Ann. of Teviotdale, p. 284.

5.—SPOTSHIELS.

Of Spotshiels, indicated as belonging to the barony of Dunbar, the situation cannot at present be ascertained. The name is not on the maps, and the word Spot or Spott, hereabouts, is not confined to one parish; in this quarter also the barony of Dunbar was almost co-extensive with the breadth of the eastern part of the Lammermoor. Except for grazing, its value was almost nominal. In 1633 it was confirmed to Sir James Makgill of Cranstoun Riddell. (Act. Parl. Scotland, v., p. 118.) There are previous grants to his predecessors, where it is coupled with similar pasture lands, such as "Raburne, Nisbetshillie, and Quhinrig." In 25th August 1607 David Makgill is retoured heir of Master David Makgill in, among others, "the lands of Spottescheill and the superiority of the same." Old Value 20s., New Value £3. On 10th July 1619 Maister James McGill is retoured heir of David McGill of Cranstoun Riddell, his brother-german, in the "lands of Spotscheil." They were not a permanent possession, for on 4th March 1676 Sir John Home of Blackadder, knight baronet, was served heir of his father among other Lammermoor lands in "Spotscheil."—Retours Haddington, Nos. 45, 83, 324.

6.—POPILL OR PAPILL.

Popill, in the parish of Whittingham, East Lothian, can be more satisfactorily located. At present it is a village on the Whittingham estate. The lands, at an early period, belonged to the Lauders of the Bass. Sir Robert Lauder of Bass, who died in 1561, made a new disposition of his land and property, leaving to his son Robert, the Bass and other East Lothian lands, thus creating a second family with that title. Previous to his succession, Robert is designated of Poppill. How the lands were acquired by the Haitlies is not apparent; the ancestral designation of the Whitelaws is also attached to the same or neighbouring lands. "Patrick Quhytelaw married Mariota Hepburne. They had joint charter from James V. of the lands of Quhytelaw, co. Edinburgh, in the constabulary of Haddington (now East Lothian) 7th July 1528, which Sir Patrick Hepburne of Waughton, Mariota's father, resigned in their favour as superior."—"The Cockburns of that Ilk," p. 222. The subject requires investigation. At present I have only the titles of the Retours for East Lothian, as far as relates to Popill. No. 219, 9th November 1649, John Hepburne of Waughton was served heir male of Sir Patrick Hepburne of Waughtoune, knight, his father in the Barony of Waughtoun and numerous lands—"lands of Popill, called Laudersland, alias Whytlawesland (vel Haitliesland) with the mill of Popill"—Old Value 20 merks; New Value 80 merks. No.

304, 9th May 1670, Patrick Cockburne of Popill, heir of Alexander Cockburne of Popill, his father, is retoured in the lands called Launderslands, et Haitliesland, alias Whytlaweslands, with the mill of Popill; and a piece of land called Boigend, which is part of the aforesaid lands of Popil—Old Value £20; New Value £53 6s. 8d. Alexander Cockburn of Newhall married his kinswoman, Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass. See “Cockburns of that Ilk,” pp. 264, 265. No. 338, 19th May 1680, Sir Andrew Ramsay of Waughtoun, knight baronet, was served heir male to Sir Andrew Ramsay de Waughtoun in all his lands, which include “the lands of Papill, called Launderslands and Haitlieslands (Whytelands, *sic*) with the mill of Papil.” Pople, Pople Westmains, Bogend, White Law, and Whitelaw Hill are all marked on Forrest’s Map of Haddingtonshire, 1799. Pople is near Whittingham House.

7.—DETACHED NOTICES OF THE HAITLIES.

The following scattered particulars are given as illustrations, but cannot at present be incorporated with the story.

In 1544 we find Faunes and Mellerstain, and the effects of the Haitlies, involved in the calamities of Border warfare. The authority is the black catalogue of “Damages done to the Scots by the Inroads of the English, and the Scottish Borders under English Assurance, from 9th September 1543 to 29th June 1544,” in “Haynes State Papers,” as printed in the Appendix to Mr R. Bruce Armstrong’s “History of Liddesdale,” Part I., pp. LXVIII., LXX., LXXI.

“Sir Raff Evre’s Lettres, 29th September [1544.] Threscore of the Scottishe men in assurance, with Sir Raff Evre’s priest, etc., with Tyndall and Riddesdall, have taken up a town called Faunes, longing to the lard of Mellerstons, and have brought away 200 nolt, 80 horses, and muche insight geare; 30 prisoners taken, and 30 Scotts slayn.”

“The Lard Fernyhurst’s Lettres (7th November.) The Scottishmen and Englyshmen together have burnt Old Melrose, and overrun Buckleugh, brent Langnewton, and ran to Bewellye, Belsys, and Raplaw, and gate the goods thereof, brent Maxton, Saint Baylles (St. Boswells), Lassendon, and gate a gret substance of nolt, besides shepe, horses, and mares. Item, they ran to Koldenknowys, and gate the goods of Reidpath, Borderstanys Crag, Lydgartwod, and ran to the Newton and Stichehell. They gate 600 nolt and 800 shepe. Item, they ran to Havyn, and Mallastanys, and Nenthroun, and gate the goods thereof, and 300 kye and oxen.”

“The Lord Evre’s Lettres of 9th Novembris. John Carr of Wark, with his company, ran a forrey to Smellam town, and gate 123 nolt and 8 naggs. John Carr, Thomas Forster, etc., rode to a town called Liegerwood, and gate 50 nolt, and insight geare worth 100 marks. In the return, burning as moche as wold burn of the said town, they burnt a towne called Fawnes, and wan a bastell house at Smellham

Mylne, and other 2 bastell houses at Nanthorne and Little Newton, and gate 16 naggs, 12 nolt, 40 shepe, and toke certen prisoners."

It may be asked why did the Haitlies of Mellerstain suffer from these ravages? The young Haitlies, at least, were so unpatriotic at this period as to combine with and assist the English garrisons and the unprincipled Border thieves.

In 1567 John Hatley signs, as one of the witnesses, with his own hand, 25th July, in Edinburgh, the Resignation of the Crown by Queen Mary in favour of the Prince, her son. ("Crawford's Lives of Officers of the Crown and State in Scotland," p. 443.)

On 24th February 1585-6 John Heatlie de Mellerstains was one of the honourable men on the jury, in Edinburgh, to the Special Retour of Robert Swynton to John Swinton of that Ilk, his father, to Little Swinton and the lands of Cranshawes, Thorneburne, Howboge, and Dukhous.—Mr Campbell Swinton's "The Swintons of that Ilk," Appendix, pp. CXLII-CXLIII.

In the "Inquisitiones de Tutela," 28th December 1591, No. 1234, George Haitlie de Herdlaw, her uncle, is served nearest agnate, on the side of her father, of Jeannie Haitlie, legitimate daughter of quondam Alexander Haitlie de Lambden.

In 1592 Patrick Cockburn of East Borthwick, the third son of Sir James Cockburn of Langton, gives security in the Justice Court, in Edinburgh, for George Haitlie of Hadland (a "scion of the family of Haitlie of Mellerstain") who was a relative, and had been summoned to answer, along with Lord Glencairn, Lord Gray, Edmonstone of that Ilk, and many more, "twitcheing the observacione of peax and gude reule in the country, onder pane of rebellione."—"The Cockburns of that Ilk," p. 71. Was "George Haitlie of Hadland" identical with George Haitlie of Herdlaw? Herdlaw is in the parish of Westruther.

In the Retour of the Extent of the Barony of Lyntoun, Inquisit. Valorum, No. 7, 6th May 1601, John Haitlie de Mollestanis and Andrew Haitlie de Sneip are two of the jurymen. Sneep, see Ordnance Map, is in immediate proximity to Mellerstain.

On the 15th October 1639, in the Minutes of Parliament, we have notice of a lady of the family in distress. "Supplicationne be Issobell Haitlie (red in articles) who remittis the same to the lordes of Secret Counsale, that they may graunt ane recommendacionne to the moderatores of the Presbyteries of Eist and West Lowthianes for procurig ane charitable supplie to the supplicant. And in the meintyme appointis Mr Rot. Barclep to collect some contributione for the supplicant from the Lordes of Articles and Parliament."—Acts Parl. Scot., v., p. 612.

A few additions to the Haliburton branch of the family occur in the "Inquisitiones Generales." No. 1827, 9th July 1631, Andrew Haitlie, in Haliburtoun, was served heir of conquest (*i.e.* he had purchased the holding) of Leonard Haitlie, portioner of Haliburtoun, his brother-german immediate junior. No. 2916, 11th November 1643, Helen Duff, wife of Robert Haitlie, in Halieburton [served] heir of

Mariota Duff, legitimate daughter of the late George Duff, in Edinburgh, her sister.

Two farms, called the one Meikle and the other Little Haliburton, were early possessions of the Haliburtons, who long remained their proprietors. ("Families of the Name of Haliburton," p. 68.) They lie near Wedderlie, in the parish of Westruther.

The latest reference to one of the Haitley family, at present obtainable, is one not the least important, as showing what side he took in the oppressive period of Scottish history under the reigns of the two last Stuarts. The parish of Whitsome was distinguished as a Presbyterian centre in that age. With it are associated the names of Mr Daniel Douglas at Hilton, of Mr Henry Erskine at Reveley and Old Newton, and of Mr Thomas Boston in his youth. Mr Alexander Haitly, farmer in Whitsome, was attached to the Covenant, and was staunch to his principles, and as well as his dependents suffered for them, by being fined by the Commissioners of Justiciary in a court held in Duns Tolbooth, 25th September 1684. "Nonconformists of small means, they had held to bonds of 50 or 100 pounds, according to their ability. Others, such as tenant farmers and men of some substance, were subjected to a fine as well, while any appearance of obstinacy was met by requiring those who showed it to take the Oath of Allegiance. Any who refused to swear were ordered to be shipped off to the plantations in America." The following is the record in the "Porteous Roll for Berwickshire," 26th September 1684.

PARISH OF WHITSOME.

Alex. Haitly, fermar in Whitsome. Fined £6 sterling, and took the Bond of £100 for self and family.

Alison Russel, his spouse.

Elsbeth Purves, his daughter-in-law.

John McNaught, his servant, took the Bond of £100.

Helen Baird, his servant, took the Bond of £50.

Thos. Wood, cottar there, and his spouse took the Bond of £100.

"The Covenanters of the Merse," by Rev. J. Wood Brown, M.A., pp. 199, 258.

Dr Lithgow calls my attention to an entry, in the "Liber de Dryburgh," of a tack to Agnes Haitlie and John Pringle, her son, of the teind sheaves of Newton and Maxpoffil for 19 years. In "the Monastic Annals of Teviotdale," p. 317, under the head of "Spirituality," we have "Pringle of Fairns (Fauns?) for his teynds of Southside of Newtown, worth £40 free"; perhaps the same John Pringle.

8.—KIRKLANDS.

"The possessions of the Abbey of Kelso in Melocstan, enumerated in the Rent Roll, are a ploughgate, which paid one mark annually; four acres and a brewhouse, which paid five shillings; and a tenement

with easements. In 1465 Alan, Abbot of Kelso, and the convent let all their property in Mellostanys and Fawnys to Alexander Purves of Mellostanys and Hugh, his brother-german, conjunctly and separately, for the period of nineteen years, at the rent of forty shillings per annum. (Chart. Cal. 183.) Morton's Teviotdale, pp. 134, 135.

In 1617 "the kirklandis off Mellerstanes" were granted to Alexander, Earl of Home.—Acts Parl. Scotland, iv., p. 560.

9.—FAIRS.

Charles II., 1681. Warrant to Mr Robert Baillie of Jerviswood for two yearlie fairs at Mellerstaines, on the 12th July and the 6th October. See the Act in Acts Parl. Scot., viii., p. 448. A blank is left for the names of the fairs, which probably were never conferred.

10.—THE BALLAD OF JAMES HATLIE.

The only literary popular reminiscence of the Haitlie family remaining, is the simple Ballad of James Hatley, belonging to the Romantic School, preserved among the collections of Thomas Wilkie, entitled "Old Scots Songs collected in Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, and Berwickshire, A.D., 1815," now in my possession. Wilkie was a native of Bowden, brought up among its feuar population, which had undergone little change since the Reformation. He was the friend and correspondent of Mungo Park and Sir Walter Scott. He was a surgeon by profession, and had visited India during his short life. Many of his observations on old Scottish Customs, Rites, Ceremonies, and Games are still either not at all, or imperfectly, recorded, and preserve a curious picture of some of the habits of the rural population during the last century.

It happened once upon a time,
When the King was from home but lately,
That Sir Fenwick he has stolen his jewels,
And laid the blame on James Hatley (*sic*.)

James Hatley was laid in prison strong,
I wat he was condemn'd to die;
And there's not a man in a' the court,
Wad speak one word for James Hatlie.

No one but the King's fair daughter,
I wat she loo'd him tenderlie;
She's stolen the keys from her father's head,
And went in and convers'd with James Hatlie.

Come tell to me now, James, she said,
If you have them stolen, come tell to me;
And I'll make a vow I'll keep it true,
Ye shall never be the worse o' me.

I have not stolen them, Lady, he said,
 Nor as little was it intended by me;
 Sir Fenwick he has stolen them himsel,
 And I wat he laid the blame on me.

Up then spak the King himsel,
 And an angry man I wat was he;
 For stealin o' my jewels rare,
 Hatlie shall owre the Barrace* die.

A boon, a boon, O father dear!
 A boon, a boon, O grant to me;
 For I never askit a boon before,
 And I'm sure that you will grant it me.

O ask it, ask it, daughter dear!
 Ask it, and it sall granted be;
 And gin it be the half o' my estate,
 Granted sall it be to thee.

O grant me this favour, father dear,
 O grant this favour unto me,
 For I never askit favour before,
 O spare the life of James Hatlie!

Another asking, father dear,
 Another asking, grant to me;
 Let Hatlie and Fenwick go to the sword,
 And let them try their veritie!

Well askit, well askit, daughter dear,
 Well askit, and it granted sall be;
 Before the morn at twelve o'clock,
 They both at the point of the swords sall be.

James Hatlie, he was seventeen years old,
 Sir Fenwick, he was thirty-three;
 James lap about, and he strak about,
 Till he's gi'en Sir Fenwick wounds three.

Hold up, hold up, James Hatlie, he said,
 And let my breath go out and in;
 For this is spillin' of noble blade,
 And shamein' o' my noble kin.

* *Barrace, barras, barres, barrowis*—a barrier, an outwork at the gate of a castle; lists for combatants.—*Jamieson*.

Hold up, hold up, James Hatlie, he said,
Hold up, and ye sall justified be,
For I have stolen the jewels myself,
More shame and disgrace it is to me.

Up then spoke a Southern Lord,
And O' but he spak haughtilie;
I would rather have given the half o' my land,
Before James Hatlie should not hangit be.

Up then spak the King's eldest son,
Come home, James Hatlie, and dine wi' me;
For from this hour receive this dower,
Ye sall be my Captain by land and by sea.

Up then spak the King's daughter,
Come home, James Hatlie, and dine wi' me;
For ere the sun gae down this night—
O there's my hand—I'll marry thee!

Mr Wilkie adds: "This song I took down from Betty Hoyle, in the village of Gattonside, and another set [unfortunately not preserved] I took down from a Miss Robinson, Dunse, very different from the preceding, both in narration and particular circumstances of the treatment of James Hatley.

"The Hatleys were, anciently, hereditary sheriffs of Roxburghshire before the powerful family of Douglas had been appointed to that office by their sovereign. It is very singular that there is not now one of the name, in that county, above the common estate." This tradition is a perversion of history. Mr Wilkie appears to have been quite unaware of the energetic landed Haitlies of the neighbouring county of Berwickshire.

Descriptive Catalogue of Loan Collections of Pre-historic and other Antiquities from the Shires of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk. By GEO. F. BLACK, Assistant Keeper of the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.*

[Reprinted by permission from the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Vol. XXVIII., pp. 321-342.]

THE objects here described are of importance as illustrating the pre-historic archæology of a limited area of the South of Scotland, namely, the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk. These three counties are but sparsely represented in any of the divisions into which the objects in the National Collection are classified. This deficiency is the more to be regretted, as it deprives these counties of the means of showing their special importance in the illustration of the unwritten history of Scotland, as represented in the National Museum.

Of the different collections exhibited, that belonging to Mr Thomas Scott, A.R.S.A., is the largest and most important, and includes a number of specimens of rare types, chief of which is the fine axe shown in fig. 1. Next in importance is the collection of Mr Dunn, in which is the original of fig. 2. The Roman remains from Cappuck are also worthy of special mention.

In describing the collections, it will be convenient to group the objects under the counties in which they were found.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Stone Implements.

Axes.—(1) Of felstone, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the cutting end, polished, with rounded sides, found

* The objects in the collections were lent on the application of Dr D. Christison, Secretary, by Thomas Scott, A.R.S.A.; R. H. Dunn, F.S.A. Scot.; the Marquis of Lothian, K.T., *President*, S.A. Scot.; Lady Marjoribanks; W. Dickinson, Longcroft; D. Paterson, Duns; H. Hewat Craw, F.S.A. Scot., West Foulden; Mr Fleming, farmer, Bowerhouse; John Oliver, Craigsfordmains; and Messrs A. and B. Balsillie, Dykegate-head, Whitsome.

on West Foulden Moor in 1870. (2) Of weathered felstone, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished at the cutting end only, with

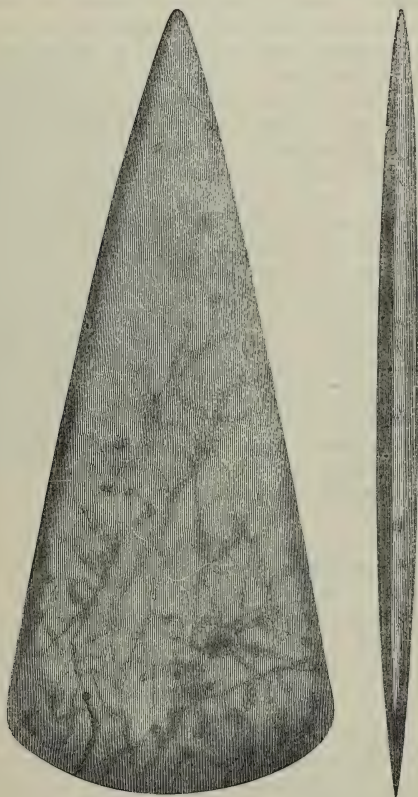


Fig. 1. Axe of green quartz found in Berwickshire ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

rounded sides and pointed butt, found at Trabroun, Lauder. (3) Of felstone, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, polished, with flat sides and

tapering butt, found at Mosshouses, Earlston. (4) Of felstone, much weathered, 4 by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, with an oblique cutting edge, which is probably due to re-sharpening, found near Manderston. (5) Of diorite, 7 inches in length by 3 inches in breadth, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest thickness, surface mostly rough, but cutting end polished, with rounded sides and bluntly pointed butt, found at Gordon. (6) Of basalt, almond shaped, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, polished at the cutting end, which is blunted, the remaining surface roughly pecked, found near Gordon Station. (7) Cutting end of a small axe of felstone, with flat sides, found at Halidon Mill, Bemersyde. (8) Of gneiss, $7\frac{3}{8}$ by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, polished, with rounded sides, showing marks of use as a hammer on the butt, found at Cockburnspath. (9) Of felstone, originally about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, polished, cutting end broken off, found on Rumbleton Farm, near Greenlaw. (10) Of felstone, weathered, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, polished, with oblique cutting edge and flat sides, found at Farm Park, Uddisate, Faughhill. (11) Of gneiss, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, polished, with oval cross-section and truncated butt, found at Cockburnspath. (12) Of micaceous sandstone, 5 inches in length, found near Pistol Plantation, on the farm of Dykegatehead, Whitsome. (13) Of green quartz (fig. 1) found about the year 1840, butt pointed, sides rounded, surface finely polished, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the widest part of the cutting end, and $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in greatest thickness, cutting edge intentionally blunted. This is the largest example of its kind recorded to have been found in Scotland. The next largest is one in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, 9 inches in length, found near Stirling.

Flint Implements.

Knives.—(1) A double-edged knife of flint, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, curved laterally, worked on both edges of one face, found at Town Farm, Earlston. (2) Another, similar, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, pointed at one end, found at Clackmae, Earlston. (3) Found at Bowerhouse, Lauder. (4) A single-edged knife of flint, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, pointed at one end, found at Earlston. (5) A triangular pointed implement of flint, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, worked on both edges of one face, and with

a large bulb of concussion at the broad end on the other face, found at Earlston.

Ground-edged Knife.—In fig. 2 there is represented, on a scale of two-thirds, a very fine example of an oblong ground-edged knife of dark coloured flint, which was found in a field on the farm of Butterlaw, near Coldstream, about 1867. It is 4 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and averages about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness. Another of similar form, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, found at Torrs, Glenluce, Wigtownshire, now in the National Museum, is the second largest recorded to have been found in Scotland.



Fig. 2. Ground-edged Knife of flint found at Butterlaw ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

From Earlston there is a fragment of a ground-edged knife of similar type to that already mentioned from Butterlaw. This fragment has been exposed to the action of fire, like the portion in the Museum found on the Culbin Sands, Elginshire.*

Arrow-Heads.—(1) From Clackmae, Earlston, there are two triangular arrow-heads, one of which is slightly hollowed on the base. (2) From Earlston there is the base end of an arrow-head of the lop-sided type, which is worked on both edges of each face, and much resembles fig. 337 in Sir John Evans's work.† The greater part of each face shows the natural surface of the fracture, only the edges being trimmed. (3) From Hume there are two arrow-heads of the ordinary form, with barbs and stem, and part of a small arrow-head of triangular form. (4) From Mosshouses, Earlston, there is a small arrow-head of the form with barbs and centre stem; a neatly formed leaf-shaped arrow-head of the long narrow form, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth, with the point

* *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, Vol. xxv., p. 499.

† *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 350.

broken off; a triangular arrow-head with rounded base, with the point broken off, now $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length; and, lastly, the base portion of a small deep hollow-based and lop-sided arrow-head. (5) From Earlston there are nineteen arrow-heads of various forms, several of which are imperfect. Four of these are of green chert, and one, which is leaf-shaped, is of pitch-stone; one with barbs and centre stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, has an intentionally formed notch on the outer side, at the point where the barb joins the body of the implement, probably for additional security in fastening. A fine specimen from this locality is shown in fig. 3. (6) From Bowerhouse, Lauder, there are two stemmed arrow-heads, and part of a specimen of leaf shape. One of the stemmed specimens, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, is of the type of Evans, fig. 302; and the other, which is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length, is of the same form as fig. 18 from Philiphaugh. (7) Two arrow-heads of triangular type, with barbs and centre stem, one imperfect, both found at Longcroft.

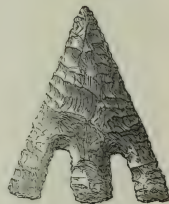


Fig. 3. Flint Arrow-Head found at Earlston (†.)

Miscellaneous.—(1) Implement, in form of a gun-flint, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, with a well-formed scraping edge at one of the narrower ends, found at Mosshouses, Earlston. (2) Scraper of black flint, 2 inches in length, curved longitudinally, round at the scraping end and acutely pointed at the other, worked all round the sides, found at Bowerhouse, Lauder. (3) Small scraper of grey flint, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, plano-convex in section, worked continuously round the edge, found at Mosshouses, Earlston. (4) Nineteen scrapers from Earlston, two of which are spoon-shaped. (5) Six scrapers from Clackmae, Earlston, one of which is of duck-bill form.

Stone Implements with indented hollows.—(1) Water-worn pebble of hard micaceous sandstone, irregular circular in form, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a pecked hollow on one face, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in depth, found near Earlston. (2) Circular water-worn pebble of quartzite, 3 inches in diameter, with deep, conical, pecked hollow on each face, 1 inch in diameter, as if intended for a socket-stone, found at

Greenlaw. (3) Water-worn pebble of reddish quartz, of circular form, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with one face ground smooth and flat, and a smooth hollow depression formed in the centre, found at Jordanlaw, Westruther. (4) Hammer (?) of greenstone, a naturally-shaped pebble only, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, abraded at each end, with rough pecking on each of two opposite sides, as if for a haft-hole, found on the farm of Dykegatehead, Whitsome.

Quern Stones.—(1) Upper stone of conical form, found in the wall of an old garden at Lauder. (2) Lower stone, found among shrubbery on East Hill, Longcroft. (3) Upper stone, of unusual thickness, with hole in the edge, probably for the finger, found at East Addinstone. (4) Upper and lower stones of a quern of micaceous stone, found in 1860 in an old well at Huntington.

Whorls.—The whorls exhibited from Berwickshire number about twenty-five in all, and, with two or three exceptions, are unornamented. The bulk of these were found in the neighbourhood of Earlston, and others at Bemersyde, Huntshaw, Lauder, West Morriston, Greenlaw, and elsewhere.

Miscellaneous Stone Implements.—(1) Two rough balls of sandstone, each 3 inches in diameter, one found in a drain, 6 feet deep, at Wedderburn Castle, the other found in Duns Public Park. (2) Small sinker of limestone, grooved on each face and hollowed on the base, found at Duns. (3) Disc of sandstone, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick, with the periphery and each face ground smooth, found at West Foulden. (4) Half of a small vessel of steatitic stone, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in outside diameter, ornamented on the outside by two incised parallel lines, found at Morriston, Earlston. (5) Hammerstone of greenstone, flattish-oval in shape, $3\frac{7}{8}$ by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, with faint hollow on each face and the periphery abraded by use, found at Lauder. (6) Whetstone of silicious sandstone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with perforation at one end for suspension, found at West Morriston, Berwick. (7) Hammerstone of gritty sandstone, flattish circular in form, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, much worn by use round the periphery, found at Gordon. (8) Hammerstone of quartzite, cylindrical shaped, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, with marks of use on each end, found at Huntshaw, Earlston. (9) Seven whetstones, mostly oblong

water-worn pebbles, found at Clackmae, Earlston. (10) Hammerstones of quartzite and other hard stones, one from Sorrowlessfield Mains, Earlston; one from Cowdenknowes, Earlston; one from Brotherstone, Merton; one from Brew-house, Lauder; one from Spottiswood, Gordon.

Bronze.—On the farm of Essenside, Ashkirk, a number of bronze implements have been found, two of which, a gouge and socketed axe, were sent for exhibition. The gouge is of the usual socketed form, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in outer diameter across the mouth. The gouge end is slightly expanded, and the sides show the marks of junction of the two halves of the mould. The axe is of ordinary form, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 2 inches across the cutting end. The mouth is flattish circular in form, and is ornamented with a raised moulding round the edge. The sides show the marks of the junction of the two halves of the mould.*

Flanged axe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch across the cutting end, which scarcely expands, with stopridge, found in ploughing heather two miles above Longcroft.

Ingot of dark coloured bronze in the form of a rude flat axe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the broadest end, found at Hillhouse, Lauder, in 1893.

Penannular ring or armlet of bronze, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in greatest diameter, found at Essenside, Ashkirk. It is exactly similar to, though not so thick as, that found at Killin, Perthshire.†

Bronze cheek-ring of bridle-bit of early Iron Age date, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, found at Bowerhouse, Lauder. Mr Scott states that there were a number of other objects found with this ring, but that all the articles had been destroyed.

Two small yellow beads of glass, coloured with oxide of iron, one found at Lauder and the other at Philiphaugh, Selkirkshire, are identical with a number in the Museum, found on the Culbin Sands, Elginshire.

* In the *Proceedings Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, Vol. XI., 1895-96, p. 492, two additional socketed axes, found on the same farm, are figured and described.

† *Scotland in Pagan Times: Bronze and Stone Ages*, p. 152; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, Vol. XVI., p. 29.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

Axes.—(1) Of greyish-yellow flint, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, is ground smooth over the entire surface, and has the sides flattened, found at Jedburgh. (2) Of felstone, weathered, $4\frac{1}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, well formed, with sharp sides and broad butt, similar to fig. 5, found at Marlefield. (3) Of similar form, also of felstone, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, slightly imperfect at the cutting end, found at Torwoodlee, Galashiels. (4) Of



Fig. 4. Stone Axe found
at Edgarston Tofts,
Jedburgh ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

weathered felstone, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting edge, polished, well formed and perfect, with flat sides and broad butt, found at Morebattle. (5) Another, of the same form and material, found at Cessford, is unfortunately imperfect at the cutting end, but is still 10 inches in length. It has the peculiar expansion of the sides at the butt, similar to the axe found at Drumour, Glenshee, Forfarshire, and now in the National Museum. (6) Of basalt, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches broad, has the butt pointed, and is unusually thick near the cutting end, and was found at Renniaston. This form of axe is commonly met with in India. (7) Of felsite, pear-shaped, pointed at the butt, 8 inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth, polished, with slightly oblique cutting edge, found at Westerhouses. (8) Of gritty sandstone, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth, found at Edgarston Tofts, near Jedburgh (fig. 4.) The butt is worn by use as a hammer, and there are marks of

similar use on one of the faces, as shown in the illustration. (9) Of micaceous sandstone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the cutting end, with tapering butt, surface roughly weathered, found at Hardenpeel. (10) Axe of felstone, $3\frac{3}{4}$

by 2 inches, polished, with oblique cutting edge, flat sides, and tapering butt, found at Bloodylaws, on the Oxnam Water. (11) Of felstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, finely formed, with the butt formed like the cutting edge, but not sharpened (fig. 5) also found at Bloodylaws. (12) Of greenish-grey quartz, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with the sides brought to a sharp edge,

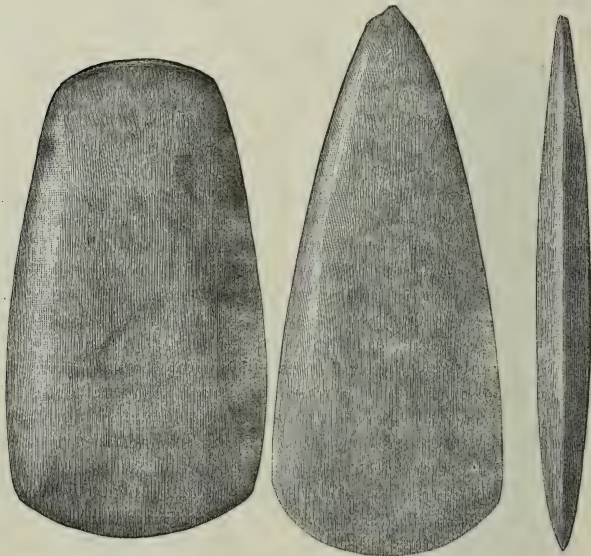


Fig. 5. Stone Axe found
at Bloodylaws ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

Fig. 6. Axe of green quartzite found
near Jedburgh ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

similar to the cutting end, and the butt acutely pointed, found near Jedburgh (fig. 6.) In form and appearance this axe closely resembles one found at Drummond Hill, Perthshire, and now in the National Collection.*

* *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, Vol. XXIII., p. 272.

Perforated Hammer.—A perforated hammer of gneiss, imperfect at one end on one side, and with the haft hole bored through the broad face, polished, found in Rule Water, at Bonchester Bridge, Hawick.

Whetstones.—Fig. 7 represents an unusually large and fine specimen of an implement of this class. The original is of dark coloured quartz, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in breadth on each side at the middle, and was found at Oxnam. In the Arbuthnot Museum, Peterhead, is one $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in breadth, which was found at Abbey of Deer, Buchan.* (2) Of silicious sandstone, 3 inches in length, with perforation at one end for suspension, found at Denholm. (3) Imperfect, of soft steatitic stone, found near the Roman road at Cappuck. (4) Of fine sandstone, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, finely formed and perfect, and showing no signs of use, with perforation at one end, found near Maidenhall.



Fig. 7.
Whetstone
found at
Oxnam ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Stone Ball.—A portion of a small ball of gneiss, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with the surface cut into small projecting knobs, was found in the present year at Kirkton, Hawick. This is the first recorded example of one of these enigmatical objects having been found in any of the south-eastern counties. There is in the National Museum a specimen with six discs, said to have been found in Dumfriesshire, and the half of another found in Wigtownshire. In the Grierson Museum at Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, is a fine specimen of white quartz, which was found in Cree Moss, Wigtownshire.† These are the only specimens recorded as having been found in the south counties.

Perforated Pebbles.—(1) Disc-shaped, of sandstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with roughly circular perforation pecked from each face, found at Denholm. (2) Of sandstone, roughly circular, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a perforation, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, pecked from each face, found at Renniaston. (3) Flattish water-worn sandstone pebble, irregularly circular in outline, 3 inches in diameter, found at Smailholm. (4) Oval-shaped

* *Ibid.*, Vol. xxii., p. 336.

† *Catalogue of the Grierson Museum*, 1894, p. 74.

water-worn pebble of quartzite, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with a perforation, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, pecked from each face, found at Prieston, Bowden.

Miscellaneous Stone Implements.—(1) An egg-shaped pebble of basalt, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, “one of a lot of the same kind found at Marlefield.” (2) Mould of sandstone, $1\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for casting small objects of a circular form, found at Billerwell. (3) Two whetstones of micaceous stone found at Bemersyde Camp, St. Boswells, and one found at Cessford. (4) Triangular block of reddish sandstone, with coarsely pecked hollow on one face, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in depth, found at Cessford. (5) Anvil-stone of reddish-grey quartzite, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, finely smoothed, with smooth depression on each face and the periphery showing marks of abrasion, found at Old Melrose. (6) Pebble of greenstone, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 3 inches, with hollow on each face, found at Denholm. (7) Irregularly shaped block of gneiss, $3\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a hollow depression on each of two adjoining sides, found at Oxnam. (8) Oblong oval pebble of greenstone, 6 inches by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with one of the broad faces converted into an oblong cup-shaped hollow, found near Jedburgh. (9) Two hammerstones of reddish quartz, one disc-shaped, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, with slight depression on each face and the periphery showing marks of abrasion; the second, oval-shaped, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with depression on each face; both found at Smailholm. (10) Hammerstone of greenstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, irregularly shaped, with pecked hollow on each face and the periphery much abraded, found at Bemersyde, St. Boswells. (11) Hammerstones, principally of quartzite and spherical in form, two from Wester Wooden, two from Cessford, two from Kittyfield, Melrose, two from Bemersyde Camp, St. Boswells. (12) An oblong plano-convex shaped implement of diorite, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, with edge at each end, and a perforation formed from each side through the broad face, found in a wall between Ormiston and Roxburgh.

Whorls.—The whorls found in Roxburghshire number nine in all, and are all of ordinary forms, mostly unornamented. One was found at Renniaston, one at Bedrule, one at Samiaston, Jedburgh, one near Kelso, four at Denholm, and one at Cessford.

From Hartrigge, near Jedburgh, there is an object of red sandstone resembling a girdle or toasting-stone. It differs, however, from the ordinary toasting-stone in being formed to stand on three feet instead of on end. It is of circular disc form, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a projection at one side, probably intended for a handle. The upper face is ornamented by two faintly incised lines running parallel with the edge.

Arrow-Heads.—(1) One of type with barbs and centre stem, found at Harden, Hawick, has slightly ogee sides. (2) Another of the same type, found at Ferniehurst, Jedburgh, is of milky translucent quartz, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and perfect. (3) From Glendearg, Melrose, is a small arrow-head of the same form, the barbs and stem of which taper to sharp points. (4) An arrow-head of brownish flint, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, worked on one face only, is of lop-sided form, and resembles the one found at Ormiegill. (5) Figure 8 represents, the full size, a fine specimen of an arrow-head of the type, with barbs and centre stem, found at Southfield, Hawick.

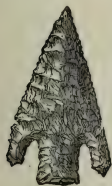


Fig. 8. Flint
Arrow-Head
found at
Southfield (†.)

Flint Implements are not numerous from Roxburghshire. There are three scrapers, one of horse-shoe shape, worked at one end and on the sides, found at Faughhill, Bowden. The two are of ordinary forms, one found at Ruberslaw and the other at Kittyfield, Melrose. A knife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, worked on both edges of one face, but not over the whole of the surface, found at Ruberslaw. The only other object is a fabricator, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, pointed at each end, found at Samieston, Jedburgh.

Urns, etc.—There is a portion of the rim of a large urn of cinerary form, of bright red clay, ornamented on the edge of the lip by short impressed lines, which was found on Ancrum Moor.

There is also a piece of the side of an urn of food-vessel type, ornamented by zigzag lines arranged in horizontal bands, found at Hillhouse, Lauder.

From Shothheads, Oxnam, are a number of burnt bones mixed with charcoal, etc., found in a moss, occupying a space

about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and from 3 to 8 inches thick, at about 2 feet below the surface.

Bronze Implements.—Flat axe, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches across the cutting end, said to have been found at Gattonside, Melrose, in 1780.

A flanged axe or palstave of a long narrow form, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the cutting edge. At the base of the flanges the implement is only $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in breadth. Found at Sudhope, near Jedburgh.

A second flanged axe, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the cutting edge, found near Kelso, is shown in fig. 9. At one side, as shown in the illustration, there has been a projecting loop, now unfortunately broken off.

The third bronze is the small broad-bladed lance or spear-head shown in fig. 10. It measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and



Fig. 9. Bronze Flanged Axe
found near Kelso ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

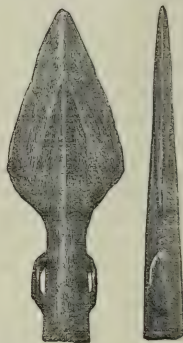


Fig. 10. Bronze Spear-Head found
at Craigfordmains ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

was found at Craigfordmains. There are only three similar specimens in the National Museum, one of which is the fine one found at Dean Water, Forfarshire.

Blade portion of a small bronze spear-head with high rib on each face, now only $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, found at Easter Wooden.

Harness Mounting.—One of the most interesting of the articles exhibited is a bronze harness mounting of early Iron Age date, found at Oxnam. Unfortunately, this specimen has suffered severe usage, and is, in consequence, imperfect at the ends. It is larger than any of those hitherto recorded to have been found in Scotland. When perfect it would have been fully $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. In the National Museum there are five of these objects, two (a pair) of which were found at Hillockhead, Towie, Aberdeenshire;* one found at Clova, Aberdeenshire;† the fourth found at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire;‡ the fifth is, unfortunately, without a locality. Another, found on the Culbin Sands, is now in a private collection.§ These objects were attached to the driving collars of horses, and the reins passed through them to guide the animal.||

Portion of an armlet of white paste, plano-convex in section, found at Faughhill, Bowden. This piece is only 1 inch in length, and is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth. A portion of a similar armlet, of the same material, was found in the Broch of Edin's Hall, in Berwickshire.

Roman Remains from Cappuck.

From the site of a small Roman station or camp at Cappuck or Capehope, on the Oxnam Water near Jedburgh, and on the line of the supposed Roman road between Chew Green and Eildon, a few relics are exhibited by the Marquis of Lothian.** Of these the most interesting is the portion of

* *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, Vol. xv., p. 321; *Scotland in Pagan Times: Iron Age*, p. 122.

† *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, Vol. xxiv., p. 14.

‡ *Ibid.*, Vol. xxvi., p. 262.

§ *Ibid.*, Vol. xxv., p. 504.

|| See Lindenschmidt, *Alterthümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit*, Bd. i. heft ii. taf. iii. figs. 1 and 2.

** See *Proceedings Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, Vol. xii., pp. 21, 76. At p. 191 of the same volume, mention is made of a number of other articles having been found here, including an inscribed stone, with the legend of the sixth legion, read by the late Dr Collingwood Bruce as LEG. VI. V. V. FECIT. For a note descriptive of the camp, see *B.N.C. Trans.*, Vol. xi., p. 27.

legionary tablet, of which, unfortunately, the greater part has been broken off and lost. What remains, however, is sufficient to show that the tablet was carved by the soldiers of the twentieth legion, as the running boar, the symbol of the legion, is carved on it.* The fragment is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. In the lower corner is the boar running to the right, while above is the usual crescent-shaped scroll common on Roman legionary slabs and tablets. Perched on top of the crescent is a bird represented as pecking at a fruit in the shape of a fir-cone. Between the scroll and inscribed panel is an object in the shape of a Roman standard, decorated with one square and three circular panels, placed at equal distances apart. Close to the edge of the fracture is cut a small bay leaf, such as commonly divides the words of an inscription on Roman monuments. This and the two left-hand arms of the letter X (>) are all that is left of the inscription. A cast of the stone is in the National Museum.

The remaining relics found at Cappuck include:—(1) Portion of a lower stone of a quern of scoriaceous lava; (2) the rim or mouth of a large amphora of yellowish clay, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in internal diameter; (3) handle of an amphora, measuring $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; (4) the spout portion of a mortarium of reddish-yellow clay; (5) the bottoms, with part of the sides, of two vessels or jars of dark coloured grey ware, each, when perfect, probably 10 to 12 inches in height; (6) portion of the everted rim of a large vessel of similar dark grey ware, ornamented on the outside with a faintly incised zigzag line; (7) and a portion of the everted rim of a bowl-shaped vessel of reddish brick-coloured clay.

A tripod cooking pot of brass of mediæval date, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, found in digging

* The twentieth legion was one of the four sent over in A.D. 43 by the Emperor Claudius, and it would appear to have remained in Britain until nearly the close of the period of the Roman occupation of this country. Although the legion had its headquarters at Chester, the Deva of the Romans (see "Origins of Deva" in the *Journal* of the Architectural, Archæological, and Historical Society of Chester, Vol. v., pp. 99-103) it was also engaged in active service in other parts of Britain; and in Scotland it was employed in the erection of the Antonine Wall between the Firth of Clyde and the Forth. As the legion is not mentioned in the "Notitia," it therefore probably had been withdrawn from Britain before the compilation of that document.

a grave at Mertoun House, Roxburgh. On the outer side are three peculiar markings in relief, probably intended for letters.

Small brass or bronze tripod pot, 3 inches in diameter across the mouth, considerably imperfect, found near Torwoodlee, Galashiels.

Seals, etc.—(1) Matrix of the seal of the Burgh of Jedburgh, a cast in lead, much defaced. It shows the Virgin and Child within a niche, ornamented with foliage at the sides, and the names "MARIA" and "JESUS," and the legend "SIGILLUM COMMUNE BURGI DE JEDBURGH." (2) Another of the same, of copper, with handle of wood, bears on a shield a unicorn passant, and the inscription "S'COMUNITATIS DE JEDBURGH." (3) A leaden Bull of Pope Innocent IV. (1243-1254) found at Friars, site of Maison Dieu, Jedburgh. On the obverse are the conventional heads of Saints Peter and Paul and the letters "S PA," "S PE"; on the obverse "INNOCENTIUS P P III."

Collections from Craigfordmains, Roxburghshire.

From a spot between the rivers Leader and Gala a large number of implements of flint have been found. The position of the place where the objects were discovered is described by Mr T. Scott as a sharply-defined area lying along for a certain distance on the high part of two fields. In this piece of ground there were spots—one especially—where the flints were much more numerous than in other parts, as if it were a place where flint implements had been manufactured. The flints found here vary considerable in appearance, some appearing as if freshly struck from the core, while others again are covered with a white coat, due to the decomposition of the material.

Flakes.—These are numerous, and all show the bulb of concussion on the under side. Some also show faint traces of secondary working on the edges. They range from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

Saws.—Two or three flakes appear to have been formed into saws. One (fig. 11) is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length, and is minutely serrated along each edge; the second is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, and is finely serrated on one edge for a length of $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an

inch; the third and largest is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, longitudinally curved, with one edge serrated for a length of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Cores.—From this place there are also six small cores of whitish-coloured flint, two of which are shown the full size in the accompanying figures (figs. 12, 13.) Of the two specimens figured, one is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth; and the other, which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length by 1 inch in breadth, shows eight facets, and is roughly circular in section. Another, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, shows eight facets. The three remaining specimens are not so regular as those figured.



Fig. 11. Saw of flint from Craigsfordmains, $\frac{1}{4}$.



Figs. 12, 13. Two Cores of flint from Craigsfordmains, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Scrapers are very numerous, but are mostly of ordinary forms. One, however, is a very good example of the form known as duck-bill. It is $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, curved longitudinally, and trimmed on both sides as well as at the end. Another is very much like Evans's fig. 210 in form and finish. A third, of dark coloured flint of irregular circular form, is flat on the under side, while the upper face shows the original crust of the nodule. The diameter is $1\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and the implement is worked all round the edge. Scrapers of this form, with a continuous scraping edge, are not common in Scotland. Another very pretty scraper might almost stand for the original of fig. 220 of Evans in form, finish, and curve to the left. Another specimen, of ordinary oblong form, has on one side a small concave scraping edge, which shows considerable signs of use. There are also two scrapers, each with a hollow scraping edge.

Borers.—There are two implements of this class in the collection, one of which is shown the full size in the accompanying illustration (fig. 14.) The other is of similar form, but

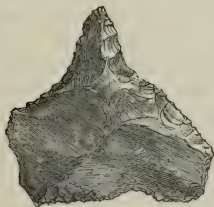


Fig. 14. Borer of flint from Craigsfordmains, $\frac{1}{2}$.

unfortunately the point is broken off. A third is of the type of fig. 231 of Evans.

Fabricator.—An implement of light coloured flint, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch broad and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, tapering somewhat to a rounded point, has probably been used as a fabricator.

Knives.—(1) Of greyish flint, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth, worked all round the edge and over part of the upper face; shown the full size in fig. 15. Another, almost identical in form and finish, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, was also found at the same place. (2) Three double-edged knives of common types, roughly finished. (3) Of triangular form, 2 inches in length, of brown flint, the point broken off, worked on both sides of one face and on one side and along the base of the other. (4) Of leaf-shape, 3 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth, pointed at each end, neatly worked on each face, as shown in the illustration (fig. 16.) (5) Of segmental form, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, worked on the curved edge only. (6) Two small single-edged knives, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. (7) Knives of triangular form—(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, worked along the two longest sides on one face; (b) $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, worked on one side on each face; (c) $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, similarly worked; (d) $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, thick, worked on each side on the upper face, and with a small hollow scraper-like cavity on one side at the point; (e) $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, worked on each side on one face and on the other face on one side and along the

base; (*f*) $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, worked on one face on one side and along the base, the same face showing the natural surface of the nodule; (*g*) $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in length, worked on one face on both sides and along the base, and on the other face along one side; (*h*) 2 inches in length, the base $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, worked over nearly the whole of the upper face, and on the under side at one place where there has been a protuberance on the flint.



Fig. 15. Knife of flint found at Craigsfordmains, $\frac{1}{2}$



Fig. 16. Knife of flint worked on each face, found at Craigsfordmains, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Arrow-Heads are fairly numerous from Craigsfordmains, there being about thirty-five in all exhibited. About a half of this number are of the type with barbs and centre stem. One, of weathered flint, 1 inch in length, measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch across the barbs, which are of unusual breadth in an arrow-head of this size, each being $\frac{3}{16}$ inch across. Another small specimen of this type, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length, is noteworthy for the breadth of the stem, which is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch across. Of the other specimens of this type none call for special mention. The remaining arrow-heads comprise those of leaf-shape, lozenge form, and triangular with convex base. One of the lozenge form is nearly as broad as it is long.

There is also a finely wrought implement, in the form of a lop-sided arrow-head. Instead of a point, however, there is

an oblique edge, half an inch in length. The implement has been formed from a thin flat flake, and is trimmed only on the one edge from both faces.

Miscellaneous.—(1) Axe of brownish flint, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the cutting end, which is ground smooth on each face, the remaining portions with the irregularities smoothed. (2) Implement of greenstone, roughly chipped, and resembling a rudely blocked out axe, 7 inches in length, showing signs of grinding on the excrescences, with rough cutting edge and pointed butt. (3) Five rude whetstones similar to those from Philiphaugh, described below. (4) Portion of a large whetstone of quartzite, with a perforation pecked from each face. (5) A number of small balls of greenstone, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter.

Bronze mace head, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with three rows of projecting spikes. Though usually assigned to the Bronze Age, these weapons are certainly of a much later date.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

Axes.—(1) Of felstone, $3\frac{7}{8}$ by 2 inches, polished, with oblique cutting edge and flat sides, found at Philiphaugh.

Whetstones.—From Philiphaugh there are a large number of whetstones, mostly of soft micaceous stone. The majority show evidence of considerable use in the deeply worn hollows on their sides and edges. They are probably all of modern date, and vary from 3 to 9 inches in length.

Miscellaneous Stone Implements.—(1) Small roughly circular pebble of sandstone, 2 inches in diameter, with a perforation pecked from each face, found at South Common, Selkirk. (2) Oblong pebble of reddish sandstone, 3 inches in length, with a perforation pecked through the flat face from each side at one end, found near Selkirk. (3) Hammerstone of reddish quartzite (fig. 17) drum-shaped, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and 2 inches in height, showing marks of use all round the broad edge, and a slight depression on each end, found at Philiphaugh. (4) Whetstone of sandstone, a water-worn pebble, 8 inches long by $2\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, with a perforation at one end, found at Philiphaugh. (5) Hammerstones, principally of

quartzite, four of which are from Philiphaugh Farm; two from South Common, Selkirk; two from Hartwoodmyres Camp; one from Sinton, Selkirk; one found in the bed of the river Ettrick at Ettrickbank, near Selkirk; one from Clovenfords, Galashiels; one from Hawksburn, Stow.

Whorls.—The whorls from Selkirkshire number eleven in all, and several of them are neatly ornamented by incised lines, circles, etc. Of the ornamented specimens, the three finest were found at Philiphaugh. Of the remaining eight, three were found at Harehead, Yarrow; two at Bowerhope, Yarrow; and three at Selkirk.

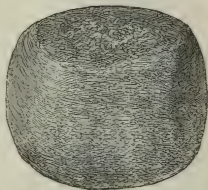


Fig. 17. Hammerstone of quartzite found at Philiphaugh, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Flint Implements.—The flints from Selkirkshire were all found at Philiphaugh, and it is worthy of note that they are nearly all formed of a dark coloured impure flint, approaching to chert. The objects found include flakes and chips, scrapers, a few worked implements, and arrow-heads. The scrapers are nine in number, and are all of ordinary forms. Of the knives, two are double-edged, and one is single-edged, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and curved longitudinally. Another small knife, 1 inch in length, is neatly worked on the edges of one face, similar to the one shown in fig. 18, though not so finely finished. The arrow-heads are three in number, and two of these are small and of unusual form. One of these is shown the full size in fig. 18. Larger specimens of the same type have been found on the Culbin Sands.



Fig. 18. Flint Arrowhead from Philiphaugh, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Bronze.—Flat axe, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting end, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, found at Greenhill, Selkirk.

FROM OTHER LOCALITIES.

1. Axe of porphyritic stone, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the cutting edge, which is straight, but slightly turned up at each end, with rounded sides and truncated butt, found at Pirn, Innerleithen, Peeblesshire.

2. Axe of felstone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, polished, with broad butt, shaped like the cutting edge, but blunt, sides sharp, found in Lowick Parish, Northumberland.

3. Large bronze spear-head (fig. 19) with segmental openings in the blade, found in draining in Bowsden Moor, near Duddo Tower, Northumberland. It is 17 inches in total length, of which the socket measures 4 inches, and the blade 13 inches. The socket extends almost the whole length of the blade, and is pierced in the plane of the blade by two rivet holes at a distance of 2 inches from the butt end. This fine spear-head has already been figured and described in the *Proceedings*.*

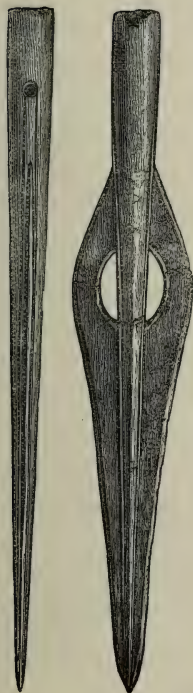


Fig. 19. Spear-Head from
Bowsden Moor, near
Duddo Tower.

* *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, Vol. xvii., pp. 93, 94; *Hist. Ber.*
Nat. Club, Vol. x., pp. 192-4.

Collection of Flint Arrow-Heads, Spear-Heads, Knives, Serapers, Bovers, Flakes—about 600 in all—from Craigsfordmains mostly. By T. SCOTT, A.R.S.A., Bowden.

Craigsfordmains.	Philiphaugh.
Town Farm.	Sorrowlessfield.
Clackmae.	Mosshouses.
Bowerhouse.	Whitlaw.
Faughhill.	Jedburgh.
Ruberslaw.	Denholm.
Southfield.	Dryburgh.
Cessford.	Greenlaw.
Duns.	Eldinhope (Yarrow.)
Ladhope.	Whythank.
Samieston.	Hume.

GLASS BEADS.

Craigsfordmains, 3.	Lauder, 1.
Philiphaugh, 1.	Dryburgh, 1.
Denholm, 1.	

BRONZE.

Pot—Mertoun.	Object of unknown use—
Pot, imperfect—Torwoodlee.	Haining.
Cheek Ring—Bowerhouse.	Scrap Bronze—Haining.
Armlet—Essenside.	2 Rings—Abbotsford.
Collar Mount—Oxnam.	Stud—Craigsfordmains.
Spear-Head—Easter Wooden.	

WHETSTONES.

Oxnam.	Philiphaugh.
Capehope.	Huntshaw.
W. Morriston.	Craigsfordmains.
Faughhill.	Ruberslaw.
Cessford.	Denholm.

STONE AXES.

Halidon Mill—cutting end.	Kirkton.
Marlefield.	Philiphaugh.
Easter Wooden.	Denholm.
Trabroun.	Pirn.
Mosshouses.	Craigsfordmains (flint.)
Torwoodlee.	Faughhill.
Renniston.	Berwickshire (green quartz.)
Cessford.	

BRONZE AXES.

Hillhouse.

Greenhill.

HAMMERSTONES.

Sorrowlessfield, 7.	Eildon Camp, 2.
Bemersyde Camp, 4.	Brotherstone, 1.
Dryburgh, 7.	Hartwoodmyres Camp, 2.
Philiphaugh, 3.	R. Ettrick, 1.
South Common, 2.	Clarilaw, 3.
Faughhill, 4.	Cessford, 3.
Kirkbank, 1.	W. Wooden, 2.
Howford, 1.	Kittyfield, 2.
Crailing, 1.	Hawkburn, 1.
Ruberslaw, 4.	Denholm, 2.

WHORLS.

Huntshaw, 2.	Harden, 1.
W. Morriston, 2.	Bowerhope, 1.
South Common, 2.	Faughhill, 1.
Harehead, 4.	Linton, 1.
Littledeanlees, 1.	Earlston, 1.
Whitton, 1.	Selkirk, 2.
Bowden, 1.	Greenlaw, 1.
Bemersyde Camp, 4.	Haining, 1.
Lauder, 1.	Samieston, 1.
Craigsford, 5.	Halidon Mill, 2.
Huntlywood, 1.	Denholm, 6.
Bedrule, 1.	Bemersyde, 2.
Yarrow, 2.	Earlston, 1.

PERFORATED HAMMERSTONES.

Bonchester.

Prieston.

South Common.

Bowden.

Dear Dr Hardy,—

The above is a list of some of the things I have collected in this district. I have understated the number of Flints. I am sure, if I were to count them, there should be 1000 of them. Hoping this will suit you. Any time you have anything you wish drawn for the Proceedings, kindly give me a little notice, and I shall be glad to do it.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

T. SCOTT.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLATES.

Plate I.

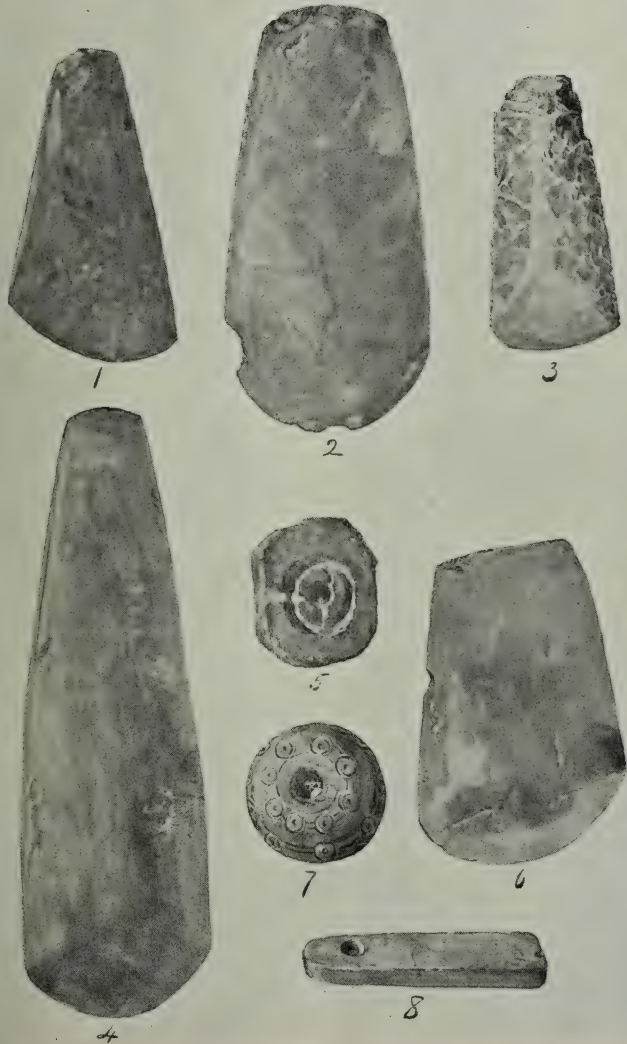
1. Axe from Philiphaugh.
2. Do. Torwoodlee.
3. Flint Axe from Craigsfordmains.
4. Axe from Morebattle.
5. Mould for casting Bronze Rings from Billerwell.
6. Axe from Manderston.
7. Whorl from Philiphaugh.
8. Whetstone from W. Morriston.

Plate II.

- 1, 2, 3, 4. Flint Knives from Craigsfordmains.
- 5 to 13. Flint Implements of a peculiar type from Craigsfordmains.
14. Knife from Ruberslaw.
15. Do. Whythank.
16. Do. Samieston.
17. Do. Craigsfordmains.
18. Hammerstone from Bemersyde Camp.
19. Do. do. Hawkburn.

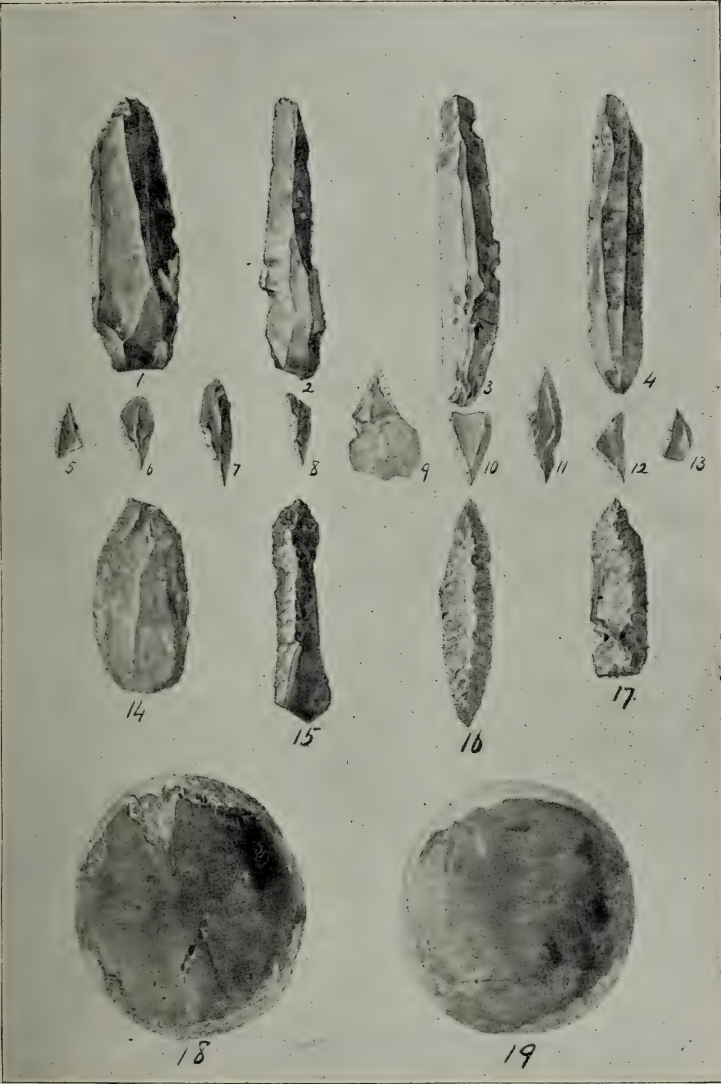
Plate III.—Bronze.

1. Spear-Head from Easter Wooden.
2. Armlet from Essenside.
3. Cheek Ring of Bridle from Bowerhouse.
4. Part Glass Armlet from Faughhill.
5. Collar Mount from Oxnam.
6. Part Brooch from Faughhill.
7. Glass Bead from Dryburgh.
8. Do. (ornamented) from Craigsfordmains.
9. Do. do. Philiphaugh.
10. Do. do. Lauder.
11. Do. (part) do. Craigsfordmains.
12. Do. do. do.
13. Axe from Hillhouse.
14. Do. Greenhill.
15. Do. Earlston.



STONE AND FLINT IMPLEMENTS.





FLINT IMPLEMENTS.





1



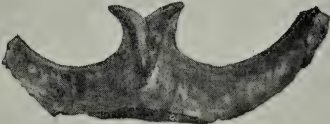
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13



14



15





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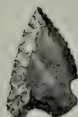
11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18





STONE AND FLINT IMPLEMENTS.



Plate IV.

- 1 to 5. Arrow-Heads from Craigsfordmains.
6. Arrow-Head from Bowerhouse.
7. Do. do. Craigsfordmains.
8. Do. do. Mosshouses.
9. Spear-Head from Craigsfordmains.
10. Do. do. do.
11. Do. do. do.
12. Arrowhead (broken) from do.
13. Do. from Faughill.
14. Do. do. Duns.
15. Do. do. Sorrowlessfield.
16. Do. do. near Jedburgh.
17. Do. do. Craigsfordmains.
18. Do. do. do.

Plate V.

1. Scraper from Craigsfordmains.
2. Do. do.
3. Do. do.
4. Do. do.
5. Do. Sorrowlessfield.
6. Do. Craigsfordmains.
7. Do. Bowerhouse.
8. Do. Craigsfordmains.
9. Stone Axe Hammer from Earlston.

A List of Land and Fresh-Water Mollusca collected in the Eastern part of Berwickshire. By WILLIAM EVANS, F.R.S.E.

HAVING on several occasions, during the last five or six years, collected Land and Fresh-Water Mollusca in the Eastern part of Berwickshire, it may be worth while putting on record, in the pages of the Club's Proceedings, a list of the species I have obtained.

The first volume of the Proceedings contains several lists of "Berwickshire and North Durham" Mollusca by the late Dr Johnston, among them being one of the "Pulmoniferous" species, drawn up apparently in 1837.* To that excellent list I have, as may be supposed, little to add. The recent advances made in our knowledge of the British Slugs enables me, however, to amplify the portion of the list which deals with them. Of the rest, two species only, namely *Vertigo edentula* (Drap.) and *Planorbis parvus*, Say, are not in Dr Johnston's catalogue; but the habitats for some of the others may also be of use when a detailed account of their distribution in the county comes to be written.

The arrangement and nomenclature followed are those of the Conchological Society's list of 1892.

As a guarantee for the correctness of the identifications, I ought to state that specimens of every species included in the following list have been submitted to Messrs J. W. Taylor and W. D. Roebuck, Leeds, referees of the Conchological Society under its scheme of authentication.†

So far as I can make out, about seventy species of Land and Fresh-Water Mollusca have now been recorded for Berwickshire, and others no doubt remain to be discovered, seeing fully one hundred species are known to occur north of the Border. Further, a great deal yet remains to be done at the subject in its topographical aspect, so that if some one resident in the county will seriously turn his attention to the group, he will find in it a fruitful, as well as an attractive field of enquiry still open to him.

* Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, Vol. I., pp. 154-156.

† See Mr Roebuck's "Census of Scottish Land and Fresh Water Mollusca" (Proc. Roy. Phy. Soc., Vol. x., pp. 437-503) where a number of my Berwickshire specimens have already been recorded.

LIST OF SPECIES OBTAINED.

ARION ATER (L.)—Common in all the localities I have examined; Cockburnspath, Eyemouth, etc.

ARION SUBFUSCUS, Drap.—A few in the neighbourhood of Eyemouth. The *Arion subflavus* of Johnston's list was probably this species.

ARION MINIMUS, Simroth.—Several specimens of this small Slug were obtained in the neighbourhood of Eyemouth in September 1895.

ARION HORTENSIS, Fer.—Common; Cockburnspath, Berwick, Eyemouth, etc.

ARION CIRCUMSCRIPTUS, Johnst. = *A. bourguignati*, Mab.—Common; Cockburnspath, Coldingham, Eyemouth, Berwick.

AMALIA GAGATES (Drap.)—On 27th September 1890 I found two examples (type and var. *plumbea*) of this scarce Slug under a stone on the roadside close to Cove Farm, near Cockburnspath.

LIMAX MAXIMUS, L.—Observed on several occasions near Cockburnspath and about Eyemouth. This is the *L. cinereus* of Johnston's list.

LIMAX MARGINATUS (Müll.) = *L. arborum*, B.-Ch.—A few (including var. *nemorosa*) at Coldingham, September 1890 and fairly common about Eyemouth in September 1895.

AGRIOLIMAX AGRESTIS (L.)—Abundant everywhere.

AGRIOLIMAX LÆVIS, Müll.—A few under stones in damp spots near the shore between Eyemouth and St. Abbs, September 1895. This, no doubt, is the *Limax brunneus* of Johnston's list.

VITRINA PELLUCIDA (Müll.)—Common; Cockburnspath, Pease dean, Eyemouth, Burnmouth, etc.

HYALINIA CELLARIA (Müll.)—Common about Cockburnspath, Eyemouth, etc.

HYALINIA ALLIARIA (Miller.)—Fairly common; Cockburnspath, Pease dean, Eyemouth.

HYALINIA NITIDULA (Drap.)—Common; Cockburnspath, Pease dean, Coldingham, Ayton, Eyemouth, etc.

HYALINIA PURA (Alder.)—Obtained in Pease dean and Ale dean, but not in any abundance.

HYALINIA CRYSTALLINA (Müll.)—Fairly common about Cockburnspath, the Pease dean, Eyemouth, and Burnmouth.

HYALINIA FULVA (Müll.)—Not uncommon in the Pease dean and about Eyemouth and Burnmouth.

HELIX ROTUNDATA, Müll.—Common; Cockburnspath, Eyemouth, etc.

HELIX PYGMÆA, Drap.—A few specimens of this minute shell were obtained among dead leaves in Pease dean in October 1890, and also near Eyemouth in September 1895.

HELIX ACULEATA, Müll.—Among some dead leaves, brought from the Pease dean on 4th October 1890 and sifted at home, were one or two examples of this interesting species.

HELIX PULCHELLA, Müll.—Fairly common under stones about Eyemouth and Burnmouth.

HELIX ASPERSA, Müll.—Common about Cockburnspath; also at Coldingham, Eyemouth, Berwick, etc.

HELIX NEMORALIS, L.—Common, and in several varieties (particularly v. *libellula* and v. *rubella*) both banded and unbanded.

HELIX HORTENSIS, Müll.—In September 1890 I obtained a specimen of this form at the foot of the Pease dean; and in September 1895 it was not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Eyemouth, where an example of v. *purpurascens*, Ckll., was got.

HELIX ARBUSTORUM, L.—Foot of Pease dean, September 1890, a few half grown; Ale dean, among *Luzula*; and on the sea banks about Eyemouth and Burnmouth, September 1895, abundant and fine—a few specimens of the var. *flavescens* were obtained.

HELIX HISPIDA, L.—Common about Cockburnspath and at foot of Pease dean, the variety *hispidosa*, Mous. (= *H. hispida*, Jeffreys) predominating. Common also about Eyemouth and Burnmouth, but there I found more of the type (= *H. concinna*, Jeffreys) than of the variety.

HELIX GRANULATA, Alder (= *H. sericea*, Jeffreys.)—This interesting species was found in abundance among *Equisetum fluviatile*, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, etc., in a piece of boggy ground on the sea banks south of Burnmouth, 23rd and 24th September 1895.

HELIX FUSCA, Mont.—One or two in Pease dean, September 1890; fairly common among *Luzula sylvatica* in Ale dean, near Eyemouth, September 1895. In the latter locality I took one off the leaf of an elm, at a height of about 6 feet from the ground.

HELIX CAPERATA, Mont.—Common near Berwick, October 1890; and about Eyemouth and Burnmouth, September 1895.

BULIMINUS OBSCURUS (Müll.)—In some abundance on a wall near the foot of Pease dean, September 1890; also on rocks near Eyemouth and by the roadside on the way to Ayton, September 1895.

PUPA ANGLICA (Fer.) = *P. ringens*, Jeffreys.—Common among moss under *Equisetum fluviatile*, etc., on boggy ground on the sea banks a short distance south of Burnmouth, September 1895.

PUPA CYLINDRACEA (DaC.) = *P. umbilicata*, Drap.—Common in all the localities I examined—Cockburnspath, Pease dean, St. Abbs, Ayton, Eyemouth, Burnmouth, etc.

VERTIGO ANTIVERTIGO (Drap.)—On 22nd September 1895 I found a colony of this minute species under a quantity of smallish stones, lying on moist mossy ground close to the beach between Eyemouth and St. Abbs. I gathered about 200 specimens, and might easily have obtained two or three times that number. This is the *V. palustris* of Johnston's list.

VERTIGO PYGMEA (Drap.)—Along with the last, and in nearly equal abundance; also common under stones on the sea banks about Burnmouth, etc.

VERTIGO EDENTULA (Drap.)—A few among leaves from the Pease dean, October 1890; and fairly common in Ale dean, September 1895.

BALEA PERVERSA (L.)—One or two on wall near the foot of the Pease dean, September 1890; and a colony on a damp rock near Eyemouth, September 1895.

CLAUSILIA PERVERSA (Pult.) = *C. rugosa*, Drap.—Abundant under stones and on rocky faces on the sea banks about Eyemouth, Burnmouth, etc.; also under *Luzula* in Ale dean.

COCHLICOPA LUBRICA (Müll.)—Common; Cockburnspath, Ale dean, Eyemouth, Burnmouth, Berwick, etc.

SUCCINEA ELEGANS, Risso.—*Succineæ* were common under stones in a damp spot by the shore between Eyemouth and St. Abbs, September 1895; and specimens I sent to Mr Taylor are referred by him to this form (= *S. gracilis* of Johnston's list.)

CARYCHIUM MINIMUM, Müll.—Abundant among dead leaves in Pease dean, October 1890; and a few among damp moss near Burnmouth, September 1895.

PLANORBIS FONTANUS (Lightfoot) = *P. nitidus*, Jeffreys.—Coldingham Loch, 4th October 1890, a few.

PLANORBIS ALBUS (L.)—Coldingham Loch, October 1890; several specimens obtained.

PLANORBIS PARVUS, Say = *P. glaber*, Jeff.—Abundant on *Potomageton*, etc., in Coldingham Loch, October 1890.

PLANORBIS CONTORTUS (L.)—This species was also obtained in plenty at Coldingham Loch in October 1890.

PHYSA FONTINALIS (L.)—Coldingham Loch, fairly common.

LIMNÆA PEREGRA (Müll.)—Abundant near Cockburnspath, Coldingham Loch, Eyemouth, etc.

LIMNÆA TRUNCATULA (Müll.)—Common in a ditch at Eyemouth, and in a damp spot by the shore near St. Abbs. This is the *L. fossaria* of Dr Johnston's list.

ANCYLUS FLUVIATILIS, Müll.—Common on stones in the Pease burn, Coldingham Loch, etc.

SPHÆRIUM CORNEUM (L.)—Common in Coldingham Loch.

PISIDIUM FONTINALE (Drap.)—A few in a ditch near the mouth of the Pease burn, September 1890. The *P. pulchellum*, Jenyns—included in Dr Johnston's "Catalogue of the Bivalved Shells found on the coast of Berwickshire and North Durham" (Club's Proceedings, Vol. 1., p. 78)—is treated as a variety of the present species in the Conchological Society's list of 1892.

PISIDIUM PUSILLUM (Gmel.)—Common in ditches near Cockburnspath, and in Coldingham Loch.

Edinburgh, 23rd December 1895.

Memorials and Reminiscences of the Parish of Hobkirk.

By WALTER DEANS, Hobkirk.

UNTHANK.

SOME learned etymologists are of opinion that the word Unthank indicates poor soil, or perhaps the abode of a squatter or persons who have occupied the land without the permission of the proprietor, but I am more inclined to think that the word is descriptive of the locality and situation. *Une* is the Scots for oven. *Thank* is probably a corruption of shank, tail, or terminus. The word Unthank exists in several localities in the Border districts. Unthank is the name of a farm and old burying ground in Ewesdale. There is also a place in Liddesdale called Une Shank; the word *shank* is applied in the Border districts to the tail of a small hill or rising ground, when bounded by a valley or cleugh on each side—thus the lands of Unthank, in Hobkirk parish, are bounded by the deep Soneshiell cleugh on the north-west and the Rule on the south-east, gradually arising from the *shank* or point at Hobkirk Manse and extending in a circular form to the flat *une* or table-land at the place of Unthank; and the Unthank on Ewes has the same situation, the Ewes on one side and the Unthank burn on the other; and Oven Shank, in Liddesdale, has the same situation; and also the nether end of the Brough hill, on Allan Water, is called the Shank foot; Shankend, on Slitterick, is similar.

Unthank, in former times, appears to have been a surname.

In 1471 one Thomas Unthank was a notary public and witness to a charter confirming Walter Kerr in the lands of Hindhope. Unthank was formerly a small estate on the left bank of the Rule, stretching from the east side of the Soneshiell cleugh to Forkins, where Catlaw Water and the Harwood burn meet to form the Rule, at a quarter of a mile above the church of Hobkirk; the extent of the lands probably did not exceed 50 acres.

At the Reformation the teind sheaves of Unthank were valued at 1 boll, and were held by the Earl of Lothian; the estate appears at an early period to have been a possession of a branch of the Turnbulls. In 1516 Leo. Turnbull of

Unthank was granted a remission, among others of the clan, for their treasonable airt and pairt and assistance given to Alexander Lord Home and his brothers. In 1586, amongst the roll of defaulters who refused to compear before the justiciary courts, we find Archibald Turnbull of Unthank. In 1643 Robert and David Turnbull were joint proprietors of Unthank.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century Gilbert Elliot of Stonedge, a cadet of the house of Stobs, was in possession of the estate, which was valued at £66 13s. 4d. Scots. Gilbert sold it to Thomas Scott, at that time proprietor of Stonedge and tenant of Wauchope under Lord Cranstoun. The lands of Unthank appear, like many other properties at that period, to have been entirely uninclused. Mr Scott, who was a great improver, fenced the estate all round with a turf dyke, on which was planted a double thorn hedge, with a row of Beech trees at intervals between. Many of the Beeches are now of a great size; one of them measures 10 feet in girth, at 4 feet above the ground.

Before 1778 the lands of Unthank were sold to the proprietor of Wolflee; at that period the tenant appears as Andrew Oliver. He was succeeded as tenant by the Rev. John Riccalton, minister of the parish, who for some time farmed the lands. Unthank was afterwards advertised to to let, along with Wester Soneshiell and some other places in the neighbourhood. A person of the name of Thomas Veitch became tenant of the lands. Unthank was subsequently divided between Hartshaugh Mill and the small farm of Blacklie Mouth, and part of it was laid out in strips of plantations.

The old place of Unthank stood on a commanding situation on the left bank of the Rule, a short way above the public road, in the field which still goes by the name of Unthank. Before the present road was formed, the old road to the kirk and mill entered from the mause and passed a little to the west of Unthank, traversing the upper parts of the parish, and passing Appotside to the south-west. During the last quarter of the eighteenth century there were four indwellers at Unthank and also a 'smiddie,' and Thomas Scott was blacksmith. A story used to be told, in relation to Unthank smiddie, of a person named Hobbie Elliot, who

dwelt in a small cottage at the west corner of the farm of Stonedg, called the Hassely Cleugh. One day in winter Hobbie travelled to Unthank to get a *Sling* made, which was perhaps the gearing of a sled. The smith was busy at the time, and, when Hobbie's turn came, he entirely forgot the name of the article he wanted, after in vain trying to remember it. Hobbie told the smith that 'it was time for him ta gang hame, as he had a ferr road ta gang.' 'Ay, Hobbie,' said the smith, 'it's a lang sling.' 'Saffus to,' said Hobbie, 'a lang sling, that's the verra thing a' wanted made, a gude sling, darsay am donnert.'

The cottages of Unthank have been removed many years ago. Among the last dwellers there were Robert Scott, mason; Thomas Douglas, called 'the king'; and a deaf man called Thomas Renwick. The smiddie had long been previously removed to Forkins, and 40 years since subsequently removed to Blacklee. In a field called the Coal Pit Haugh, which belonged to Unthank, there is an excellent spring. It is said that a former proprietor of Unthank, taking into his head that coal might be found there, commenced boring operations. The result of these was the bursting up of an excellent spring of pure water, to the great convenience of the dwellers in the vicinity, which is never dry in the hottest summer.*

THE SONESHIELLS.

Formerly written Siron Shiells, Suin Shieles, Swan Shiells, and Soneshiells. Soneshiells is perhaps the most proper designation. *Sone* is the Saxon term for the sun.† What was anciently termed a sone ploughgate of land, was one facing the morning rays of the sun. The affix *shiells* is the house or steading.

The lands were divided subsequently into Easter and Wester Soneshiells. Before the lands were separated the farm was in possession of Jedburgh Abbey, and at the Reformation were

*[NOTE.—*Unthank* does not require to be changed in its form to be understood. It is the common Anglo-Saxon word *unthanc*—"no thanks, ingratitude, rudeness, displeasure, harm, injury."—Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary.]

†[NOTE.—The A.S. word is *sunne*, the Icelandic and German *sonne*. This supplies a provincialism.]

valued at £1 6s. 8d., and were tenanted by a family of Turnbolls; and, like many others of the abbey tenants, they acquired the proprietorship of the lands at the dissolution of the monastery. Like others of the clan, the Soneshiell Turnbolls bore a conspicuous part in the feuds of the period. In 1567 Robert Turnbull, in Siron Shiell, was amongst others charged to compear before the Regent Murray, under pain of rebelling and horning. In 1580 James Turnbull of Suinshiell entered on a bond of surety to the warden, for airt and pairt in the slaughter of Watte Turnbull of Bewlie.

Before 1643 Swanshiell appears to have been divided into Easter and Wester Soneshiell. Adie Turnbull was proprietor of Westerlands, and Adie Turnbull of the Easter. At that period the Easter land, which was the largest portion, was valued at £66 13s. 4d., and the Wester half at £32 10s. Easter Swanshiell was situated on a promontory, jutting into the Soneshiell cleugh, a dark and deep defile, through which flows a small burn, formerly called Blackha burn, which enters the Rule at Hopekirk Manse. This naturally protected the place on the east, while deep gullies fenced it on the south-east, making the only entrance from the north. A portion of the foundations still remain, and the site is now planted. In the field behind are the evident remains of an ancient camp, and though partly obliterated by the plough, a succession of earthworks are still distinct, running back from the brink of cleugh.

The Turnbolls of Easter Soneshiell were succeeded by a family of the name of Grieve. George Grieve of Easter Soneshiell died in 1731, and, according to the Session Register, had the use of the "new plush moarcloth," for which was paid 15 shillings Scots. George Grieve was succeeded by James Grieve, who was probably his brother, who died in 1733. A small tombstone was erected to his memory in Hobkirk churchyard, which has the inscription:—

"HERE LYS JAMES GRIEVE, LAIRD OF SWAN
SHIELL, WHO DIED 1733."

The Grieves were probably related to the Turnbolls, as the tombstone of the Grieves stands near that of the Turnbolls of Wollie Mill. After the death of James Grieve the estate was sold and annexed to Wolflee, though the steadying existed for some time after, as we find it occupied by a person of

the surname Lorrان, a descendant of an old family in the parish, who was at this time unfortunately a pauper.

Wester Soneshiell continued in possession of the Turnbolls down to 1778. Adam, who was laird in 1643, was succeeded by James Turnbull, who, in 1684, among several others in the Rule Water district, were proscribed for Nonconformity. William Turnbull succeeded to the estate, and died in 1731. William was succeeded by his son, Hector Turnbull, and, from an entry in the Session Register, gave 16 shillings Scots, for the use of "ye new plush moarecloth for his father's corps." Hector was succeeded by James Turnbull; and at his death was succeeded by his son, John Turnbull, who married Esther Douglas, a relative of Douglas of Trows-on-Teviot; and to digress a little, we may note that the estate of Trows was situate near Hornshole. Douglas of Trows was a kinsman of Douglas of Cavers; the sheriff of Teviotdale and Trows appears to have been hurried away by his chief from his sheep clipping to the dinging down of Hassendean kirk, for according to the old ballad:—

..... "Douglas o' the Trows
Cam running wi' his bluddie lang shears,
Frae the clipping o' his yowes."

The Douglasses of Trows are now extinct, and appear to have partaken of the curse which was said to have been pronounced on the house of Cavers, by an old dame, for the demolition of Hassendean kirk.

John Turnbull had a large family. As one of the acting heritors, he along with Henry Elliot of Harwood and Thomas Scott of Stonedge were the principal managers of the affairs of the parish. Mr Turnbull was a due attender at the meetings, and his advice and counsel were always appreciated. He had a son Walter, who tried his hand at songs and sonnets on the fair maidens of the district, but, however, never went the length of print. Walter Turnbull subsequently entered the army. Mr Turnbull finding that he could give more scope to his farming operations, by taking a larger farm, sold his old ancestral estate of Soneshiell to Cornelius Elliot of Wolflee, and took a farm on Slitterick. His son Robert afterward purchased the estate of Galalaw, on Teviot, which is still held by the name; while branches of the Soneshiell Turnbolls hold considerable tenancies

in various districts of the county. John Turnbull and Esther Douglas died at Dovemount, in Wilton parish, at an advanced age. Their united ages, on tombstone in Hobkirk churchyard, amount to 184 years.

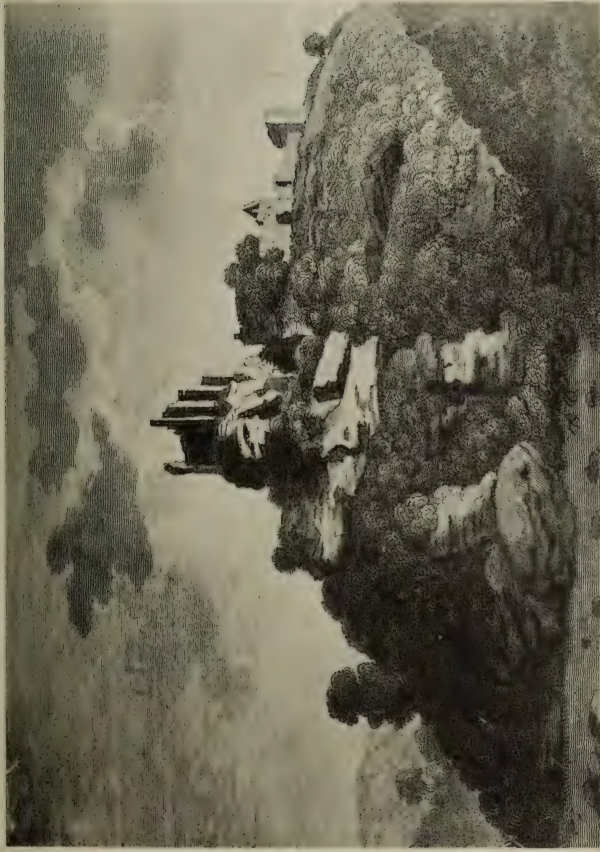
Soneshiell was formerly a considerable place. In 1746 there was a joiner's shop, and John Falla was "wright." He also held the office of elder and treasurer to the session, in the time of the Rev. Robert Riccalton. He also made the coffins for those that died on the poor roll. "1725, John Falla rendered an account of coffins made for ye poor, amounting to 16 shillings Scots, which was paid accordingly." He died in 1743.

The Wester Soneshiell was afterwards tenanted by a person of the name of Donaldson, whose wife, Peggy Deans, "shure a hairst" at the age of 77. The farm was latterly tenanted by the families of Taylor and others, and latterly incorporated into Kirkknowe. Three cottages still remain. The situation is pleasant, and the locality healthy. A corner stone in a wall, which had formerly been a lintel, bears the dates of 1684 and 1798. Several places in the neighbourhood bear the names of "Tade braes" and Elfin's cleugh.

Innerwick Castle, Edenken's Brig, and Thornton. By
DR HARDY. (Plate VI.)

OWING to the Plate of Innerwick Castle not being ready when the Report, pp. 45-50, was printing, it could not be referred to. It is from a photograph of Grose's plate, taken by a London artist, and preserves some of the features of the ruin that are not visible now. There is a fine view of the castle from the Oldhamstocks road, as it winds upwards towards Branxton, above Thornton. In the "Autobiography" of Alexander Somerville, there is a glimpse of it and its surroundings, along with a well-written account of the destruction of Edenken's Brig and its legend. The date is 1832, but Somerville was born at Springfield, 15th March 1811, and the family removed to Thriepland Hill in 1813, so that he gives a contemporaneous statement to supplement previous details.

He is returning with two brothers to their father's house



INNERWICK CASTLE, FROM GROSE, 1790.



at Thriepland Hill. "We had six miles to walk from Dunbar to reach Thriepland Hill. There were earnest hearts there, longing for our coming, we knew, and we lingered as little as possible." "Then, as we got upon the old familiar roads, though it was dark, the time ranging between seven o'clock and ten, we had so many recollections to tell to one another."

"Such reminiscences we told until we came to the Place Dykes, where we saw, through the dark, the place of the old castle [of Innerwick], indicated by the solitary light of Sandy Cowe, who by the old feudal ruin dwelt, rearing garden plants on ground which was once the glacis and fosse of the Norman castle of the lords of Innerwick; from which ground, disturbed by the spade and ploughshare only—to be disturbed by the spear and the engines of war no more—he sent the seeds and plants throughout the country, to replenish the kailyards of the peaceful hinds,—the ploughers of the farm fields of Lothian. Looking across the blackness, and listening to Thornton burn murmuring in its deep bed below us, far deeper than we could see, and no louder than we could faintly hear, we said it seemed as if past times and things had gone to sleep, and were dreaming in their deep slumber, and had left but a feeble light burning to show us, when we came, where the past was sleeping. And in that mood of thought, as we journeyed along the Thornton road, my memory took me into the burn below, among things which had long slumbered; and deep as the ravine was, and thick the darkness, it was light and sunny on the water-pools, with memory there. The bummelberries hung over the rocks in ripe clusters, and the trout, in the shady places underneath, retreated from danger, or lay in the shadows in sunniness and safety; while I loitered and waded, and slowly made my way down to William Thomson's mill, on some errand concerning oatmeal, or one of his famous breed of young pigs.

"We reached the place where the path, ancient as the Edwards of England and of our own Bruce and Wallace, led over the Law and Edenken's Brig, and upward by the King's Stones, but no bridge was there now, and we had to go round the cart road. Tradition says that the Scots were once posted behind the Law, to intercept one of the invading Edwards in his attempt to cross the burn and its

rocky banks, expecting that he did not know of the bridge. But seeing him advance directly down upon it from the top of the Butterlaw Bank, the sentinels cried out, 'Edward kens the brig!' which alarming cry communicated a panic to the Scots, who retreated. The untimely alarm, the panic it caused, and the disaster fixed the name, which was abbreviated to 'Edenken's Brig.' The King's Stones (see *Ante*, p. 49) had been blasted with gunpowder, to make clearances for agriculture, before I was old enough to remember them. But I was a boy grown when, to prevent travellers from using the ancient pathway, the venerable grey bridge was blown down with gunpowder. The first impulse of indignation which I felt in my life, at anything like an outrage on public privileges, was felt at the destruction of Edenken's Brig. The first time that a desire was kindled in me to take a pen and write, was the desire to avenge its fall. The first attempt I made at rhyming was to record its fate."

"We were up to the Butterlaw Bank and into the Horse Hill planting before we ceased to speak of Edenken's and the old recollections it brought to our minds. There was the Rig on our left where James had herded the cows, where Peter had herded after him, and where I herded after Peter. There were trees on which all three, with years between, had carved our names; rabbit holes where we all had caught rabbits; a trickling spring, where all had stemmed pools and placed our water-mills."*

The quiet scene at Thornton was also personally interesting to me, for my venerable father, as he once told me, in an early stage of his prolonged earthly pilgrimage, halted here, and, when a boy, "run about the braes"; and I may be here excused for this personal reference by quoting Coleridge.

"For I have found

That outward forms, the loftiest, still receive
Their finer influence from the Life within;
Fair cyphers else: fair, but of import vague
Or unconcerning, where the heart not finds
History or prophecy of friend, or child,
Or gentle maid, our first and early love,
Or *Father*."

* The Autobiography of a Working Man, pp. 270, 271, 272, 274. London, 1854.

Geological Sketch of the Excursion on 27th June 1894.

By RALPH RICHARDSON, F.R.S.E., Gattonside House, Melrose. (Plate VII.)

THE rocks of Cockburnspath were immortalised in the annals of Geology by the visit to that coast of James Hutton, Professor John Playfair, and Sir James Hall of Dunglass in June 1788. This celebrated voyage is described by Hutton in his "Theory of the Earth" (Part I., Chap. vi.,) and by Playfair in his Obituary Notice of Hutton (Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Vol. v., 1805.) Since then, the Cockburnspath coast, particularly at the Siccar Point, has become classic ground to the geologist.

From St. Abb's Head and Fast Castle northwards to the Siccar Point, the coast-line consists of a splendid succession of precipitous cliffs, formed by the truncated ends of contorted Lower Silurian rocks; whilst, at the Siccar Point, Old Red Sandstones may be seen resting on vertical Silurian strata; but, from the Siccar Point on to Cockburnspath, the Silurian rocks give place to red and white sandstones, red marls, and occasional conglomerates of Upper Old Red Sandstone age. A line passing a little to the south of the village of Cockburnspath, and drawn to the sea, may be said to divide this Old Red area from the Carboniferous rocks which extend northwards to Dunbar.

The excursion of the Club, on 27th June 1894, was entirely over rocks of Calciferous Sandstone age, which are brought down against the Upper Old Red Sandstones lying inland by a fault which extends from the west of Oldhamstocks in a northerly direction, past the village of Innerwick, to the south of Dunbar. This Calciferous Sandstone area is bounded on the south by the Upper Old Red Sandstones of Cockburnspath; on the west by the fault referred to; on the north by Carboniferous Limestone rocks extending from Long Craig to near Dunbar; and on the east by the sea.

Assembling on the cliffs near the Reed Point, the excursion party proceeded along the coast to the Dunglass burn, over white and yellow Sandstones with shale and ironstone, the beds dipping slightly in an easterly direction. North of the Dunglass burn the same strata, with calcareous beds, occurred, but were nearly horizontal. A little stream, impregnated

with iron, issued on the shore; whilst that peculiar red deposit known as ruddle (*Scottice* Keel) also occurs, and is used by shepherds for marking their sheep. Festooning the sea-cliffs, hung mosses from which dripped water laden with lime. In course of time the moss becomes petrified, and a solid mass of it, called the Ballabus rock, was seen lying on the shore. A Raised beach was also observed.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this portion of the coast was the succession of fantastic sea-stacks and sandstone arches which occurred along the shore from the Billsdean burn northwards. These remarkable phenomena are due partly to subaërial, partly to marine, erosion. Percolating from above, rain and spring-water split rocks into fragments by filtering through their joints. The sea does the rest; for, getting possession of one of these fragments, it operates upon it like a turning-lathe, leaving it eventually standing rounded and alone, like a gigantic ninepin on the beach. The "Standalane" rock is the most celebrated of these pillars, but others as remarkable were observed. Nowhere could we have obtained a better object-lesson of the vulnerability of rocks when exposed to the action of the sea,—not merely to the fierce battery of its waves, but to that more fatal, because more insidious mode of attack, its slow, ceaseless, gradual, erosion.

Boulder-clay, formed from the subjacent rocks, covered the coast-section to some depth near the old Salt-pan; and at this point the excursion-party left the shore and struck inland to Innerwick Castle, the picturesque "Dean" of which has been carved by the Thornton burn out of rocks belonging to the Calciferous Sandstone series, comprising beds which occasionally contain fragmentary plants and form an impure coal.

With regard to the palaeontology of the district traversed, fragments of plants are occasionally abundant in the white sandstones of Dunglass shore and burn; whilst, on the Billsdean shore, remains of *Stigmaria*, *Lepidodendron*, and other plants have been found. Encrinites, and Annelide burrows occur in an impure limestone on the shore, near the 34th milestone from Edinburgh.*

* Geological Survey Memoir of the Geology of East Lothian, 1866, p. 73.



STAND-A-LANEY, NEAR BILLSDEAN.



Some Scotch Place-Names. By MISS RUSSELL, Ashiesteel.

I WAS not aware, till lately, that Jedburgh had not been regarded all along as the representation of the Saxon Juthanbyrig; but the identification was only suggested by a German scholar within this century, and it has been further suggested, lately, that the place meant is Idbury, near Oxford. The change in the spelling, and presumably in the pronunciation, is of the same kind in both names.

There are known circumstances, however, which make it likely that Jedburgh is the place meant. The only occasion, as far as I know, on which the name is mentioned, is when Edred, King of England, imprisoned the Archbishop of York there, for grave and weighty causes, in 952. And he, Edred, had, in or about 946, on succeeding to his brother Edmund, received the homage of the Northumbrians at Tadwine's Cliffe.

Sharon Turner gives this name from a MS. in the British Museum, without seeing that it must be an error for Edwine's Cliff or the Eildon Hills; the *Saxon Chronicle* has Edwine's Cliff for the name of a battle in 761, where Simon of Durham calls the place Eldun. And the old spelling of Lessudden, a little to the eastward of the hills, is Lessedwyn, still meaning Edwin's Court in Welsh.

And as Edmund had, shortly before his death, overrun Cumbria and made it over to the Scotch king, it is most natural to find Edred asserting the boundaries between Cumbrian and Northumbrian territory at the Leader. While his having exercised kingly functions, personally, in the neighbourhood, does very much increase the probability that it was to Jedburgh that he sent the archbishop. I cannot say what the exact bearings of Idbury are, but Jedburgh is still an assize town, and it seems likely it was the stronger and more sequestered of the two.

Although it must have been in the archbishop's province, ecclesiastically—the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale having remained under Durham until David effected a sort of exchange, by which it was reunited to the Bishopric of Glasgow, while he placed his restored diocese of Galloway under York. The arrangement does not seem to have worked naturally, as the

Bishops of Galloway are frequently seen acting as suffragan bishops in England. In fact, while this was probably a civilising measure of David's, the wild Scot of Galloway does not seem to have been more affected by it than by the actual Saxon occupation of the eighth and ninth centuries, or by the rule of some of the Cumbrian heroes of the sixth.

I see an approximate date for the siege of Lindisfarne and the death of Urien, an important event in early history. The *Annales Cambriæ*, as quoted by Bishop Forbes, give the death of Dunaut Rex at 594; while, as all the other Welsh accounts are unanimous as to the identity of Dunawd Vawr, one of the chiefs who conspired against Urien, with the Dinooth Abbas, who was killed with his monks at Chester about 607, that one can only suppose that 594 was the year of his dying to the world, with circumstances to be ignored.

This would make the murder somewhere about 592. Dunawd was obliged to retire into a convent, for which a Welsh prince gave him land. All this shows the improbability of the assertion that Asaf, who succeeded Kentigern at Llanelwy, in or about 573, was the nephew of Dunawd, as the family were Men of the North till driven southward.

Arn for *Alder* (the *Aller*, not the *Bourtree*) is a word which ought to have been included in the paper on Gaelic words in spoken Scotch; it is evidently the Gaelic name *fearn* or *fearna*, with the *digamma* dropped. It is still in use in Perthshire and Dumbartonshire, and no doubt was used further south.

I see the carriage of Mons Meg was made from the Alder woods of Ironside, in Fifeshire; and the name of Arniston, on the Midlothian South Esk, rather looks as if it might be from this tree, though Arne was a Scandinavian name.

The Welsh form, *gwern*, besides an Alder, means a marsh, a meadow, or a spring. Dreghorn is interpreted as Tref-gwern, Township of Springs. The Malverns may be the Hills of Springs. I see it mentioned, in the history of Shrewsbury, that there seems no foundation for the tradition that that town was founded by Maelgwn Gwynedd, that is, of North

Wales. The explanation certainly is that the Welsh name of Shrewsbury is Pengwern, not improbably meaning the Hill of Alders, as the English name is from *Serobsbyrig*, the Town of Scrub; while Pengwern (Hall), the Head of the Marsh, is still the name of the house at the head of Rhuddlan Marsh, immediately below St. Asaphs or Llanelwy, the endowment of which, by Maelgwn, is an important landmark in British history.

It is Coleridge the poet, I think, who is responsible for the assertion that there are nearly a hundred names for the Alder in the different dialects of Germany.

There are some very outstanding Gaelic names in East Lothian, whatever period they may belong to.

A very interesting one is Drem, which looks as if it must be *druim*, a ridge, and, in fact, is sometimes called Drum; but there is nothing in the position to account for the name, which applies to a cluster of houses known for a railway junction, and nearly, if not actually, the smallest rainfall in Britain; and standing on the edge of what is, for Scotland, rather a large plain.

But to the south the ground gradually rises to a green bank [called Drem Hill] with very perfect earthen ramparts, which looks from below as if it was part of the Kilduff Hill behind it. But on approaching it, it is seen to be a comparatively long and narrow ridge, divided from the hill by a narrow valley, in which, though there is no stream, some water may collect. The ridge is so steep on this side that there are hardly any earthworks.

This seems a very clear case of the old fort having been the old village. The name has been completely transplanted to the lower ground; the house near the fort is called Campton. The distance from Drem to the fort may be something under half-a-mile.

Ballencrieff, in the plain, I should suppose, meant the cruiue or enclosure, rather than the place of trees, which would be the obvious Gaelic meaning.

The peculiar flat red rocks, of the east bay at North Berwick, retain their Gaelic name of Lecks or paving stones

—the word which formed *league*, in the sense of milestone. It would seem as if some rock must have tumbled down, since Leckmoram Ness was named the great flagstone.

Mr Shaw mentions that the old name of Congalton is Knock an Gall, the Knowe of the Strangers. This certainly suggests a Gaelic population in Lammermoor at least; while the strangers were probably Saxons, though they might have been Britons. Gall is the word now used in the Highlands for a Lowlander, in contradistinction to a Sassenach or Englishman, or a Gael or Highlander; but it means "stranger." Gael and Gall have been occasionally confused, not very unnaturally; but they are totally different words. Gael is still spelt with the silent D, as Gadheal, and my idea is that it was probably connected with the Cath and Cad words for battle, and meant "warrior." While Gall, which I imagine to be the name for Celts, known to the Romans, and which named Gallia and Galatia, is a word spread through so many languages that one can only suppose it meant "person." *Fellow* and *girl* are two of the English forms.

The name of Lothian, it has never been disputed, is from Loth—the name by which Llew or Leo, the son of Cynmarch, is remembered. One of the Welsh poems, which gives him his full titles, shows that he was called Llew Llwyd. *Llwyd* means *grey* in modern Welsh; but in this and some other early cases, I think, it must be an old form of Arglwyd, the modern word for Lord, as the *Ar* is merely "high," and the G is much used as a grammatical indication. It has been suggested before now that the Nythan Llwyd, killed in battle by Cerdic, the Saxon founder of our royal family, is Uthyr Pendragon; and if Nythan Llwyd means Serpent Lord, as in this light it would, they are probably the same person. Uthyr is said to have received the *sobriquet* of Pendragon because of a dragon-like comet which appeared at the time he was elected Guledic (which may be rendered Life-Dictator.) Llew is often called King Lot of Orkney; and as we know now that he was King of the Picts in right of his wife Gwiar, and that Oswy, a century later, reigned over them as far north as Caithness, in right of *his* wife Maelsneth (in which fact I see the original germs of the English Claims) it is possible that Orkney may not be merely

a random way of indicating the north, and that Llew's authority may, nominally at least, have extended so far.

It is of interest, in connection with the Saxon occupation of Lothian, that there is a Dinoran on the Carron; neither this place nor Condon on the Roman Wall, west of Falkirk, where there was a Chapel of St. Helen, are marked in the ordinary maps; but these are the characteristic dedications, to St. Helena and St. Oran, of Edwin and Oswald, on the frontier of Lothian towards the Picts, as they occur at Lindean and Deloraine, on the Ettrick frontier of Cumbria. How completely the early history of the country had been forgotten or set aside, is curiously shown by such a writer as the late Dr John Stuart supposing that the Church of Dunbar had been really dedicated to the obscure female hermit of the Clyde, to whom the services referred. He wonders, in his paper on the subject, how she came there. It is evident now that the original dedication must have been to the well-known Saxon abbess, St. Bega, and that her Scotch namesake would be hunted up after the battle of Carham. St. Bega's coming from Ireland seems to be the usual fiction as to the origin of a saint. St. Anne, at the harbour Chapel at Dunbar, on the other hand, has a strong suggestion of the Cymric period and Breton affinities. An interesting duplicate name is that of Carluke, on the east side of the Clyde; it is a Cymric Luke's Town, and the other name, or rather form, is Eglismalolks, a Gaelic Church of My Lucas.

A word which would explain many lake and river names in Scotland, is a Briton *Lev* or *Glev* for water. It is not in the dictionaries, but a woman from Rennes, who did not speak Breton herself, but had been accustomed to hear it spoken by fellow-servants from Lower Brittany, mentioned that that was what they called water. Curiously enough, General Stuart mentions a similarly uncatalogued Gaelic word something like it. The usual Welsh and Briton word for water is *dour*.

Communications on Birds.

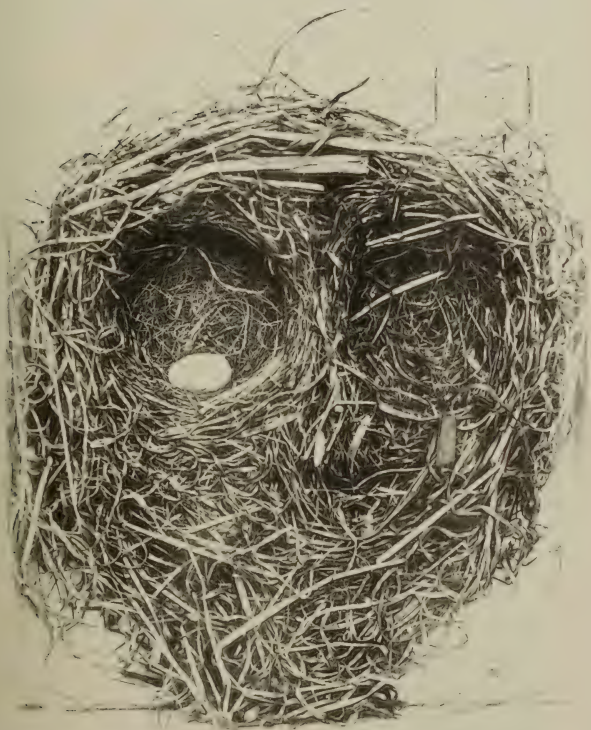
- (1) NOTES REGARDING A DOUBLE NEST OF THE CORN BÜNTING (*Emberiza miliaria*, L.) FOUND AT COLTCROOKS, NEAR GORDON. By STUART DOUGLAS ELLIOT, S.S.C., Edinburgh. (Plate VIII.)

THERE is sent herewith a photograph of a curious double nest, which was picked up in a corn field at Coltcrooks, near Gordon, by Mr William Elliot, Builder, Edinburgh, on Monday, 17th September 1894. It consists of two distinct nests, about an inch apart, and each about 2½ inches in diameter inside. The fountain is formed of dried grass and corn fibre, woven in one piece about 8 inches in diameter. The nests are towards one side of this, and are formed of finer fibre, with a slight lining of hair. The nest shown on the right of the photograph is not so well finished as the other, but it is quite distinct and carefully formed.

The egg shown in the nest, on the left of the photograph, was found on the under side, where it had evidently slipped down from the nest on the corn being cut. It unfortunately got broken in transit to Edinburgh, and was found to be quite fresh. The shell was reformed with plaster-of-Paris, but the lines of breakage are quite distinct.

A notice of the nests and egg appeared in the *Scotsman* of 19th September, and in the *Berwickshire News* of 25th September; but no one has brought forward any similar case. Mr Tom Speedy, the well known Edinburgh naturalist, has pronounced them to be those of the Common Bunting, but he has never seen anything similar to the double nest. His opinion is that both are the work of one pair of birds; that the first formed was discarded for some reason, and the other built. This is not unusual, but the second nest is generally placed at some distance from the first.

The corn among which the nests were found was a heavy crop of oats, which had been laid by the August rains. The nests had evidently been built after this, but the shearers (a reaping machine being useless in the circumstances) had not noticed them, and when Mr Elliot found them they were lying on a sheaf about to be tied up. It is probable that there may have been other eggs, but these could not be traced. It would be interesting to know if any similar case has been noted as occurring in Berwickshire or district.



DOUBLE NEST OF CORN BUNTING.



(2) NOTICES OF THE FULMAR PETREL (*Fulmarus glacialis*, L.)
—Part I. By DAVID BRUCE, Station Master N.B.R.,
Dunbar.

ON 22nd September 1894 a fisherman brought to me, for identification, a bird captured at sea, about two miles off Dunbar. It proved to be a Fulmar of the second year—the first of its species I have seen here during my 20 years' residence in the district.

I learn, on good authority, that in some years it is plentiful on the North Sea; but only on the fishing banks, about 30 miles out, off the Flamborough Head district.

A specimen has also been secured this year in the Moray Firth. The bird captured here was in good plumage, and appeared to have been well fed. The bird attracted the attention of the fishermen by its, to them, strange cry and the voracious manner in which it devoured any refuse thrown to it.

The Fulmar breeds on St. Kilda, Foula, Faerøe Isles, and other more northern latitudes. It lays one egg, very large for the size of the bird, white colour. Those in my collection, although lying in my case from five to ten years, still bear the peculiar odour belonging to the Petrel species.

3rd October 1894.

Fulmarus glacialis.—Part II.

IN Mr Robert Gray's Birds of the West of Scotland, 1871, p. 500, it is said—"On the eastern shores of Scotland the Fulmar ranks only as a straggling winter visitant. In East Lothian it is occasionally found in December and January. I have seen specimens that were cast up dead on the beach near Dunbar." In an article on the Ornithology of the Dunbar coast, B.N.C. Proc., VIII., p. 55, of date 1876, he repeats—"The *Fulmar* and *Storm Petrels* have both been driven on shores in foul weather."

Mr George Bolam, in Vol. IX., p. 170, records three examples. One in October 1879, shot on the sands at Holy Island, where another was seen flying past a day or two afterwards. In December Mr Grey picked up a specimen, partly destroyed by crows, that had been washed up by the tide on the shore at Low Stead.

Mr Robert Grey, in Vol. X., p. 84, speaking of the disastrous storms in the Firth of Forth in October and November 1881, adds that previous to those on the 24th of September, the Fulmar Petrel appeared at North Berwick, and one specimen at least was obtained,

Mr George Bolam records that a female, in very poor condition, was picked up dead, 20th February 1886, on the sands at Alnmouth.—B.N.C., xi., p. 258.

The following are recorded in Mr John Hancock's Catalogue of the Birds of Northumberland and Durham (Nat. Hist. Trans. of Northumberland and Durham, Vol. vi., 1874, p. 132. "Many years ago I found a specimen picked up on Whitley sands. Another example, in my collection, was picked up alive on the sands near Whitburn, on the 11th October 1850; it was in a sickly condition." A second specimen was found dead in the same locality, March 1869. Mr Raine of Durham had a preserved example, picked up dead on the sands at Bamburgh in November 1872.

Mr J. H. Gurney, jun., had a specimen taken on the beach at Sunderland, September 1868. "The same gentleman received, in the following November, 4 other examples that had been captured off Scarborough by the fishermen; they took them by hand on the decks of their boats. This mode of capture quite accords with the account given by the Greenland whalers, who are able to procure any number of them when they are cutting or 'finching' the blubber; for then the 'Mallemoke,' as they call it, comes to feed, and so intent is it on its repast that it will allow itself to be knocked over or captured by the hand."—J.H.

(3) GREAT NORTHERN DIVER (*Colymbus glacialis*, L.) AT DUNBAR.
By DAVID BRUCE, Station Master N.B.R., Dunbar.

I BEG to acquaint you that yesterday (4th January 1895) I secured a specimen of the Great Northern Diver, which had been captured at the Whitesands, about 2 miles east from Dunbar.

When first shot at, the bird dived like a flash, but came up about 70 yards further along the beach, showing only its head and neck, body submerged. It was shot through the head and secured.

This handsome bird, the largest of the Colymbideæ, is seen occasionally on the East Lothian coast in winter; so also is the Black Throated Diver, but both are very much rarer than is the Red Throated Diver. Of the latter I saw six in one day this winter, while boating between Dunbar Harbour and the Bass.

The present specimen measures 2 feet 9 inches in length. Expanse of wing, from tip to tip, 4 feet 9 inches. To the best of my knowledge it appears to be an adult bird in winter dress.

5th January 1895.

(4) NOTICE OF THE DOTTEREL (*Eudromius morinellus*, L.) NEAR DIRLETON, EAST LOTHIAN. By DAVID BRUCE, Station Master N.B.R., Dunbar.

ON 22nd May last, while travelling by rail from Dunbar to North Berwick, in company with Mr H. F. Witherby, naturalist, Blackheath, London, we observed some birds resting in a fallow field adjoining Dirleton Station. Our train was standing at the platform at the time. Mr Witherby and another gentleman, who was also with us, turned their glasses on them and declared them to be Dotterel. I also had a look, and could make out three of them distinctly. The train started before we could come to a definite conclusion about them.

The case was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the hire of a trap at North Berwick, in which we returned to Dirleton, calling first on Mr Anderson, farmer, Kingston, who kindly gave us permission to go into the field. The birds allowed us to approach within thirty yards of them, and we had a splendid opportunity of observing them, both with the glass and naked eye. There were eight birds all together, and Mr Anderson informed us they had been there for three or four days.

The Dotterel Plover (*Charadrius morinellus*) is rather rare at the present day, but it still nests in Scotland, on the Cairngorms. It also nested at one time in Sutherlandshire, and may do so still. The nest is usually situated on the mountain tops, made in the usual Plover fashion. Eggs, three or four in number, are of a size between those of the Snipe and Peewit—ground colour yellow, with black and brownish spots. Eggs are laid about the end of May, but oftenest in June.

Mr Witherby has recorded this in the *Zoologist*.

8th October 1894.

(5) CARRION CROW *versus* ROOKS. By CHARLES DOUGLAS, M.D., Woodside, Kelso.

A CARRION CROW had been seen and heard during the first week of April (1894) at the rookery at Woodside, Kelso—a small rookery of from 80 to 100 nests, but which had been there many years, summer and winter. On Sunday, the 8th, there was a great commotion, the Crow lying down on the ground attacked by a large number of Rooks; but it would appear to have made its escape. Three days later the Rooks disappeared altogether from the premises, and not one has been seen since to settle on the trees where the nests are (24th May.)

Later I had several of the nests examined; one contained the remains of very young birds, another broken eggs, but half-a-dozen or more were empty. There was no suspicion of the nests being robbed, the rookery being close to the houses, and no sign of a tree having been climbed. The only apparent cause of the desertion had been the presence of the Carrion Crow, and that appears a very inadequate one.

Though constantly on the look out, I never saw a Rook alight on any of the trees, where the nests had been, till towards the end of the following February, and gradually they increased in numbers; eventually they built nests to nearly forty in number, and have remained here ever since.

There are lots of Rooks in the neighbourhood, but these trees seemed to be especially avoided till the return of the birds in the end of February 1895.

8th February 1896.

Note on a Brass of JOHN DE WAUTON and the Family Name.

THERE is a great likelihood that the printed form of the Family Name *Wanton*, in the paper on Brotherwick, based on the authorities cited there (see *Ante*, pp. 113, 114) is a clerical error, and that the correct word is *Wauton*. There is a brass at Wimbish, Essex, to "Sir John de Wauton (mentioned in Note, p. 113) and his Lady, 1347," quoted from Wallers' "Monumental Brasses," in "Gentleman's Magazine," March 1864, p. 319, which appears to supply the genuine orthography. This accounts for the forms "Whaicton," "Wauchon," given at p. 114. The majority of the names, however, are printed *Wanton* in the Record Vols., and I can only find once in the printed "Originalia," p. 80, that the spelling is *Wauton* and not *Wanton*.

Since this was written, another example of the name has appeared in the "New County History of Northumberland," Vol. II., p. 65. In 1322 and 1328 John de Wauton was Bailiff of Hexham.—J.H.

Mellerstain and the Haillies thereof.—Rectifications.

At page 125, on the 11th line from the foot, the 11th word (Henry) should be *Edward*.

At page 132, 5th line from the top, the words bracketed ("marrriage contract dated 23rd June 1566") should have come in between the words "wife" and "who" in the 3rd line, instead of where they are.—S.A.L.

Note of Rainfall and Temperature at West Foulden during 1894. By H. HEWAT CRAW, West Foulden.

Height above sea-level, 240 feet. Distance from sea at Berwick, 6 miles.

			RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.	
			Inches.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January	...	...	1	32	51	6
February	...	...	2	80	53	22
March	...	...	0	64	66	29
April	...	...	1	13	63	31
May	...	...	2	48	63	30
June	...	...	2	25	68	38
July	...	...	1	90	77	44
August	...	...	3	50	68	38
September	...	...	1	10	68	34
October	...	...	4	7	64	27
November	...	...	0	71	57	29
December	...	...	1	28	51	27
Rainfall and Max. and Min. for year			23	18	77	6
Average for last 10 years, 1885-94			24	85	88	5

Note of Rainfall and Temperature at Rauburn during 1894. By H. HEWAT CRAW.

Height above sea-level, 920 feet. Distance from sea at Berwick, 24 miles.

			RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.	
			Inches.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January	...	...	3	30	35	4
February	...	...	6	40	40	19
March	...	...	1	70	63	24
April	...	...	1	50	66	29
May	...	...	4	60	62	25
June	...	...	2	30	80	35
July	...	...	2	90	79	39
August	...	...	3	90	66	37
September	...	...	1	40	67	32
October	...	...	4	60	55	24
November	...	...	1	70	54	28
December	...	...	2	0	55	22
Rainfall and Max. and Min. for year			36	30	80	4
Average for last 10 years, 1885-94			32	22	86	4

Meteorological Observations at Cheswick, 1894. By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN, K.C.M.G.

Lat. 50° 41' N. Long. 1° 53' W.

One mile from and 100 feet above Sea.

1894. MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.			DIRECTION OF WIND.					
	Absolute.				Average.			No. of Days at or below Freezing Point.	Total Inches during Month.	Greatest Fall in One Day.	Date.	No. of Days .01 inch or more fell.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
	Max.		Min.		Max	Mn	Mea.									
	Degrees Fahr.	Date.	Degrees Fahr.	Date.	Degrees Fahr.	Degrees Fahr.	Degrees Fahr.									
Jany.	52	10 ¹² 20 ¹⁸	5	7th	41 ³⁰ 50 ³⁰	30 ³⁰ 30 ³⁰	36·15	16	1·24	·28	28th	17	4	7	17	3
Feby.	66	6th	23	14th	46 ³⁰ 50 ³⁰	33 ³⁰ 33 ³⁰	40·07	9	3·13	·42	10th	18	-	7	18	3
March	66	30th	26	17th	53 ³⁰ 54 ³⁰	34 ³⁰ 34 ³⁰	43·57	12	·82	·20	13th	13	2	5	17	7
April	69	10th	32	21 ¹ 21 ²⁰ 30	56 ³⁰ 57 ³⁰	38 ¹ 38 ³⁰	47·20	4	1·01	·33	17th	10	4	19	7	-
May	65	25th	29	21st	54 ⁷ 54 ¹⁰	38 ² 38 ³⁰	46·42	4	2·29	·40	31st	19	16	7	3	5
June	72	26, 27	37	1st	64 ³⁰ 64 ³⁰	46 ³⁰ 46 ³⁰	55·58	—	1·96	·63	10th	15	13	8	6	3
July	82	2nd	45	8, 21	70 ³⁰ 70 ³⁰	51 ³⁰ 51 ³⁰	60·87	—	1·16	·31	22nd	13	12	7	6	6
August	74	1st	39	17, 25	66 ³⁰ 66 ³⁰	48 ³⁰ 48 ³⁰	57·56	—	3·12	·70	14th	20	11	-	11	9
Sept.	72	15th	37	3, 27	62 ³⁰ 62 ³⁰	45 ³⁰ 45 ³⁰	53·78	—	·82	·16	4th	14	27	-	-	3
October	64	10, 13	25	23rd	55 ³⁰ 55 ³⁰	41 ³⁰ 41 ³⁰	48	3	3·30	·45	21st	21	14	4	7	6
Nov.	59	3, 4	30	24th	51 ³⁰ 51 ³⁰	39 ³⁰ 39 ³⁰	45·23	2	·89	·33	2nd	13	1	8	20	1
Dec.	61	14th	24	3rd	46 ³⁰ 46 ³⁰	35 ³⁰ 35 ³⁰	40·77	13	1·37	·26	12th	18	1	3	13	4
TOTALS							63	21·11			191	105	75	125	60	
MEAN							48									

REMARKS.

Barometer was highest on 24th May, 30·32; lowest on 22nd December, 27·80, during a gale from W.

Thermometer highest on 2nd July, 82°, wind E.; lowest, 7th January, 5°, wind S.W.

Number of Days at or below 32°—63; in 1893—57; in 1892—84.

Mean Temperature of year—48°; 1893—50°; 1892—46°.

Rainfall, 21·11 inches; in 1893—20·57 inches; in 1892—22·96 inches.

Number of Days .01 inch or more Rain fell—191; 1893—155; 1892—135.

N. to E. winds prevailed from middle of May to the middle of October. S.W. during the winter months.

CHESWICK,

January 1895.

Rainfall at Glanton Pyke, Northumberland, in 1894.

By FREDK. J. W. COLLINGWOOD, ESQ.

MONTH.				INCHES.
January	...	...	...	1·75·5
February	...	...	...	2·86·0
March	...	...	...	0·97·5
April	...	...	...	1·51·0
May	...	...	...	3·11·5
June	...	...	...	2·33·0
July	...	...	...	1·85·5
August	...	...	..	1·37·5
September	...	...	...	1·84·0
October	...	...	...	5·21·5
November	...	...	...	1·05·0
December	...	...	...	2·01·5

 25·89·5

RAIN GAUGE:—Diameter of Funnel, Sin.; Height of Top, above ground, 4ft. 3½ins.; above Sea-level, 517 feet.

General Statement—October, 1894.

THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE HAVE BEEN:—

INCOME.

Balance due from Treasurer	..	10	13	2
Arrears Received	..	15	1	0
Entrance Fees	..	8	10	0
Subscriptions	..	106	15	0
				<hr/> £140 19 2

EXPENDITURE.

Printing Proceedings	..	92	9	4
Printing General Circulars, etc.	..	8	12	5
Printing G. Bolam's Paper	..	0	8	0
Expenses at Meetings	..	4	2	5
Postage, Carriage, etc.	..	20	9	9
Berwick Salmon Co.	..	10	11	5
Subscription to Berwick Museum	..	2	0	0
Caretaker of Berwick Museum	..	1	0	0
Balance due from Treasurer	..	1	5	10
				<hr/> £140 19 2

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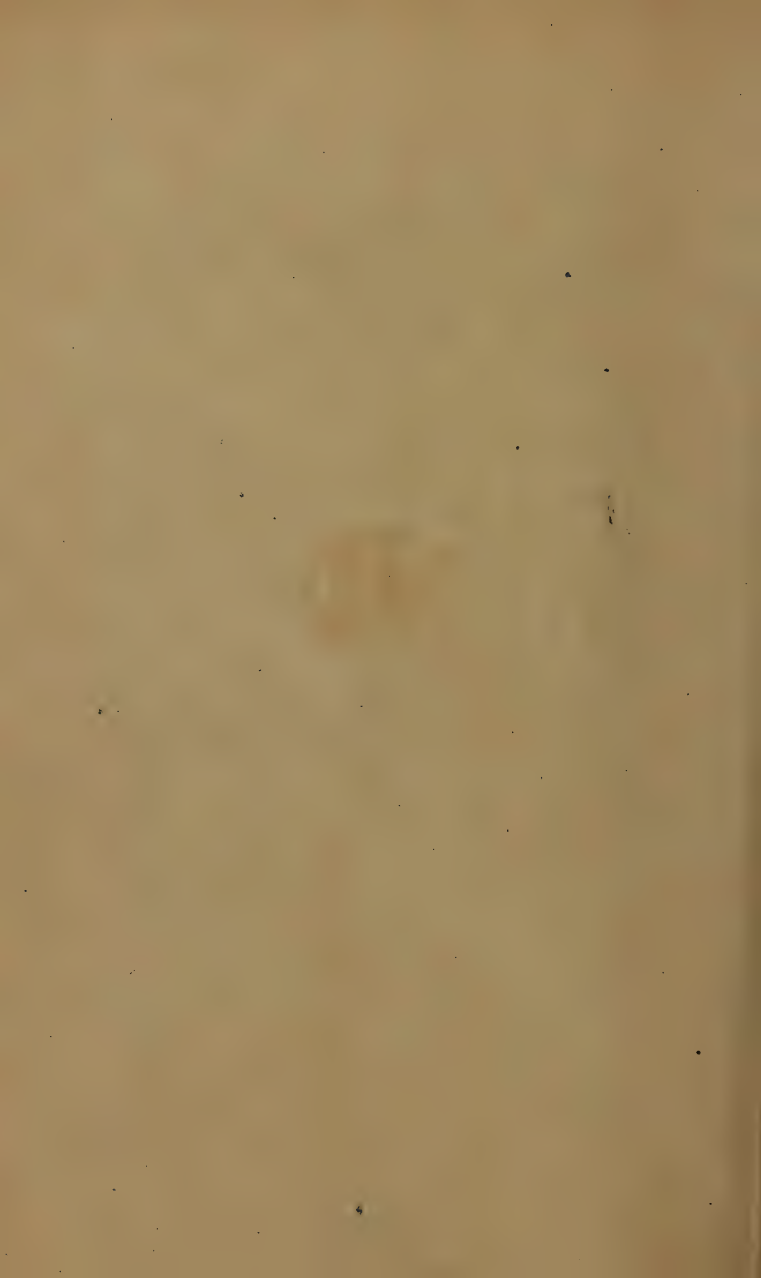
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From the Powysland Club.

10 FEB 96







PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club,
at Berwick, 9th October 1895. By WILLIAM T.
HINDMARSH, F.L.S., Alnbank, Alnwick.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT IS now my duty, before relinquishing this chair, to deliver what is termed the Presidential Address, and I assure you I approach the task with no little trepidation: not from a lack of subjects, which with a Club embracing so wide a field of research as ours might well provide a text, but because I am fully conscious of my inability to deal with them in a manner satisfactory to myself or acceptable to you.

But let me, in the first place, tender my warmest thanks for the distinguished honour you conferred on me by electing me your President, for the enthusiastic support I have received during my year of office, for the much too generous way in which you have acknowledged any small efforts of mine to advance the interests of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and for your most lenient treatment of the many shortcomings in the performance of my duties; and especially let me express my indebtedness to our able Secretary, Dr Hardy, for his never-failing and judicious advice and counsel.

I am glad I have been able to attend all our meetings, which, I believe, have been abnormally large,

and that we have been on every occasion favoured with almost perfect weather. In due course the reports of these meetings will be completed, and perhaps it is for the convenience of members that they should contain, as far as possible, the sole record of their proceedings.

Looking back some 20 years, one finds that the numbers of the Club have, since that date, practically doubled. When I joined in 1872, we were little over 200, and now the limit of 400 must be very nearly reached. This increase has necessarily influenced, to some extent, the size of our meetings, but I question whether the real work of the Club is greater or of more value than formerly.

It must be remembered that the addition to our membership has not been followed by a corresponding change in our constitution, and doubtless there are difficulties in promoting systematic research and cohesion in large societies, which do not exist when the dimensions are smaller; and these difficulties naturally would, and, I think, have become, more apparent in our case, as the number of those who were members, in the early days of the Club, has gradually been reduced by death.

It will, I think, be generally admitted that for the most valuable information in Natural Science we are largely dependent on continuous and reliable observers resident in the various localities, and it has occurred to me therefore, whether, by means of some simple internal organization, more of the 400 members could be enlisted actively in the cause, and, at the same time, the results obtained be communicated in a more matured state to our worthy Secretary, so that needless correspondence and trouble should be avoided.

Having been for many years a fairly active member of the Club, and, I hope, established the character of one of its warmest well-wishers, I think I may, without fear of misconstruction, offer a few observations on the subject, that may be found not altogether unworthy of consideration.

I am, of course, well aware that, amongst several members, there is an opinion that some modification of our present system is desirable; and, I think, this is an opportune time to mention the matter, whilst we have so able a Secretary, whose knowledge and experience would be of the greatest value in any steps that might be taken.

To carry out the view I have indicated, the modes of division into sections and the formation of committees naturally suggest themselves.

As to the division into sections, it would be a very simple matter. The sections would comprise the chief subjects on which the observations and investigations of the Club are made, and members would attach themselves to that or those in which they were chiefly interested.

Committees, I think, would be requisite to guide and stimulate the work of the sections. They admit of great variety, both in number of members and constitution. There might be a large committee, embracing members interested in various sections, or a small committee in each section.

The committees could be elected annually by the sections, and, if thought desirable, amongst other regulations, provision could be made for the retirement each year—for a defined period of a certain number—so that there might always be an opening for new members, specially qualified for the committee, and an incentive to young and other members of the Club to distinguish themselves in their sections.

Probably also, should any special object of research be originated in the Club, a committee would be the best way of promoting it; but a plethora of either committees, or of their officers, should be avoided—for instead of assisting, they would impede the work.

It might be convenient that the chairman of the committees should also be chairman of the corresponding section, and that he should be the ordinary channel of communication with the Secretary of the Club, responsible

for the accuracy of observations intended to be noted in the Club's Transactions, of which he would be expected to satisfy himself before reporting them.

These remarks simply indicate the lines on which, I submit, we might with advantage proceed; and I am well aware there are members much better qualified to speak on the matter than myself, and who, if the matter is worth notice, I hope may be able to advantageously supplement and alter these suggestions.

It does not seem to me that the course I have suggested need interfere with the General Meetings of the Club; indeed, they would very greatly benefit by any work that had been accomplished by the sections, and would be rendered more interesting and instructive.

Probably also it might be possible to carry out objects of research that have not hitherto been taken up, in a systematic manner, by the Club.

Dr Hardy has often suggested that the Marine Zoology of the Coast might well be taken in hand by the Club. The present, moreover, seems a most favourable time for action. One branch of the Science, namely—the Study of the Life-Histories of Food Sea Fishes—is now one of the most prominent of Zoological questions, both from a purely scientific and an economic point of view; and, though I do not know that we could do much as regards Biology, it need not be lost sight of: and we might be enabled to appreciate more fully the work that is going on at the Scientific Experimental Stations (of which we are fortunate to have so excellent an example at Dunbar), and the discoveries that will no doubt be made, from time to time, before the prevailing ignorance on the subject is dispelled.

We have also, this year, got into touch with the Scotch Fishery Board, and two gentlemen, officially connected with it, were elected members of this Club early in the year, subject to the usual confirmation to-day; and I trust we may look for assistance from them, should we embark in the investigation.

It might therefore be worth while considering if Marine Zoology could be undertaken, and, if so, how it could be most effectually carried out.

As has been observed by previous Presidents, we cannot expect, at this date, to be rewarded, on many occasions, by the discovery of new habitats for Phanerogamia; but we have by no means exhausted Nature.

For instance, in 1887, Dr Paul of Roxburgh, the then President, delivered a very able Address on Fungology. He brought before the Club, in a very lucid manner, the many inducements to pursue the study; he commented on its literature; and, in short, one could not have a better practical introduction to the study of Fungi, or a clearer exposition of the method of procedure in the study. Adverting, at the commencement, to the scanty notice the subject had met with in the past, he suggested the desirability of pursuing it more zealously in the future.

Gentlemen, I admit with regret, as one of the parties concerned, that this Address has not received the recognition, at our hands, that it deserved.

I see that, a month ago, the Mycological section of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union had a three days Fungus foray in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, when specimens of upwards of two hundred kinds were collected; and I feel confident Dr Paul would be quite prepared to take the generalship of such a raid, and to otherwise assist us in the study of Fungology, if it were entered upon in earnest.

As regards Botanical research and observation generally, there probably never was a time when Clubs like ours were of more importance, as there seems some apprehension that the work of the laboratory is usurping, to an undue degree, the place of observations in the field, or in the garden, on which some of our greatest naturalists, Dr Darwin for instance, founded so many of their works.

Mr Thistleton-Dyer, the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in his recent Address to the Botanical section of

the British Association, remarks on the serious peril that exists in "the dying out amongst us of two branches of Botanical study, in which we have hitherto occupied a position of no small distinction." "Apart from the staffs of our official institutions," he says, "there seems to be no one who either takes any interest in, or appreciates in the smallest degree, the importance of systematic and descriptive Botany; and Geographical distribution is almost in a worse plight."

There is, moreover, an inexhaustible field open to us in physiological and morphological Botany. Some few years ago, Professor I. Bayley Balfour impressed on the delegates of corresponding societies, at the British Association, the importance of encouraging their members to study the life-history of indigenous plants in their entirety, *i.e.* from the stage of embryo in the seed, up to the production of fruit and seed again. He said, "Anyone, who will take up this line of study, will assuredly derive great pleasure from it, and will be able to add a great deal to the sum of our knowledge of plant life. Such work can be well combined with the more usual systematic work; it can be easily accomplished, and it will be found to give much additional interest in the study of British Botany."

Observations and experiments might also be made in plant Biology—by those of us interested in horticulture—which, as a study, has been raised, in latter years, to a much higher position scientifically, than it formerly occupied.

In proof of this, I may instance the contents of the Transactions of the Royal Horticultural Society, and the fact that the Scientific Committee of that Institution comprises several of the greatest scientists of the day; and also the more intimate association with horticulture of the study of plant life, as exemplified by some of the recent works on the Natural History of Plants—notably that by Professor Kerner.

Every plant can teach us something. One of the

commonest of our Alpines, the *Soldanella Alpina*, there seems no reason to doubt, through the liberation of heat by respiration, melts the snow above the flower bud; and as the flower stem elongates, so is the cavity maintained, until finally the flower stem emerges from the ice, and the flower expands under the influence of sunlight, or, as it is sometimes found, it blooms in its icy chamber.

Anyone who has a garden can study plant life to the full; and it will be found that the interest will be increased tenfold, if, instead of simply knowing the names of the various specimens, they stand out as living illustrations and reminders of the wonders and mysteries of Nature.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the courtesy and patience with which you have listened to me, and to express the hope that the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club may long continue to flourish, and may maintain a prominent position amongst kindred societies; may, I assure you, that I shall relinquish this chair, cherishing the most pleasant recollections of my year of office—of old friendships strengthened, and of new friendships formed—and that I shall resume my position, as an ordinary member of the Club, with a redoubled interest in the welfare of this large and powerful association.

Reports of the Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club for 1895. Edited by DR HARDY.

RESTON, BUNKLE, AND DUNS.

THE FIRST MEETING was held on Wednesday, 5th June 1895, when the members assembled at two points—those from the east at Reston, and those from the west at Duns. After breakfast, purveyed respectively by Mr French, Reston, and Mr McAlpine, Duns, the parties drove to the place of meeting—Bunkle Castle—where they began operations by inspecting the ruins of this ancient stronghold. The weather was delightful—bright and warm—and woods and fields looked their best.

BUNKLE CASTLE.

A goodly company entered the wood which surrounds the remains, now consisting merely of a small portion of one of the walls of the main structure, and what appears to have been a part of the wall enceinte. The former is of enormous thickness, and, before the introduction of artillery, the place must have been very difficult of capture by direct assault. Mr Ferguson, Duns, briefly sketched the history of the Castle, stating that in the 11th and 12th centuries Bunkle belonged to a family of that name—Bonkil of Bonkil. In the end of the 13th century, about 1288, Sir John Stewart, son of Alexander, Lord High Steward of Scotland, by marriage with the heiress of Sir Alexander de Bonkil, obtained the barony of Bonkil; and “through their descendants, the Stewart Earls of Angus (1329-77) and the Douglas Earls of Angus (1389-1633), it ultimately came to the Hon. Lucy Montague Douglas (1805-77) whose son, the present Earl of Home, is owner of more than half the parish.” The following prophetic rhyme, which in one sense has been fulfilled, has been handed down in the district for many generations:—

“Bunkle, Billie, and Blanerne,
Three castles strong as airn,
Built when Davie was a bairn;
They'll a' gang doon,
Wi' Scotland's crown,
An' ilka ane 'll be a cairn,”

Just outside the plantation, in which the ruins stand, was seen the "Hanging Tree"—a venerable ash—on which, tradition says, persons convicted of crime, or unfortunate enough to fall under the displeasure of their feudal lord, paid the last penalty of the law.

BUNKLE CHURCH.

Passing on to Bunkle Church, the company were welcomed by the minister of the parish, the Rev. Ludovic Mair, who showed them the present church—a plain Presbyterian structure erected in 1820—and the deeply interesting Norman apse of the pre-Reformation edifice, which is thus described by Mr Ferguson in his "Pre-Reformation Churches of Berwickshire":—"Bunkle Church was repaired about the time of the annexation of Preston parish (1718), but was almost entirely demolished about a century afterwards, and the materials used in the erection of the present church in 1820. Of the early structure nothing is left, indeed, save the small semicircular Norman apse, which stands a short distance to the south-east of the modern building. This is probably one of the earliest examples of mediæval ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. Mr Muir, no mean authority, believes that it may date from even before the beginning of the 12th century; and the excessive plainness—I had almost said rudeness—of such features as it presents certainly indicates great antiquity. The arch, which opened to the chancel, is totally devoid of ornament, being a plain semicircular-headed, square-edged specimen, resting on slightly projecting imposts—7 feet 4 inches above the level of the ground—square on the upper edge, but chamfered on the lower. The north-west corner has evidently been repaired at a very recent date, and two stones built into it, which were doubtless taken from some other part of the ancient church, are marked with the zig-zag or chevron ornament in its earliest and simplest form. On several stones in the facing of the wall, and on some of the voussoirs of the arch, a variety of masons' marks are observable—some of them similar to those on the earliest Norman portions of Jedburgh Abbey. The walls of the apse are three feet in thickness. The roof is a plain rounded vault internally, and is covered on the outside

with stone slabs. A slightly projecting cornice, with a hollow chamfer below, runs along the top of the wall; and there is a narrow basement course, with a plain slope above, close to the ground. The only window now remaining is a small round-headed one, which looks to the south-east, slightly bevelled round the outer edge, and very widely splayed within." But there are traces of what was evidently a similar window at the opposite side of the structure, which looked towards the north-east. A rectangular piscina niche, a little below and to the right of the remaining window, which had been built up and concealed from view when Mr Ferguson first examined the apse, was revealed at a recent visit by the decayed state of the plaster, and is now exposed in its original state.

PRE-HISTORIC HILL FORTS.

Through the kind consideration of the Earl of Home, who had most frankly thrown open his estate to the inspection of the Club, the members were here placed under the guidance of Mr Barrie, gamekeeper, and Mr Marshall, forester.

By far the greater number accompanied Mr Barrie, in a walk to Bunkle Edge, to examine the remarkable series of pre-historic hill forts, which stretches from Warlawbank on the east, to Prestoncleugh on the west; while the remainder, including the honoured Secretary, Dr Hardy—whom everybody was delighted to see present in greatly improved health—proceeded with Mr Marshall to Prestoncleugh, where, after taking notes of the district, they eventually rejoined the rest, and accompanied them to Preston.

Those accompanying Mr Barrie proceeded by Crossgatehall and up the Drakemire road to the summit of Bunkle Edge, at a height of 879 feet above sea-level. Here a most extensive and magnificent view of the Merse and the Roxburghshire and Northumberland hills was obtained, a prospect which was again and again presented from different points of vantage, and at altitudes of 660, 708, and 530 feet.

The attention of the members, however, was mainly directed to the inspection of the forts, or camps as they are often called, and in this the company were fortunate in

having with them Mr Craw, Foulden West Mains, who, along with Dr Christison of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, had previously surveyed them, and was thus able to point out their boundaries and extent, and explain their most interesting features. The most easterly fort, near Warlawbank, was not examined, as the party, on reaching the Dog Bush Plantation, proceeded west. With the exception of the important example at Prestoncleugh, however, the most entire of the series, there was very little to be seen in addition to the enclosing lines of defence, and these were very similar in each case.

A large square enclosure was observed near one of the camps in the Dog Bush Plantation, but both Dr Hardy and Mr Craw were of opinion that this was comparatively recent, and of the nature of a fold for stock. A line of pits was also observed on the top of the hill before reaching Prestoncleugh, but no theory was propounded as to their object. Tradition has it that they served as places of concealment for a line of sentinels, who were believed to have watched what was called the "Danes' Camps." After completing a very careful examination of the westmost fort, at Prestoncleugh, and having been refreshed by a draught from one of the best and coolest of springs—

"A bonnie wee well on the breast o' the brae,
Where the hare steals to drink in the gloamin' sae gray,
Where the wild moorland birds dip their nebs and tak wing,
And the lark weets his whistle ere mounting to sing,"—

the company re-entered their carriages and drove on to Preston.

PRESTON AND ITS OLD CHURCH.

Here the relic of a market cross was inspected, as also the residence of the Chamberlains of the Earl of Angus, one of whom was David Hume of Godscroft. This latter is now occupied by the forester on the estate, Mr Marshall. The heraldic bearings of the Douglas family are carved on skews of the east gable. In the garden a remnant of an old building, with a carved stone bearing the date 1698 and the initials W. E. A., in a triangular form (evidently William Earl Angus), was examined with great interest.

Preston Old Church was opened to permit the piscina in the chancel to be seen. Here again we quote from Mr Ferguson:—"The Church of Preston is a full century later than that of Bunkle, its original details being of First Pointed character. The main building, consisting of nave and chancel, has been a long narrow oblong; but there are obscure indications of a lateral adjunct, possibly a sacristy, having existed on the north side. Of the nave the north wall is completely demolished, and only portions of the south wall remain; the west gable, however, is pretty entire. The chancel, which measures externally 18 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches, is much less ruinous than the nave, but is so overgrown with ivy that its features are barely discernible. In the east gable are two obtusely pointed windows, 4 feet 10 inches apart, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high by 1 foot 3 inches wide. On the outside they are flush with the wall, the edges being merely chamfered, and each of the pointed heads is cut out of one stone. Internally they are widely splayed, with a segmental arch above. There is a smaller window in the south wall, very obtusely pointed outside, but having a flat head and sill within. Underneath it is a piscina of very poor and rude character, but interesting as the only example *in situ* left in Berwickshire, if we except those of Dryburgh Abbey. It has an excessively shallow basin, sunk in a square stone, which is inserted diagonally in the wall, so as to leave a triangular projection of about 18 inches at the base of an equally shallow round-headed recess, measuring 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 6 inches. The basin stone is corbelled off below, and has a plain half-rounded moulding along the under edge, and running up the front angle of the projecting portion. In the west wall of the chancel there is observable a blocked semicircular arch, which may have been the original chancel arch, although the dressing of the stones on the side next the nave has a suspiciously modern look. The only feature in the west gable of the nave is a block pointed window, closely resembling those in the east gable, but a little wider and scarcely so high.

"The church, as at first built, was entered by two square-headed, plainly chamfer-edged doorways in the south wall, one opening into the nave, and the other into the chancel.

A third, at the east end of the nave, has been added at a comparatively recent period. In the wall, immediately above this last mentioned doorway, there is inserted a circular stone, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a cross *patée* carved in high relief upon it. This can hardly have been a consecration cross, these being usually incised or cut in low relief. Whatever may have been its original significance or use, it has, no doubt, been placed in its present position at the time of the construction of the doorway just referred to."

The churchyard is still used as a place of sepulture, and contains many ancient and modern tombstones. During a hurried glance over these, we observed one bearing an inscription as follows:—"In memory of William Carlisle, who died at Blanerne, on 16th September 1831, aged 108 years." Carlisle was a man of considerable local fame. He was long huntsman to Mr Lumsdaine of Blanerne; and so remarkably prolonged were his vital powers that, at the age of 105 years, he used to ride between Blanerne and Duns, conveying letters to and from the post office.

A botanical party, under the guidance of Mr Adam Anderson, Preston, visited Bunkle Old Wood; but without results, owing to the prevalent drought.

THE DINNER.

The tour having now been completed, the company drove on to Duns, which was reached about three o'clock. At 3-30 dinner was served in the White Swan Hotel. The President, Mr William T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick, occupied the chair; and the croupiers were the Rev. Dr Leishman, Linton, and Rev. George Gunn, Stichill. Upwards of thirty gentlemen attended.

Dinner over, the Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts, and that of Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, which were duly honoured. He afterwards expressed the thanks of the Club to the Earl of Home, who had so kindly allowed them full access to his estate that day; to the members who had guided and assisted them; and in particular to Mr Ferguson, who had been extremely kind in giving him (the President) all the coaching he could, and in advising as to the arrangements; to Mr Craw, who had been kind enough to act as

guide to the camps; to Mr Anderson, who went with Mr Bolam and the botanical party; to Mr Barrie, who led the way to the various camps; and to Mr Marshall, who accompanied another party, as well as to others who assisted them in the work of the day. (Applause.) He thought their thanks were also due to the North British Railway Company and the North Eastern Railway Company, both of whom had granted return tickets to members at a single fare. (Applause.)

The Chairman then asked for the exhibition of any botanical, geological, or antiquarian specimens, which members might wish to bring under the notice of the Club, and he showed several photographs of the Black Sow (a rock) near Longframlington, which a friend of his in Alnwick had taken. These were handed round and inspected by the company.

He then read the following list of nominations for membership, viz.:—Edmund J. Garwood, United Universities Club, Pall Mall, London; Andrew Usher, St. Abbs; George Nisbet, Rumbleton, Greenlaw; Rev. Hugh Fleming, Mordington; John Charles Fenwick, Longframlington, Morpeth; Charles Edward Purvis, Westacres, Alnwick; Rev. James F. Leishman, Linton; A. D. Robson, Galashiels; James Dunlop, Castle Terrace, Berwick; John H. Laurie, Hardens, Duns; His Honour Francis John Greenwell, Durham, Judge of the County Court of Northumberland.

Dr Leishman showed a document which he said had been in his possession for a good many years, and which, it occurred to him, was worthy of being recorded in the Proceedings of the Club. It was a return, dated July 1649, of the ecclesiastical extent and other particulars of the nine parishes which formed the then Presbytery of Kelso. It had never, he believed, been published, and he thought there were a number of details in it which would be very interesting in the locality. The proposal was approved.

Mr Bolam mentioned that he had seen, in the house of Mr Barrie, a White-winged Crossbill, which Mr Barrie had shot on the Staneshiel. It was a very rare bird; but is already recorded by Mr Barrie, jun., in the Club's Proceedings. Mr Barrie had also a specimen of the Grasshopper Warbler, killed in the young woods on Drakemire.

Dr Stuart, Chirnside, showed a number of new hybrid *Violas* of extreme beauty, raised by himself, and a number of rare and fine Alpine and border plants from his garden. Mr Adam Anderson, Preston, showed several uncommon specimens of wild plants, and a white form of *Geranium sylvaticum*, found by him near Preston Bridge, on the Whitadder. [This variety is not uncommon in moist meadows on the Dye Water, below Byrecleugh.] He also showed several geological scales of fossil fish, found in the Red Sandstone rocks of the neighbourhood. The President exhibited the following Alpine and border plants, grown in his garden, viz.:—*Omphalodes luciliae*, *Morisia hypogæa*, *Haberlea rhodopensis*, *Linum hologynum*, *Andromeda fastigiata*, *Gentiana bavarica*, *Ledum Lyonicæ*, *Linum capitatum*, *Androsace sarmentosa*, *Anemone alpina sulphurea* (richly coloured form), *Dodecatheon integrifolium splendens*.

MEMBERS AND GUESTS PRESENT.

There were present at the dinner:—Mr William T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick, in the chair; Rev. Dr Leishman, Linton, and Rev. George Gunn, Stichill, croupiers; Rev. John Walker, Whalton; Messrs William B. Boyd, Cherrytrees; John Wright, Duns; William Maddan, Berwick; James G. Maddan, London; James Dunlop, Berwick; Rev. Hugh Fleming, Mordington; Adam Anderson, Preston; Francis Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Galashiels; J. L. Newbiggin, Alnwick; J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; James Hood, Townhead; Dr Shirra Gibb, Boon; George Bolam, Berwick; Dr Stuart, Chirnside; Herr Johannes Albe, Duns; George Fortune, Duns; John Ford, Duns; John Turnbull, Galashiels; Major J. F. Macpherson, Edinburgh; James Thomson, Shawdon; James Wood, Galashiels; James Macquarrie, Ferintosh; John Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot., Duns; G. W. Marshall, London. Members and friends who joined in the walk, but did not remain to dinner, were:—Dr Hardy, Secretary, Oldeambus; Mr Craw, Foulden West Mains; Rev. Ludovic Mair, Bunkle; Mr Weatherhead, Preston; Mr Allan A. Falconer, Duns; Rev. Macduff Simpson, Edrom; etc.

COLDINGHAM, ST. ABBS HEAD, AND COLDINGHAM LOCH.

THE SECOND MEETING of the season was held on Wednesday, 26th June, at Coldingham and St. Abbs Head, in delightful weather. The morning trains brought a large turnout of members and their friends, who, on arrival at Reston, found conveyances in waiting for them, by which they were conveyed to Coldingham. Breakfast, of which a goodly number partook, was served in the Public Hall by Mr Douglas of the New Inn. This over, and the company having been joined by the Secretary, Dr Hardy, a start was made for Coldingham Loch and St. Abbs Head.

For the first, going to Coldingham Loch and Earnsheugh, there was a separate party in two carriages; for the second, intended afterwards to coalesce with the first, conveyances were in requisition as far as

ST. ABBS VILLAGE,

after which the journey was on foot. The main body followed this route. There was not time for more than a passing look at the village, which, by the munificent liberality of its superior, Mr Usher, has been, within recent years, transformed into one of the most attractive sea-side resorts on the east coast.

THE LIGHTHOUSE.

The walk by Kirkhill to the Lighthouse afforded magnificent views of the majestic cliffs overhanging the sea. At the Kirkhill, the site of St. Abbs Kirk was traced on the verge of a lofty precipice, but almost nothing of the structure now remains. The Lighthouse having been reached, the visitors were very kindly received by the officials in charge, and in small parties were escorted through the place. The huge lamp, its intricate machinery, and great revolving lenses and reflectors, were objects of the keenest interest. So nicely are these adjusted that, every ten seconds, a flashing light is shown—visible at a distance of 21 nautical miles. The foghorn and its powerful engines were next inspected. A few blasts from the great horn shook the nerves of those who had never before heard it from a nearer point than say Duns, and gave a faint idea of how its roars of thunder tear through a wall of mist on the German Ocean, to fall like music on the ear of anxious storm-tossed mariners.

Dr Stevenson Macadam, Edinburgh, briefly explained to the visitors how paraffin oil came to be used in this and other lighthouses as an illuminant. St. Abbs, he said, was one of the lighthouses selected for the purpose of testing how far paraffin oil could be used with safety. Grave doubts had been cast upon the possible use of paraffin, owing to the explosive character of various sorts; but after experiments, which he conducted under the instructions of the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, it was proved that the oil could be employed with safety, and with manifest advantage of the public. In fact, although paraffin was at the time very much dearer than it is now, yet its introduction into the lighthouses showed that, for one half of the price paid for colza oil, the previous illuminant, a better light could be obtained. As the result, paraffin was universally introduced into the Northern Lights, and also into the Southern Lights, except in a few cases where gas or electric light was used.

To show the care with which the oil was selected, the Government, while allowing an oil to be sold for domestic purposes with a flashing point of 73 degrees Fahrenheit, the Northern Lighthouse Commissioners had always insisted on having a much safer illuminant, and for many years an oil had been employed with a flashing point of 140 degrees Fah. The highest temperature observed in a lighthouse, under actual experiment, was 85 degrees Fah.; and thus there was an absolute margin of safety between the temperature of the lighthouse and the flashing point of the oil of 50 degrees Fah.

Mr Morton, Sunderland, Inspector of Lighthouses, said that, within the memory of middle-aged men, the Government was paying 6s. 8d. per gallon for spermaceti oil for use in the lighthouses; and, when at that price, considerable anxiety was evinced in consequence of a probable extermination of the whales from which the oil was obtained. This illuminant was superseded by colza oil—extracted from rape seed largely grown in France—at a cost of 3s. per gallon. That again had given place to mineral oil, as they had been told, at a price not exceeding perhaps one fifth of the cost of colza oil, and with a much greater illuminating power.

It was further explained that the lamp in use, known as the Holophotal Flashing Light, consumes $12\frac{1}{2}$ gills of paraffin per hour. In the store, underneath the lamp room, were seen 18 cisterns, each of which holds 95 gallons of oil.

PRE-HISTORIC CAMPS.

Passing on by the road leading to Petticowick Bay, an opportunity was had of looking on some of the wildest parts of the bold headland, enlivened as it was by the screech of sea-fowl as they swooped over the tall beetling precipices, on the ledges of which they nested, or as they lighted on the shattered crags to arrange their plumage before again dropping to the blue sea far below. Close to this point are the remains of St. Ebba's Chapel

Fatiguing as the journey proved under the fierce rays of an unclouded sun, the toil was more than compensated for by the interesting nature of the scenery, and the bracing character of the atmosphere. On reaching a hill a little to the west of Petticowick Bay, the company joined with the detachment who had, under the guidance of Dr Christison, Secretary of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, and Mr Craw, Foulden West Mains, proceeded by Coldingham Loch House to explore the pre-historic camp at Earnsheugh, on which Dr Christison reports:—

“Situated on the edge of a cliff, 500 feet in height, the camp consists of two parts, each of which is in the form of a flattened semicircle, with three ramparts apparently of earth. Between the inner rampart and the outer one there is a wide platform, and within the westmost part are remains of circular foundations or hut-circles. The inside of the inner rampart is lined by six or seven of these hut-circles. The west part measures 390 feet by 190 feet over all, and the interior 200 feet by 100 feet; while the east one measures 330 feet by 230 feet over all, and the interior 250 feet by 130 feet. These are the Ordnance Map measurements. The camp on the hill west of Petticowick Bay, which was also examined, rests upon precipices on the one side, while the other, which is defended by a triple rampart, overlooks Coldingham Loch. The size of this camp over all is 280 feet by 230 feet, and the interior 170 feet by 110 feet.”

COLDINGHAM LOCH.

Continuing the walk by the east side of Coldingham Loch, a good view was obtained of this fine sheet of fresh water, which covers 30 acres of land, is 300 feet above the level of the sea, and about 300 yards distant from it. It has long been stocked with perch, and Mr Usher had recently introduced *Salmo Levenensis* (Loch Leven trout) which are thriving well.

Mr Usher has communicated an interesting and valuable letter on the subject to the President, which is here subjoined.

DEAR SIR,—

I am favoured with yours of 19th, and am very sorry that I cannot be present at the meeting, at the Naturalists' Field Club meeting, to be held at St. Abbs next month.

You ask me to give you a few notes on the experiment I made in introducing Loch Leven trout into Coldingham Loch. I notice that the description given of this Loch, in the *Sportsman's Guide*, is that it is the largest sheet of water in Berwickshire, and famous for perch.

The Loch covers between 20 and 30 acres. There is no supply to it from any burn, and there are no springs except a very small one on the south-west corner. The overflow in summer is nil.

When I purchased the property, I consulted Sir James Gibson Maitland about stocking it with Loch Leven trout, and he thought it would do; so I put in 2000 yearlings and 1000 2 year old trout from the Howietoun Fishery at Stirling. These fish were sent in tanks—which have been specially constructed by Sir James Gibson Maitland for the conveyance of live fish—and they were conveyed from Reston to the Loch on carts, without a single death among them. I was not living on the property at that time, and there was a great deal of poaching the following year and onwards—one man making a business of it, and sending them to the London market.

The rapidity with which the fish grew was something wonderful. The two year old trout, put in about 6 inches long, weighed upwards of one pound the following year, and I have caught them as heavy at 6½ and 7 lbs., which shows that there is excellent feeding for trout in the Loch. The feeding consists of grubs of various kinds, leeches and shell-fish, and for the larger trout, perch. The shells are of two kinds, fresh-water wilks and a bivalve like a cockle.

In consequence of there being no running water into the Loch, the fish cannot perpetuate themselves, and it is necessary to stock the Loch every year to keep up the supply. It is expensive to do so from Stirling with live fish, and I now rear them at a small hatchery near the reservoir. This is a very simple process. I order, from

the Howietoun Fishery, 3000 eyed ova, for which I pay 10s. per 1000; these are laid on gravel, with a small run of clear water over them, and they usually begin to break the shell the next day.

They are sent by post, so that the 10s. per 1000 is all the cost. After being hatched they are let off into the reservoir, and are taken up to the Loch when they are two years old. This year I am hatching some of the American Loch Trout, the *Fontinalis* and the *Irideus*, or Rainbow Trout, which I trust may be successful.

Such is the simple process of stocking a sheet of waste water.

BOTANICAL AND OTHER NOTES. By DR HARDY.

Mr James Wood and I being unable to undertake the walk by St. Abbs and the lengthened coast round, and unwilling to be left behind, joined the Camp explorers for part of the way, as far as Coldingham Loch House, and devoted the short interval to a botanical survey of the east end of the loch and the heights between it and the sea, returning by the Uily Strynde to join the St. Abbs party on its arrival. As a preliminary, it may be said that our old friend, *Rubus cæsius*, was in fine flower in the rough hedge skirting one side of the Coldingham Hill road. The area of the cultivated ground on the height is extensive, and mostly under crop. On the upper part it is generally a moory soil, with a mixture of yellow and red, like that productive of heather when in its original condition. This was shown in the furrows where some patches of the growing oats had acquired the red hue of the subsoil. Here the prevalent weed in flower, where manifest, was *Raphanus raphanistrum* or "Runch," not the Wild Mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*, which is attached to a stronger soil.

A fine covering of *Festuca duriuscula*, in blossom, empurpled the old grass field around the Loch House, not having been cropped down by cattle. The tall white-walled house, the former residence of Mr Robert Blair, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, author of "Scientific Aphorisms," is always a conspicuous landmark from afar. It is very plain externally. There are a few old world border flowers in the garden. West from it, in the open area, is a small circular British Camp, with high outer and inner walls made up of earth, boulders, and drift stones, with

ditches to correspond. It is enclosed in a beech plantation. Here we parted company, our object being the margin of the lake, which lies in a link of the very unequal, hilly, rising ground, as it draws here to a summit. The loch is reached by a steep unequal descent down a grassy ravine.

The bottom of the loch, at this end, is a sharp rough greywacke or greywacke slate, disposed on edge. The water is wonderfully limpid and free from floating weeds. Near the side is a bed of *Nuphar lutea*, probably planted by the previous owner. Mr Wood said he had tried and experienced the beneficial efforts of fresh slices of the root to allay toothache. The Bog-reeds grow at the N.W. end.

There was a great stock of *Carexes* on the marshy margins of the portion skirted; but, after a careful scrutinizing, none of them were rare. The following were noted:—*Carex glauca* vel *recurva*, which, in the morning, had been observed to be very abundant in fruit, on the post road sides near the Upper Moor House (Drummond Hall); *Carex vulgaris* vel *cæspitosa*, showing the presence of a mossy influence; *Carex pilulifera*, very frequent, and with large berry-like capsules—quite a contrast with the diminutive plants that grew on the dry sides of Prestoncleugh Camp, on Bunkle Edge; *Carex ovalis*, in deeper soil. Other marsh or moist-loving plants were *Polygonum amphibium*, *Caltha palustris*, *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Eleocharis palustris*, *Myosotis cæspitosa*, *Littorella lacustris*, *Galium palustre*. Mixed with the grasses and Junci was a luxuriant state of *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, worthy of record, the spike at the base being broken up into many flattened smaller spikelets, which at the tops tapered to, and became combined in, a long, narrow, terminal, single spike. The full length of one example was 2 feet 4 inches; the spike $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. There was also a fine purple variety of *Aira cæspitosa*.

On the beach numerous small blue Dragon Flies (*Agrion puella*, female) rested on stones or moist clay, either ovipositing or on the outlook for prey.

The abrupt rocky crag, at the eastern end, is mostly covered with grass and wild flowers; *Festuca duriuscula* was the most prevalent mixture, with which were joined *Trisetum flavescens*, *Avena pratensis*, *Alopecurus pratensis*, and where

moist *A. geniculatus*; and variegated with fine beds of *Lotus corniculatus* and the Rock Rose (*Cistus helianthemum*), and particularly bright dark blue patches of Milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*) longer and broader, both in leaf and branch, than usual. Here grew also *Vicia sepium*, a white variety, a tuft only, and a sprinkling of *Pimpinella saxifraga*. This dry bank also suited the *Teucrium scorodonia*, which Mr Wood said used to be called "Tea" at Earlston, where it was dried, and a decoction of the plant was drunk.

Leaving the loch a course was taken across the rising ground on the north side. Since I visited it, it had been attempted to be cultivated. It is a series of undulating, rocky, rib-like projections, with flatter, deeper, soiled strips intervening, which were sown with a thin crop of Ryegrass and Cocksfoot—a poor substitute for the close coating of nature grasses and leguminous herbage extirpated.

Several fragments of the original Flora, however, still maintain their position; and here one can still pick up a sprig of the Purple Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*) on the wider and more rocky spaces, accompanied by the Rock Cistus, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Pimpinella saxifraga*, Earth Nut, *Hypericum pulchrum*, *Crepis virens*, *Hypochaeris radicata*, Wild Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*), *Filago minima*, *Plantago maritima*, Cowslip here and there, *Linum catharticum*, Wild Strawberry, Wild Thyme, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, *Anthyllus vulneraria*, *Hieracium pilosella*, and *Galium verum* with scarlet galls of its Gall Midge (*Cecidomyia*.) There also remained a sprinkling of the *Gymnadenia conopsea*, with some of the flowers white. It was nearly out of bloom in this arid spot; but in a more suitable soil, in the morning, was making a great show on the moor near North Fallowknowe. *Habenaria viridis* ought also to have appeared here; and *H. chlorantha* should be looked for somewhere nearer the loch. Very fine spikes of *Orchis latifolia* decorated the margins of the Uily Strynde; and a large white-flowered *Cerastium triviale*, perhaps var. *alpinum*, was found in a grown up ditch; *Senecio sylvatica* and also Foxglove by the dry side of the loch on returning. *Anagallis arvensis* was noticed in the fields; it is common all along this coast. Butterflies were frequent, and, although not of the rarest kinds, were characteristic; such were *Hipparchia Semele* (Greyling), *Cenonympha Pamphila* (Small

Heath), and *Polyommatus Alexis* (Common Blue.) Finer species somewhat later frequent the fields near the moor and plantation edges more to the north, such as *Argynnis Aglaia* and *Melitæa Artemis*.

From the apex of the hill, which we now descend, one of the best views is obtainable of what is perhaps the most picturesque prospect on the Berwickshire rock-guarded coast. St. Abbs, much lower in position, with its green irregular surface extended on a slope bounded seawards by bulging promontories, lies to the east. Interrupted at Petticowick, the rocks again rise to attain their highest eminence, culminating in Earnsheugh, and thence continue till they turn the formidable cliffs over which Fastcastle frowns in solitary and desolate grandeur, and

“eternally

Holds its blind visage out to the lone sea.”

Especially to-day the scene is impressive. The deep water bay beneath is darkened by a thunder-cloud in the west to an inky hue, and the passing herring boats, with full-set sails, are dipping into the shadows when they tack. A white stream of sea-gulls that had been washing in the loch, disturbed by the advent of the visitors, who are now arriving, pour over the cliffs into the lurid waters and disappear from view.

A few of the place-names are indicative of a past, but forgotten, age. The small oozing outlet, that forms a *strype* from the loch till it trickles over the sea-banks, is called the Uily Strynde. *Strynde* is a word used by Gawin Douglas, which, unhappily, the Ordnance Survey has converted into *Strand*. The epithet *Uily* (Oily) is owing to the glitty scum that persistently floats on the surface. The name is preserved also in the Uily Strynde bank and heugh, over which the stream is precipitated, which lies on the eastern side. The western and still more elevated rocky face presents a fine transverse section of the stratified greywacke. It is rent from bottom to top by an open fissure. The rock is the Snuffhole Heugh, and its grassy summit the Snuffhole Brae. It is just possible that smuggled snuff, for like tobacco it was exciseable, was concealed here in times not far gone by. The detached rock adjacent to the point is the Snuffhole Stells. Stells are deep pools connected with the Salmon

fishery, and inapplicable to rocks. Possibly Salmon sought the deep water surrounding them, from its being diluted with the fresh water of the Strynde. Another instance of the term is close at hand in the Pickie Stells, which are the tall splintered rocks a little to the westwards, near the issue of the Heathery Carr or Muir burn. Here again the Salmon might be attracted to the fresh influx of the stream of the moorland flavour. The Pickie is the Pickmaw (*Larus ridibundus*), which may even yet roost here. The term *pick* it derives from its call note. Like the Terns it is also named Pictarnie: *Tarna* in Swedish and *taerne* in Danish, according to Jamieson, being forms of the word Tern.

Earnsheugh, or Eagle's heugh, western camp is 484 feet high; and the eastern camp, to which adjoins a triangular old fold, is 491 feet. The Tunlaw Hill behind rises to 497 feet. Tunlaw, or the Townlaw, is pronounced Tinley. The Tunlaw Brae is adjacent. Old traces of fortifications lie about. From the name, it may have been an Anglo-Saxon settlement on a disused native British site.

Many years ago, when visiting this part of the coast with Mr Archibald Jerdon, he gathered the rare Moss, *Neckera crispa*, on the Uily Strynde Brae. The following is the record:—"Mr Jerdon found it on the sea-bank at Earnsheugh, where the water of Coldingham Loch runs to the sea, on the eastern side. I have visited the spot since, and obtained it in considerable quantity. *Arenaria verna* was growing amongst it." (J. Hardy on Moss-Flora of the Eastern Borders, Hist. Ber. Nat. Club, v., 472.) On a subsequent occasion I roused a Green Sandpiper (*Totanus ochropus*) from the bank over which the waters of the Strynde fall, which flew westwards across the heugh opposite towards the shore, and disappeared round the point. I had a distinct view of the bird, with which I was familiar in Oldecambus Dean.

The notice of the Flora in the neighbourhood is not meant to be exhaustive. Recourse must be had for a fuller view to Dr Johnston's "Natural History of the Eastern Borders," and "Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed"; and also to the extensive enumeration in Mr A. A. Carr's "History of Coldingham Priory," Edinburgh, 1836, pp. 183-195. On re-examining my own notes of former years, I have to

subjoin *Euphorbia exigua*, roadside between Coldingham Loch and Pilmuir; *Habenaria viridis*, sea-banks above West-in-Thirle. I have also been informed that *Vicia Orobus* has been got on Blackpots farm. The Rev. George Gunn writes:—"When at Coldingham, Dr Paul and I went through a marsh at the head of the loch, and there found *Veronica scutellata*, *Glyceria fluitans* and *G. plicata*, and *Comarum palustre*." On the dry bank above he met with *Poterium sanguisorba* in the very locality where Mr James Mitchell, formerly of Wooler, 9th May 1833, at a Club's meeting, picked up a single specimen, and where I believe the plant has not been seen since. Dr Paul got *Potamogeton filiforme* in the loch, for which it is an old habitat.

Mr R. H. Dunn has kindly favoured me with a list of the plants he observed during his visit to Coldingham in June 1896, which provides a useful conspectus.

List of Plants found at St. Abbs and vicinity in June 1896.
By R. H. DUNN.

<i>Thalictrum minus.</i>	<i>Trogopogon pratensis.</i>
<i>Glaucium luteum.</i>	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum.</i>
<i>Dianthus deltoides.</i>	<i>Antennaria dioica.</i>
<i>Sagina maritima.</i>	<i>Filago germanica.</i>
<i>Honkeneja peploides.</i>	<i>Matricaria maritima.</i>
<i>Arenaria verna.</i>	<i>Erythræa Centaurium.</i>
<i>Linum catharticum.</i>	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata.</i>
<i>Hypericum humifusum.</i>	<i>Lycopsis arvensis.</i>
<i>Erodium cicutarium.</i>	<i>Anagallis arvensis.</i>
<i>Trifolium arvense.</i>	<i>Glaux maritima.</i>
<i>Astragalus hypoglottis.</i>	<i>Plantago coronopus.</i>
<i>Vicia sylvatica.</i>	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea.</i>
<i>Comarum palustre.</i>	<i>Alisma ranunculoides.</i>
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria.</i>	<i>Triglochin maritimum.</i>
<i>Sedum Rhodiola.</i>	<i>Potamogeton filiforme.</i>
<i>Ligusticum Scoticum.</i>	<i>Sagittaria Sagittifolia.</i>
<i>Helosciadium inundatum.</i>	<i>Valeriana dioica.</i>
<i>Torilis nodosa.</i>	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> (blue
<i>Scandix pecten-vencris.</i>	variety.)

After every one was satisfied, they remounted the carriages and drove back to Coldingham, which was reached about 2.30.

COLDINGHAM PRIORY.

A visit was then paid to the venerable Priory, under the guidance of the Rev. David Munro, minister of the parish. Proceeding first to the scene of recent excavations by the Heritors, on the site of the Refectory, these were minutely examined. The excavations have been made with a view to ascertain the dimensions of the Refectory, and to discover the characteristics of its architecture, but little has been found. The foundations of the south wall have been exposed at one or two places, showing that a series of half-round pillars which supported the vaulting ribs of the roof had extended along the inside of the wall, as they are seen to have done along the wall opposite. A number of the stones which composed some of the ribs of the vaulting have been recovered. They are extremely simple in style, merely having a chamfer taken off each of the lower angles. A few fragments of mediæval pottery with rich olive green and yellow glaze on the outside have also been found.

Entering the church, the company were addressed by the Rev. Mr Munro, and Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, A.R.S.A., Edinburgh, on the characteristics of the architecture of Coldingham Priory. As is well-known, from the repeated descriptions of the edifice, "Coldingham Priory was founded about the year 1098, by Edgar king of Scotland, who having been driven from his throne, fled into England, and obtained from William Rufus a considerable force, and from the Prior of Durham, the banner of St. Cuthbert, to assist him in subduing his rebellious subjects. He afterwards considered he was as much indebted for his success to the banner and the priests, as to the king and his soldiers; and as a proof of his gratitude, he founded the church of St. Mary, Coldingham, had it constituted a cell of Durham, and bestowed on it the lands of Paxton, Fishwick, and the village of Swinton."

Rev. Mr Munro, in the course of his remarks, said the special features of the architecture of the existing fragment of the ancient Priory he would not attempt to describe—alike from a sense of his own incompetency, and from the fact of the presence of so distinguished an architect as Mr Hippolyte Blanc. He could only speak to them of the changes that had been made on

the church since he became incumbent in 1847. At that time the church had a gallery at each end, and a third gallery running from east to west of the building. These galleries not only obscured the under portion of the arches below the upper tier, but considerably even that. Into the under arches and many of the capitals, the supports of the galleries were sunk, which sadly mutilated them. In fact a more discreditable deforming of beautiful and unique architecture could not be well conceived. How long this hideous state of deformity had existed he could not well say—perhaps for 150 years.

Among a few of the Heritors a better spirit arose, and they were anxious to redeem the discredit of such a desecration, and bethought themselves of a way of effecting it. Sir William Molesworth—a man of archæological taste, and in full sympathy with the setting in movement for greater decency in ecclesiastical buildings, and actuated by a desire to promote in Scotland the restoration of her ancient noble buildings, which were rapidly allowed to fall into decay, and her churches also, which were most incongruous pieces of patchwork, and melancholy specimens of parsimony on the part of those who swallowed up her revenues. With him the Heritors corresponded. He sent Mr Mathewson, then head of Her Majesty's Works in Scotland, to examine and report on the structure. He reported on the beautiful and unique character of the remaining fragment of the north wall of the choir, and gave an estimate of the cost of renovation. The President of the Board of Works limited Mr Mathewson to that fragment, and allowed the Heritors to fulfil their obligation of providing suitable accommodation for the parish. He, after considerable correspondence, agreed to give £800 for this object. The matter was proceeded with, but in the course of lowering fully six feet the floor, he discovered the bases of farther columns of a lighter character; and for the restoration of these an additional sum, he thought of £60, was given, and the whole restored in order to bring it to what was conceived to be the original state.

A plan prepared by Mr Hamilton, which would have had a transept about 30 feet wide and 20 broad on the north wall, was proposed and almost adopted. This would have rendered the edifice complete so far as it went, but unfortunately it was abandoned for that which still remains—the miserable, bald, unsightly thing.

Instead of carrying out Mr Mathewson's sketch of seating and pulpit, the present absurd arrangement was proceeded with, in defiance of every consideration of convenience, comfort, sightliness, and acoustics, and rendering it the subject of ridicule by every person of taste, and imposing on the minister a most unjust strain—rendering it for its size the most difficult of edifices in which a congregation could be addressed—the pulpit facing a wall instead of the body of the congregation.

Mr Blanc followed with an architectural description of the building, and closed by pointing out two features of very bad taste in the present internal arrangements of the church—the one being the pulpit placed so as to face a dead wall instead of the congregation, and the other a flat wooden roof. He thought the pulpit should have been placed at about the fourth arch from the east end, and looking to the west, while a vaulted roof would have been in harmony with the sweetness and gracefulness of this fine relic of mediæval ages. Rev. Dr Hunter, Galashiels, briefly explained how the location of the pulpit had been ruled by the old Presbyterian custom of placing the communion table in front of the congregation, so that they might, as it were, sit around it.

The company afterwards viewed the exterior of the church, the architectural features of which were pointed out by Mr Ferguson, Duns.

[The excavations at the Refectory are lying in a very rough condition. It would be desirable to have the soil more minutely examined. It is more like the refuse of a "kitchen-midden," or ash-pit than anything else. There are numerous bones of cattle and sheep; possibly also the place had been a charnel house for carrion as well as a deposit for ashes; the tooth of a horse was picked up. Many shells of the common Mussel and of Oysters were intermixed. Some of the fragments of glazed ware are coarsely ribbed: they are red in section when broken. Pieces of modern white crockery were scattered about.]

THE DINNER.

At 3-30 p.m. a company of over 60 sat down to dinner in the Public Hall. Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick, president, occupied the chair, and the Rev. Mr Jones, Stannington, was croupier. Amongst those present were Lord Warkworth; Dr Hardy, Secretary; Rev. Dr Hunter, Galashiels; Rev.

Dr Paul and Mrs Paul of Roxburgh; Col. and Miss Brown of Longformacus; Rev. David Munro, Coldingham; Dr Stuart, Chirnside; Mr John Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot., Duns; Rev. John Walker, Whalton; Mr R. G. Swan of Shawbraes; Dr Stevenson Macadam, Edinburgh; Rev. G. Gunn, Stichill; Mr Stephenson and Miss Stephenson, Chapel; Mr John Wilson, Chapelhill; Mr B. Morton, Sunderland; Rev. Robert Macnair, Alnwick; Mr George Fortune, Duns; Mr H. H. Craw, F.S.A. Scot., Foulden West Mains; Dr Christison, Edinburgh; Mr John Wright, Duns; Mr G. Bolam, Berwick; Mr J. L. Newbigin, Alnwick; Mr Joseph Wilson and Miss Wilson, Duns; Bailie Ford, Duns; Rev. Mr Bisset, Houndwood; Mr W. Charles and Miss Charles, Duns; Mr F. Rutherford and Mr A. Waugh, Hawick; Mr G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr R. Brown, Duns; Mr Amos, Alnwick; Rev. J. J. Drummond, Longformacus; Mr and Mrs Wood, Galashiels; Rev. Hugh Fleming, Mordington; Mr W. Maddan, Berwick; Mr H. Blanc, A.R.S.A., Edinburgh; Rev. John Reid, Foulden; Mr J. Bolam, Bilton; Rev. Dr Snodgrass, Canonbie; Mr James Hood, Linnhead; Mr J. Stevenson, Berwick; Mr Thos. Cook and Mr C. E. Purvis, Alnwick; Mr R. Carmichael, Coldstream; Mr Thin, Fernihirst; Mr R. A. Dudgeon, Northfield; Rev. John Burleigh, Ednam; Mr F. Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Galashiels; Dr J. A. Lithgow, Edinburgh; etc., etc. After grace had been said by Dr Hunter, an excellent dinner was served by Mr Douglas, New Inn. Thanks were returned by Mr Munro. The Chairman gave the toasts of "The Queen," and afterwards that of "The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club," and Dr Hardy proposed "The Lady Members." The Chairman suitably expressed the thanks of the Club to Mr Usher, for granting them permission to go over his estate; to Mr Dudgeon, Northfield, Mr Ferguson, Mr Blanc, and Mr Craig, Clerk to the Heritors of Coldingham, for the valuable assistance they had given to make that a happy and successful meeting of the Club.

The Secretary showed a map, copied from the Ordnance Survey, which contains the names of all the Rocks, Banks, and Inlets from Moorburn Beach to Coldingham Harbour, as well as a view of the entire area of St. Abbs Head and the country adjacent, as far inland as Coldingham Loch and Northfield. The British Fortlets are added. The Secretary also placed on the table a copy of Session Records of

Bunkle and Preston Parishes, when Mr George Trotter and Mr Alexander Nicholson were ministers, dating from 6th August 1665 to 6th July 1690, when the original was carried off into Northumberland. This is an interesting ecclesiastical document. Annexed to it is a portion of the marriage and baptismal register, from 1685 to 1690, the first part of it being torn out. This is now nearly printed for the Club, as the first of a series of separate papers relating to the district.

The Rev. Mr Bisset, Houndwood, showed a Bronze Lance or Javelin-head, found when the railway was making opposite Brockholes. It is a small example and has lost the point, and is very simple, without ornament, and has no openings in the blade. The longish socket swells gradually into the leaf-shaped blade; the midrib is convex and prominent; the spaces between it and the sides very limited. It is quite smooth externally. Length $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches broken off the apex; breadth of blade $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches; diameter of socket $\frac{7}{8}$ inch; 2 rivet holes, one on each side, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; blade begins to swell at about 3 inches.

Mr Wood showed a small iron ball of the size of a large marble, found in a grave on the site of the Priory—a grapeshot. Mr Craw showed some charters of Coldingham properties; one of them especially valuable for the impression of the fine seal attached, of which there is no example preserved at Durham.

Ornithological notes were given in by Dr Stuart and Mr George Bolam. Dr Stuart showed a very fine assortment of hybrid *Violas* and herbaceous plants, and Mr Adam Anderson, Cumledge Mills, showed some specimens of plants which he found in flower on Coldingham Moor, on his way to the meeting, including *Orchis incarnata*, *Habenaria bifolia*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, *Tridentalis europæa*, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*.

The company separated at a little after 5 o'clock, in good time for the evening trains.

HERMITAGE FROM NEWCASTLETON, LIDDESDALE.

THE THIRD MEETING of the season was held on Wednesday, 31st July, at Newcastleton for the Black Burn, Hermitage, and the encircling fells, and encountered several drawbacks, but everyone present declared it to be enjoyable. A *spate* of rain had fallen in the district some days previously, which had swollen the wild hill streams and inundated their banks, and the dean of the Black Burn, which has never been explored by the Club, was impassable. Hermitage Castle furnished the main object of attraction during the day. Members who wished conveyances had forgotten that Newcastleton can only furnish one brake, and that its resources are limited for entertaining a large company, and far more arrived in the morning than were expected or had applied. Eight sent notice and upwards of thirty came. This occasioned considerable delay. Another brake was telegraphed from Canonbie, but still some 6 or 7 could not be accommodated, and had to take the journey on foot up the glen. With a clear sky overhead, this was no hardship. In the early days of the Club everyone present would have walked. Fortunately for the commissariat, Tweed Salmon, in full supply, had been transmitted. 34 attended and 28 dined. Mr John Elliot, Newcastleton, volunteered his assistance, and proved to be an interesting and capable guide, as well as an old friend of the Club.

The localities between Newcastleton and the mouth of Hermitage Water were already put on record, in the account of the Club's tour up the Liddel to Saughtree. The drive was made deliberately without hurry. Before reaching the Castle, there is a considerable Hazel copse by the water side, which yields a good supply of nuts in their season. So much time was given to the Castle that little else was done. A large proportion of it is modern.

On leaving it the botanists scrambled for a short while up a glen, traversed by a burn still heavy with rain. The plants picked up, besides the usual ferns, were *Nepeta cataria*, *Mentha aquatica*, *Saussurea alpina*, *Adoxa moschatellina*, *Lysimachia nummularia*, *Hypericum humifusum* and *H. pulchrum*, *Stachys sylvatica*, and *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*. The last was growing within the Castle.

Mr Elliot, who had guided the Club on its first visit to the Hermitage, 26th June 1869—when a combined meeting with the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History Society was held—has furnished a list, so far as he can recollect, of the plants of the vicinity, from which a selection is here subjoined, that may afford hints of what may be expected from a new survey. The nomenclature may also require revision. Sir Walter Elliot, who was President of the Club in 1869, has written an ample account of the meeting of that year, in which also the history of Hermitage is detailed, illustrated by two plates—one by Lady Elliot. See Club's Hist., VI., pp. 19-43. Additional particulars may be found in Mr Robert Bruce Armstrong's History of Liddesdale and the Debateable Land, which is dedicated to Sir Walter Elliot, Part I., pp. 123-146. Should the Club meditate another visit, Messrs McGibbon & Ross are willing to place their plates and plans of the architecture of Hermitage Castle at the Club's service. The whole of the Liddel valley calls for a competent botanical investigation.

The dinner was at the Commercial Inn, where everything was satisfactory. There were present:—W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., President, Alnwick; Charles S. Romanes, Busking Burn. Coldingham; Alexander Bowie, Canonbie; David McB. Watson, Hawick; Dr Stevenson Macadam, F.R.S.E., Edinburgh; Francis Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Galashiels; John Turnbull, Royal Bank, Galashiels; Henry Rutherford, Fairnington; R. Somervaille, Charlesfield, St. Boswells; F. E. Rutherford, Hawick; John Brown and John Elliot, Newcastleton; Robert Romanes, F.S.A. Scot., Harryburn, Lauder; Rev. John Walker, Whalton Rectory; Rev. James A. Sharrock, Stockton-on-Tees; G. B. Anderson, Selkirk; Walter Laidlaw, Abbey, Jedburgh; Johannes Albe, Duns; Andrew Waugh, Hawick; Miss Margaret Lauder, Ferniehirst, Stow; John Thin, Ferniehirst, Stow; Rev. Ambrose Jones, Stannington; Rev. George Gunn, Stichill; John Turnbull, Selkirk; Thomas Smail, Jedburgh; George Hardy, Oldcambus; Thomas Simson, Lily Bank, Jedburgh; W. Grant Guthrie, Hawick; Mrs Scott, Queen Mary's House, Jedburgh; Mrs Simson, Lily Bank, Jedburgh.

Rev. Arthur Pollok, B.D., Lilliesleaf, was proposed as a member.

Mr Romanes, Harryburn, brought with him a Common Trout with a shortened upper jaw. On this the President remarks:—"I find a similar instance in a plate in Day's 'British and Irish Salmonidæ,' and the malformation seems to be caused by arrested development of the upper jaw, produced by impeded circulation of the blood in an early stage."

Mr Walter Laidlaw showed some nice plants.

After the meeting several of the members visited Mr Elliot's garden.

A small antiquarian item about Hermitage, such as the Club delights to treasure up, is preserved in Lockhart's "Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott," royal 8vo., Edinburgh, 1845, p. 731. Sir Walter, in the last stage of his life, on his way to Italy near the close of September 1831, spent one day at Rokeby, reaching London 28th September. "Finding that he had left the ring, he then usually wore, behind him at one of the inns on the road, he wrote to his friend, Mr Morritt, to make inquiries about it, as it had been dug out of the ruins of Hermitage, and probably belonged of yore to one of the 'Dark Knights of Liddesdale,' and, if recovered, to keep it until he should come back to reclaim it, but in the meantime to wear it for his sake. The ring, which is a broad belt of silver, with an angel holding the heart of Douglas, was found, and is now worn by Mr Morritt." This keepsake probably is still preserved in Mr Morritt's family.

Selection from a list of a few of the Plants indigenous to the Liddesdale district of Roxburghshire. By JOHN ELLIOT, Newcastleton.

Hypericum perforatum.	Agrimonia eupatoria.
———— quadrangulum.	Galium mollugo.
———— humifusum.	Parnassia palustris.
———— pulchrum.	Oxalis corniculata, rare.
———— hirsutum.	Campanula latifolia.
Geranium sylvaticum.	Polystichum aculeatum.
———— pratense.	———— var. lobatum.
———— lucidum, etc.	Lastrea Filix-mas.

<i>Listera ovata.</i>	<i>Lastrea Thelypteris</i> [?]
<i>Orchis mascula.</i>	———— <i>Orcopteris.</i>
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea.</i>	———— <i>dilatata.</i>
<i>Habenaria</i> , two species.	<i>Asplenium Ruta-muraria.</i>
<i>Saxifraga hypnoides.</i>	———— <i>viride.</i>
———— <i>stellaris.</i>	———— <i>Trichomanes.</i>
<i>Artemisia vulgaris.</i>	———— <i>Adiantum-nigrum.</i>
<i>Comarum palustre.</i>	<i>Ceterach officinarum.</i>
<i>Trientalis Europæa.</i>	<i>Blechnum spicant.</i>
<i>Drosera rotundifolia.</i>	<i>Cistopteris fragilis.</i>
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata.</i>	<i>Scolopendrium vulgare.</i>
<i>Silene noctiflora.</i>	<i>Polypodium vulgare.</i>
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris.</i>	———— <i>Phegopteris.</i>
<i>Narthecium ossifragum.</i>	———— <i>Dryopteris.</i>
<i>Saussurea alpina.</i>	<i>Cryptogramme crispa.</i>
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis.</i>	<i>Hymenophyllum</i> , species not given.
<i>Melampyrum</i> , two species	<i>Botrychium Lunaria.</i>
<i>Scrophularia aquatica.</i>	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> , plentiful.
<i>Corydalis claviculata.</i>	<i>Lycopodia</i> , species not given.
<i>Polygonum Bistorta.</i>	
<i>Rubus chamæmorus.</i>	
———— <i>saxatilis.</i>	

HAGGERSTON CASTLE AND ITS VICINITY.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the year was held on Wednesday, 28th August. The gathering point was Beal Railway Station for Haggerston Castle, the residence of C. J. Leyland, Esq., and the meeting was the most numerously attended of the present season—fully 90 being present. Amongst these were the Rev. Ambrose Jones, Stannington Vicarage; Mr George Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick; Dr J. A. Voelcker, F.L.S., F.C.C., consulting chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, London; Mr John Dunlop, Berwick; Mr W. Weston, Alnwick; Mr James Tait, Belford; Mr Robert Muckle, Tynemouth; Mr Wm. Hindhaugh, Middleton Hall, Belford; Mr J. Archer, Alnwick; Mr C. B. P. Bosanquet, Miss Bosanquet, and Miss C. Bosanquet, Rock; Miss J. Carr and Miss C. Carr, Rock; Mr John Rosecamp, Shilbottle; Mr H. G. McCreath, Norham-

on-Tweed; Mr Thomas Smail, Jedburgh; Rev. G. Gunn, Stichill; Mr H. Rutherford, Fairnington, Roxburgh; Rev. Hugh Fleming, Mordington, Berwick; Mr J. Thomson, Shawdon; Mr R. G. Huggup, Low Burradon; Mr Crawford Hodgson, Warkworth; Mr George H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr J. Cairns, Alnwick; Mr R. Carr, Allerdean; Dr Stuart, Chirnside; Mr J. Ferguson, Alnwick; Rev. J. J. M. Perry, Alnwick; Mr W. B. Boyd, Faldonside, Melrose; Mr T. Graham, Alnwick; Mr Craw, West Foulden, Berwick; Mr and Mrs Jos. Oliver, Eslington Park; Mr J. L. Newbigin, Alnwick; Mr G. Bruce Luckley, Newcastle; Mr Sanderson, jun., Warkworth; Rev. J. Walker, Whalton Rectory; Rev. David Paul, LL.D., Roxburgh; Mr Willoby, Berwick; Mr Maddan, Berwick; Mr H. A. Paynter, Alnwick; Mr Cuthbert E. Carr, Low Hedgeley; Mr Turnbull, Knowe Park, Selkirk; Mr Edward Thew, Birling Manor, Warkworth; Mr W. R. Hindmarsh, Crag View, Alnwick; Mr W. Percy, Alnwick; Mr John Hogg, Quixwood, Grant's House; Mr John Bolam, Bilton House; Mr Amos, Alnwick; Mr William Forster, Burradon (the agent of Mr Leyland's Northumberland estates), and many others. The party were under the guidance of Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., the President. The Secretary, Dr James Hardy, was unable to be present.

The principal object was to view the extensive collection of rare foreign quadrupeds and birds assembled by Mr Leyland within his extensive domains round the Castle. Mr Hindmarsh, with one of the keepers on the estate, led the party round and furnished explanations, while he also gave briefly the history of the different animals. After revision, Mr Hindmarsh has communicated his statements to the Club, so that an authentic account may be preserved.

The artificial lake, some nine acres in extent, was then visited, and this was found to contain an almost countless collection of water fowl. Amongst the more rare were some beautiful black swans, and also pure white swans with perfectly black necks. For breeding purposes the lake is studded with islands, all of which have been planted with different coloured trees; the Copper Island being planted with the copper-coloured beech, whilst the Silver Island has been planted with the silver beech. The effect of the various colours reflected in the lake is extremely fine.

Leaving the lake the visitors were conducted over such portions of the Castle as were approaching completion by Mr William Forster, "the magnificence of the pile being the wonder and admiration of all." Upwards of two years will yet elapse before the undertaking is out of the hands of the contractor, Mr Walter Scott of Newcastle.

THE HAGGERSTON ZOO. By the PRESIDENT.

In connection with the meeting of the Club at Haggerston Castle, on the 28th day of August 1895, it seems desirable that its records should comprise some trustworthy notes on a Zoological collection, so interesting and so unique, as that of Mr C. J. Leyland.

Few have had the opportunity of seeing the various species under any conditions of life, and none probably under conditions at all similar as regards acclimatization or change of habitat.

The quadrupeds and birds are distributed over the park adjoining the Castle, and are confined in fields and paddocks, varying in extent, with wooden houses which they can enter at pleasure; but these are not artificially heated, a fact which strikes one as showing a singular adaptation to circumstances scarcely to be expected on the part of some at least of the occupants.

To a student of Nature the effect of changes of environment, of climate, and of conditions generally must always be of the greatest interest, and the Club is under a renewed debt of gratitude to Mr Leyland for supplementing his kindness, in permitting the exhaustive inspection of his collection, by furnishing copious notes on which this paper is founded.

It must not be forgotten that Mr Leyland's experience did not commence with his residence at Haggerston Castle, as he had previously nearly all the species whilst residing in Wales—some specimens having been in his possession for at least 12 years.

Attention should perhaps be first directed to the herd of North American Bison (*Bos bison*, Linn.; *Bos americanus*,

Gmel. = v. Cuvier Reg. Animal., i., 280, Paris, 1829) a race which shows every signs of becoming before long extinct, chiefly from the progress of civilisation in the Far West. At the time of the Club's meeting the herd was in a 60 acre field between the Beal Railway Station and the Castle, and there were with them 3 half-bred heifers, the result of a cross with Highland Cattle. Two of the Bison Bulls were imported from Chicago to Wales; then six Bisons (bulls and cows) from Utah; followed by ten from Iowa, and one bull was purchased from the Royal Zoological Society.

The produce of the herd has been as follows, viz.:—

In Wales	2	Calves born in 1892.
„	2	„ „ 1893.
At Haggerston	3	„ „ 1894.
„	2	„ „ 1895.
„	2	„ „ 1896.

Of these, six are now living, and the entire herd numbers twelve.

The three cross-bred heifers have all brought calves this year $\frac{3}{4}$ -bred, and it is satisfactory to know they are all doing well.

Mr Leyland's experience is that, in Wales, the Bisons did very badly, and at Haggerston they just maintain their numbers; but he considers they scarcely can be said to thrive, being very liable to inflammation of the stomach. He also finds that frequent change of pasture seems more important than a large permanent space.

Three varieties of Zebus (*Bos indicus*) form an interesting feature; two came from Lochgilphead in Scotland, and the cow bred last year and this—the smaller one has not yet done so.

In an adjoining paddock are found a few specimens of Nylghai (*Portax picta*) and one of the females produced twins this year, which are thriving.

Kangaroos seem to flourish; there are six varieties, of which four kinds have bred at Haggerston.

There are several species of Deer, including the Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*), the Axis deer (*Cervus maculata*), and Japanese deer (*Cervus sika*), and one specimen of *Cervulus reevesi* from China. The Wapiti have presented many difficulties in

treatment, but the Japanese deer thrive well and breed freely; the Axis have also bred.

Much interest was displayed, at the visit of the Club, in the herd of five White-tailed Gnus (*Connochaetes gnu.*) Two young ones were born this year, and one young bull was killed in a pitched battle with a rival.

We may now pass on to the Ornithological specimens, and we find the Emeus (*Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*) and the South American Ostriches (*Rhea americana*) both appearing quite at home. At the time of the Club's visit one pair of Emeus had nested in the open, and had brought up a brood of six young birds; and there were also five young Rheas which had been hatched the previous June, and also one bird brought out by an Incubator, which showed much less strength than those naturally reared.

We find also examples of several species of Geese—Egyptian (*Anser nilotica*), *Cereopsis* Geese from Australia, and Canadian Geese; and also of Cranes—the Common Crane (*Grus communis*), two varieties of Crowned Cranes (*Balearica regulorum* and *Balearica pavonina*), and also the Stanley or Paradise Crane (*Grus pardisea*) from Ethiopia.

A specimen of the Crested Screamer (*Cariama cristata**) from South America, nearly related to the Bustard tribe, and a single specimen of Java Peafowl (*Pavo muticus*) will also attract attention.

REV. GEORGE GUNN'S REPORT.

Our outing was pleasing and diversified. There was a large company, and some 60 dined. Many did not dine from want of time, and others crossed to Holy Island for the walk, three golfed, and others returned to Berwick by an early train.

Mr Leyland was represented by Mr Forster, Mr Frost, and the keeper. Our first party, which came from the north, walked round without waiting for those from the south, and certainly we were greatly interested in the live stock.

* *Cariama cristata*. See *List of Animals in the National Zoological Park, Washington, U.S.A. (1894.)* Smithsonian Report, 1894.—J.H.

After seeing the collection, Mr Boyd, Rev. Dr Paul, Dr Stuart, Mr Craw, and myself hurried to the shore, and examined it carefully from Goswick to the mouth of the Low. We were rather late for most of the flowers. *Carex distans* and *C. arenaria* were the only representatives of that order found; the rest were *Juncus Gerhardi* (according to Mr Boyd), *Lepturus filiformis*, *Glyceria* (2), *Salicornica herbacea*, *Suaeda maritima*, *Atriplex arenaria*, *Lathyrus sylvestris* (apparently being experimented upon, about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre or more has been netted in, near Goswick, to test its feeding properties), *Senebiera Coronopus*, *Plantago Coronopus*, *Thalictrum minus* (coast form), *Erodium maritimum* (white, a good few plants), *Malva rotundifolia*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, *Lamium amplexicaule*, and *Armeria maritima*. There were also fairly numerous *Agaricus procerus* and Fairy Ring Mushrooms, and a few others, but none of any importance. At dinner some one passed round a Strawberry blight on *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. Dr Stuart had a vasculum of beautiful flowers from his rockery.

A few went to inspect the Salmon Fishery of Goswick, the property of Sir William Crossman.

In the afternoon the entire party, who could remain, sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr and Mrs Burn, Tankerville Arms, Eglingham.

WIDDRINGTON AND CHIBBURN MEETING FROM WARKWORTH.

By J. CRAWFORD HODGSON.

THE FIFTH MEETING of the season was held on Wednesday, 11th September, at Widdrington and Chibburn. The Secretary and some of the local members drove from Warkworth; those from a greater distance trained to Widdrington Station, and walked down to the village.

The driving party, after passing the Maudlin or Demesne farm, crossed the Gilden burn which divides the township of Warkworth from that of Gloster-hill.* The latter was the

* Both Gloucestre and Gildenes are mentioned in Robert fitz-Roger's confirmation of a grant of salt works, in the parish of Warkworth, to the abbot and convent of Newminster.—*Newminster Chartulary*, Fowler, p. 212.

ancient glebe land of the rectory of Warkworth, long part of the possessions of the see of Carlisle. After passing the farmsteads of Amble New-hall and Amble Hope, and through Togston village, with its two ancient embowered mansions, the modern colliery village of Chevington Broom-hill was reached, with its rows of monotonous, but comfortable, miners' dwelling houses. The carriage road ran straight south through the parochial chapelry of Chevington, past the modern whin-stone church of St. John, over a bridge spanning the Chevington burn, leaving Whitefield on the right. An extensive eastward prospect commands a view of the sea, and the maritime plain from Hauxley to Cresswell was rich with fields of heavy crops of oats 'reaped and to reap.

Widdrington Church stands on a knoll in a small grass park adorned with some fine trees, and was formerly a parochial chapel within the rectory, and dependent on the vicarage of Woodhorn. The level of the small graveyard has been considerably raised by the burial of at least twenty generations. The building is well maintained and kept, and has been fully described by the Rev. John Hodgson in his History, and by Mr Longstaff in the third volume of the *Archæologia Æliana*, and more lately by the Rev. William Greenwell, who says:—

“Widdrington Church consists of a nave, with two aisles, and a chancel, and has a bell turret at the west end. The north aisle wall is modern, but the arcade of three bays is of the latter part of the twelfth century. The south aisle is of fourteenth century date, the south door, which is boldly moulded, having been built at the same time. The eastern-most column of the arcade supports, in addition to the arches of the arcade, another arch, which spans the aisle from north to south, an effective feature in the design. The chancel has an east window of three lights; it is of a late fourteenth century date, and of an uncommon type. On the north side of the chancel are two recesses, which once contained either effigies or grave covers; over the arch of one of these are the arms of Widdrington (quarterly over all a bend.) In the south wall, formed in the bottom of a window, is a sedile, which has a piscina on its east side, consisting of a short shaft, with the capital hollowed out for the bowl, of a date not later than 1200. Immediately east of it is a second piscina, which contains a shelf, and has served for an aumbry in addition to its other uses. There are two sepulchral slabs, with crosses, one in the head of, the north door of the chancel.”*

* *Transactions of the Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archæological Society*, 1892-1895, pp. xxix-xxx.

To the east of the church,* and within the same park, stood

“the tower of Widdrington,
Mother of many a valiant son,”

of which the Rev. John Horsley, writing *circa* 1730, says:—

“This seat has been built at several times, for which reason it wants true regularity and uniformity, which it might have had if the design and building had been at once. But yet it has an agreeable situation and somewhat that looks grand and magnificent.”

We have all heard of the doughty hero of Chevy Chase, and of the oft quoted lines:—

“Then bespayke a squyar of Northombarlonde,
Ric. Wytharyngton was his nam;
It shall never be tolde in Sothe Ynglonde, he says,
To kyng Herry the fourth for sham.

I wat youe byn great lordes twaw,
I am a poor squyar of lande;
I wyll never se my captayne fyght on a fylde,
And stande myselfe and loocke on.

For Wetharryngton my harte was wo,
That ever he slayne shulde be;
For when both his leggis were hewyne in to,
Yet he knyled and fought on hys kny.

Forfeited to the Crown on the attainder of the Lord Widdrington† for taking an active part in the rebellion of 1715, Widdrington with its territories was sold to what was known as the York Buildings Company, an association of

* The *Raine Testamenta* contain a curious will of a gentleman of the neighbourhood, who desires to be buried in the chapel of Widdrington. It is dated 29th July 1616, and the testator was Lancelot Ubancke of Drerige, gent.—“to be buried in the chappel of Woodrington—to my son Thomas thre jacobuses—to my daughter Margery one—to my son Henry one—to my master’s son, Mr William Widdrington, my puppy coult—my sister Annas—my wife—my master Sir Henry Woodrington.” Proved at Durham 18th November 1616.

† In the graveyard is a tombstone with the following M. I.:—

In memory of Elizabeth, wife of William Clavering, who died January 27th 1811, aged 68 years. William, her husband, died January 1st 1815, aged 84 years. Thomas, their son, died December

private individuals (what we should now call a land company) which speculated in the buying of some of the estates forfeited to and sold by the Crown at that period. The estate has since passed through many owners, one of whom, in 17 . . . , pulled down that splendid castle, whose appearance has been preserved to us in one of Buck's drawings. The shooting box of carpenter-Gothic, which replaced the older castle, was demolished in 1862, and all that can now be seen is the great hole in which was built its basement storey.

Hard by is the very pretty, new, and commodious chapel of the Presbyterian Church, erected some couple of years ago to replace the building in which that congregation had worshipped since 1765, as shown by the old doorhead which, with admirable taste, has been removed from the superseded building and replaced in similar position in the new. The Nonconformists of Widdrington have been ministered to by some eminent men, chief of whom is the distinguished and learned John Horsley, the forerunner and leader of the historians of the county of Northumberland. His *magnum opus* is:—

BRITANNIA ROMANA
OR THE
ROMAN ANTIQUITIES
OF
BRITAIN
IN THREE BOOKS.

* * *

The whole illustrated, with above a hundred COPPER PLATES.

By JOHN HORSLEY, M.A. and F.R.S.,

LONDON.

Printed for JOHN OSBORN and THOMAS LONGMAN, at the *Ship*
in *Pater-Noster Row*.

M. DCC. XXXII.

28th 1855, aged 78 years. Robert, their son, died March 9th 1858, aged 83 years. ALSO THOMAS CLAVERING, DIED MARCH 24TH 1782, AGED 101. Also Mary, his wife, died November 26th 1788, aged 84 years.

Thomas Clavering (who subsequently farmed at Hemscot hill) was the body-servant of the attainted lord, and was used to declare that his lord would never have taken arms had it not been for Lady Widdrington's importunities. Mr M. H. Dand had this tradition from Mr Robert Fenwick of Hundalee, who had conversed with Clavering.

Of this noble book, in folio, Mr Clutterbuck has a beautiful copy, adorned with fine maps.

To Horsley's friend and associate, Robert Cay of Newcastle and of North Charlton, we owe the preservation of the "MS. MATERIALS | FOR THE | HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND | BY THE REV. JOHN HORSLEY | 1729-30 | in four chapters | with George Mark's* SURVEY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 1734," which were printed by the late Mr John Hodgson-Hinde.

Horsley's Map of the County was completed by Mark, and published under the following title:—"A Map of Northumberland, begun by the late Mr John Horsley, F.R.S., continued by the Surveyor he employed, and dedicated to the Right Honourable Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, by R. Cay. A. Bell, sculp. *Edinburgh*, 1753." As a companion work to the map there was published:—"AN | INDEX | OF | PLACES mentioned | in Mr HORSLEY'S MAP of | NORTHUMBERLAND | EDINBURGH | Printed by HAMILTON BALFOUR and NEILL | M.DCC.LIII. | " A copy of the latter, presented in 1834 by Mr John Cay of Edinburgh to the Rev. John Hodgson, is in the possession of the writer.

A memoir of Horsley was published by the Rev. John Hodgson in 1831: an admirable paper, by Mr Hodgson-Hinde, is printed in the *Arch. Æl.*, Vol. VI., and there are incidental notices in Vol. VII. of the same publication in Mr White's Biographical Notice of John Hodgson-Hinde.

But there are some further notices which are not generally accessible, mostly gathered from the Collection of the late Mr William Woodman.

I.—To be let against May-day next, one farm at Ellington and two at Woodhorn. Enquire of Mr John Horsley, agent for the York Buildings Company at Widdrington, or in his absence of Thomas Tindal of Druridge, who will treat about the same. Also a parcel of deer skins to be sold singly or together, also some green and trees. Enquire in the absence of the said Mr John Horsley of Daniel Forster, his clerk, residing at Widdrington, who will treat about the same.—*Newcastle Courant*, 13th January 1721-2.

II.—1726, April 21st. Buried Mr John Horsley in Widdrington.—*Widdrington Register*.

* Mark was a teacher of Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Book Keeping, etc., in the Side, Newcastle.—*Newcastle Courant*, 20th May 1732.

1731-2, January 15th. Mr John Horsley.—*Morpeth Register of Burials*.

III.—1732, July 14th. Samuel Hallowell of ye parish of St. Nicholas in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Mary Horsley of Morpeth were married in ye parish church of Edlingham with license.—*Edlingham Register*.

IV.—1732, December 23rd. George, son of John Horsley, late of Morpeth, Northumberland, clerk apprenticed to Samuel Hallowell for 7 years.—*Barber Surgeons' Books of Newcastle*.

V.—Just published *Britannia Romana*, etc., etc. Those who have promised or intend to take Books of the Author's widow and family, are desired to send notice to Mr Robt. Cay in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Newcastle Courant*, 1st April 1732.

VI.—Letter from Professor John Ward of Gresham College to Dr Carey, Bishop of Clonfert, dated 24th April 1732:—

"I doubt not but your lordship has seen Mr Horsley's *Britannia Romana* advertised in some of our public papers, but I know not whether you have heard that the author died soon after he had finished the work, before its publication. When it was hoped that the credit of this book might have been of some service to him and his large family, he was suddenly and unexpectedly taken off by an apoplexy."—*Notes and Queries*, 14th January 1854.

VII.—To be sold a set of Mechanical, Hydrostatic, Optical, and Pneumatical Instruments late belonging to the Rev. Mr John Horsley, together or in parcels, on Thursday the 29th of this instant March, at the house of Mr William [Payn?] Newcastle, where the instruments may be viewed at any time within 10 days before the sale: also his Books are to be sold by auction on Wednesday the 4th day of April next, at the late dwelling house of the said Mr Horsley in Morpeth. Catalogues may be seen at Mr John Challoner's, surgeon, and Mr George Nichol's, bookseller in Morpeth, or at Mr Samuel Holliday's, surgeon in Newcastle, where commissions will be taken.—*Newcastle Courant*, 3rd March 1733.

VIII.—1746, 1st December. Administration of the goods of Mary Horsley of Morpeth, widow, granted at Durham to Samuel Hallowell, cordwainer. Sureties—Percival Clennel and John Widdrington of Newcastle, gent.—*Raine Testamenta*.

A walk across a couple of pasture fields brought the party to

CHIBBURN,

the chief object of the day's meeting, the preceptory of the Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This Order, founded just before the first Crusade (it is said by a certain citizen of Amalfi) in 1113 obtained a charter from the Pope. Their house in Jerusalem was near the church of the Holy Sepulchre; its site, with the remains of their domestic chapel or church, was given, a few years ago, by

the Sultan to the Emperor Frederick. Just before the writer's visit to Jerusalem, in January 1896, he had read a paper,* before the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, upon the mansion house and chapel of Chibburn, and he was deeply interested to observe, incorporated in the wall of the church (which was rapidly rising amidst the ruins of the Hospitaller's House) a fine, large, round-headed doorway, around whose arch could be traced the signs of the Zodiac.

The following is a letter (somewhat abridged) written in September 1849, by the late Rev. J. F. Bigge, vicar of Stamfordham, and a former President of the Club: it has never been printed, and is extracted from the late Mr Woodman's Collection.

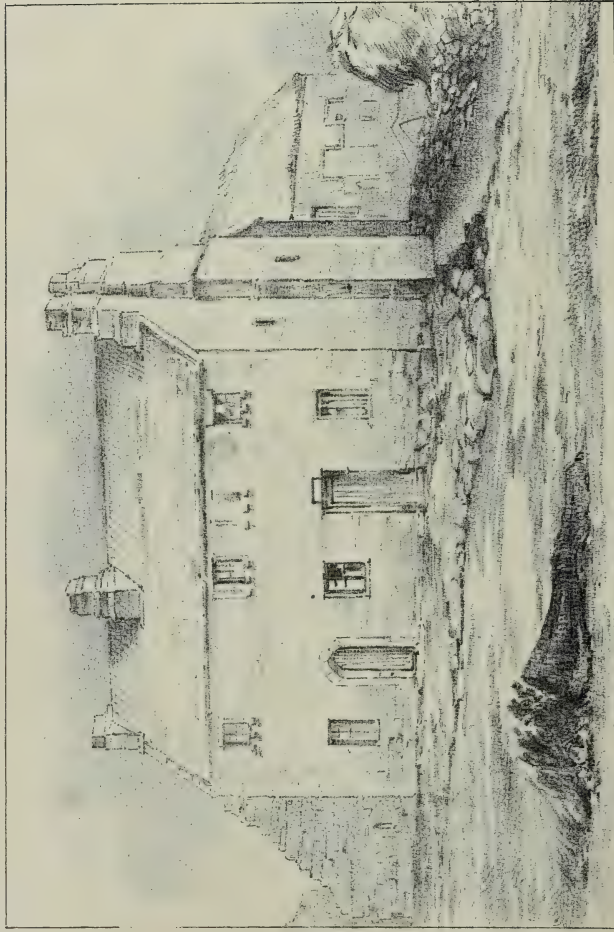
"On the south side, near the east end, had been the entrance into the chapel, it is now walled up with a drip stone and string course on each side; over the point of the arch are two shields—on the left hand one with a plain latin cross, on the right a shield with 4 quarterings, devices gone. On the west side of the doorway is an ogee piercing through the wall; inside it is broadly splayed, and terminates in a square-headed trefoil. Above this is a two-light ogee window, cusped with drip stone; above, under the eave, is an original cornice, which runs along the entire length of the south front, *under a modern roof*. About half way up the wall runs a string course; to the east end of the doorway it is broken by a late inserted window containing two mullions, which have been removed, and the windows lengthened to make a hay loft door; the drip string course stone appears again over the square-headed window now walled up. Below these windows, on the east side of the door, is another ogee. At the S.E. corner a buttress, extending 3 feet 3 inches from the wall, and 2 feet 6 inches broad, runs up nearly to the eave with a set off, under which the string course of the south side is continued and carried over the east window, which has a pointed arch, and is now walled up. The north-east angle and the upper part of the

* Printed with documents, cuts, and a plate in *Arch. Æl.*, Vol. xvii., pp. 263-280. Opportunity shall here be taken to state that Mr C. J. Bates, than whom we have no more skilled and proficient antiquary in the north of England, dissents from what is there stated. Mr Bates writes:—

"I regret to have to differ with you about the chapel of Chibburn. Indeed I have always wondered how Parker could have been mislead into supposing that the chapel had an upper floor, etc., etc. The signs of its conversion into a dwelling are unmistakable, the window openings on the south side are not earlier than the 17th century."

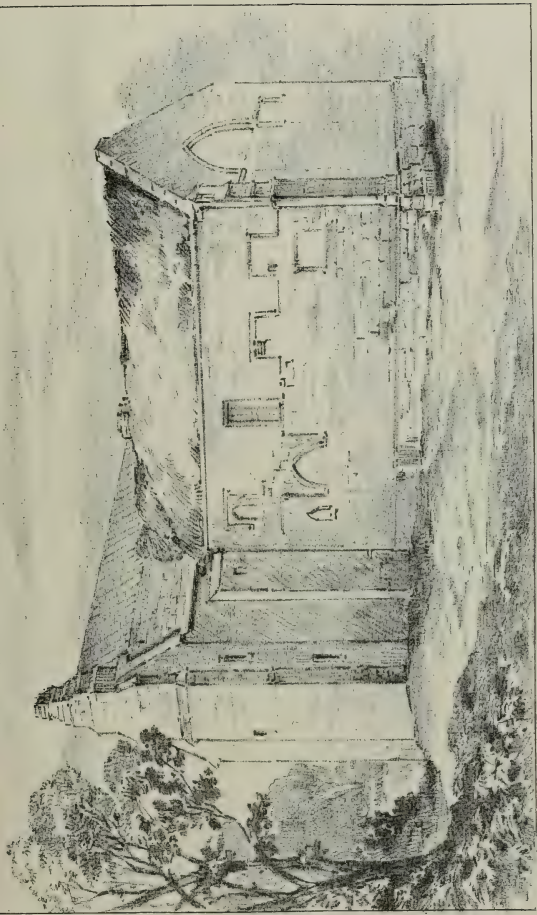
east gable have been rebuilt. On the north side of the chapel is a door, which is pointed and decorated; on the west side of it is a large projecting chimney [perhaps] added since the chapel was built. The interior of this building is now a long stable; behind the manger, at the east end, is the upper part of the piscina, with an ogee arch, the lower part has been removed. The aumbry is in the east wall. The upper part of this building, which in later times has been used as a dwelling house, has been entered by a flight of stairs at the N.W. corner of the courtyard. The thatch at the east end has fallen in. On entering the room up the stairs is a doorway opposite, leading to a small recess about 6 feet long by 4 broad, which has been used as a *numero cent* in former times; the entrance of the stone pipe from it is visible on the outside, close to the ground. The drain forms a sort of buttress on the north wall; inside is a large fireplace; about half way along and nearer the east end is a window built up. The tie beams are of massive oak, and correspond in form with the tie beams in the dwelling house adjoining. The chapel has been 49 feet 3 inches long by 18 feet 9 inches broad. It is the opinion of Mr Rose, who visited this place with me, that the east end alone of this chapel had been open to the roof, and that the western part had been ceiled as in the chapel in Warkworth Castle; the upper room being used by the inmates of the house—the room being open at the east—the worshippers could look into the sacarium from above, and see and hear what went on below. On the north side of the chapel has been a long narrow room, the walls remain on the north and west, and the foundations of the east wall are visible; the entrance into the room was from the quadrangle in the centre; this room was 30 feet long by 15 feet broad, the walls are 2 feet 6 inches thick. On the north side of the quadrangle was a room running east and west, 25 feet by 16 feet 10 inches, the entrance was in the courtyard; the west wall formed the east side of the entrance into the quadrangle through the great gates. One window only remains, a long narrow loop looking north. On the west side of the entrance was a similar room, only smaller, viz. 20 feet by 16 feet 10 inches, with an entrance in the centre from the quadrangle. Between this door and the entrance is a small window, and in the north side another very small window. The north east angle of the long range of dwelling house, running north and south, extends a considerable distance into the angle of this room. This long building is used as a dwelling house, and is two stories high; the front is 72 feet 9 inches. There is a door into it from the quadrangle, and a passage which goes through the house to the west side, where is another door. Below the window sill of every window up stairs are three plain brackets; these windows have projected from the wall, and may have been useful to the inhabitants for shooting at 'friends from across the border.' In the two rooms at the north and south of this are very large





CHIBBURN FROM THE WEST.

From a Pencil Drawing by Thomas Robertson about 1846, for M. H. Dand, Esq.



CHIBBURN FROM THE SOUTH.

From a Pencil Drawing by Thomas Robertson about 1846, for M. H. Dand, Esq.



fireplaces, the chimneys of which project beyond the gable walls—this building is 25 feet broad.

"*Nepeta cataria* (Catmint) grows under the walls on the south and west side of the house.

"There are remains of a moat on the west and south sides, now nearly filled up (and full of wild Iris) and through it the *Chibburn* runs to the sea, about half-a-mile off."*

The two plates (III. and IV.) from drawings made for Mr M. H. Dand in 1846, by Mr Thomas Robertson, give some portions of the building no longer in existence.

And on the 28th October 1850 Mr M. H. Dand wrote to Mr Woodman:—

"I duly received your note respecting Chibburn. I assure you the interest I took in it is unabated, but I have been much engaged lately, which has prevented me acknowledging your interesting communication sooner.

"I look forward with much pleasure to the time when you shall have completed your researches. I have no doubt there are many evidences of its identity undiscovered about its site. Mrs Huggup, who in her youth frequently visited at Chibburn, stated to me that the farmer at that time dug up a stone coffin, part of which may yet (or at least might be the last time I was there) seen in a window of the chapel.

* * * * *

Have you ever seen the wooden effigy, or whatever it is, of some worthy, which Mr Wm. Straker found when part of it was unfortunately destroyed by that inroad of the Goths and Vandals a few years ago?"

CHIBBURN PLACE-NAMES.

Meg's Meadow. St. John's Flat. St. John's Pasture.

WIDDRINGTON PLACE-NAMES.

The High	} Ha' Bank.	The Back Laws.
Low		Peafield Hill.
Middle		The Wilderness.
The Clogg Well.		The Spout Lane.†
The Windmill Hill.		Whinny Crook.
The Pit Field.		Rigg Way.
The Chapel Well Field.		Rutledge.

* The moat may easily be traced; it is watered by a runner bearing the name of the Dunbar burn, and not the Chibburn.

† Half way up the lane a cist and grave were found by a ploughman, who broke his plough upon it.—*Ex inf.* Mr Jacob Annett.

Over seventy years ago Mr Dand remembers to have been told of a tradition of Widdrington having been devastated by a foreign invasion, and the Rev. John Hodgson notes that the French landed on the coast *circa* 1693. The tradition and assertion are proved by the following extract from the Parish Book of Billingham, in the county of Durham.

July 31st 1692. Collected yn in ye parish church of Billingham, in ye Countie pallatine of Durham, for a brieve for ye inhabitants of Druridge, Widdrington, Chibborne, for a losse by ye French landing there, three shillings seanen pence.*

The company now divided, those on foot proceeding to the shore and walking northward along the beautiful white sands, rich in shells, of Druridge Bay. The driving party returning by the same road traversed in the earlier part of the day, as far as Chevington Church, and thence deflecting to the east, through Hadston, past High and Low Coldrife, and Radcliffe Colliery to Hauxley, where they were rejoined by those who had walked. Mr M. H. Dand, one of our oldest members, welcomed the Club at his house—Hauxley Cottage—where, after refreshment, opportunity was taken to examine some of the treasures of his library.

In driving through Amble the carriages were halted to inspect the interesting pre-Reformation remains of the manor house, of which a plate was given in the last volume.

The dinner was at the Sun Inn at Warkworth. Before and after, opportunity was taken to inspect the Castle and Church, under the guidance of the Rev. R. W. Dixon, vicar of Warkworth. By special permission the private rooms of the Castle were thrown open, and the curious old tapestry, preserved there, examined.

The following were present at this meeting:—Mr William T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnbank, Alnwick, President; Dr Hardy, Secretary; Mr Thomas Clutterbuck, Warkworth; Rev. Canon Dixon, Warkworth; Rev. William Sykes, vicar of Widdrington; Mr Middleton H. Dand, Hauxley Cottage; Mr J. Crawford Hodgson, Warkworth; Mr John Dunlop, Berwick; Mr George Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick; Mr John Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot., Duns; Mr George Fortune, Duns; Mr Charles S. Romanes,

* *Proc. of Soc. of Antiq. of Newcastle*, Vol. iv., p. 150.

C.A., Edinburgh; Rev. John Walker, Whalton Rectory; Rev. John W. Oman, Alnwick; Rev. Matthew Culley, Longhorsley; Mr George Tate, Brotherwick; Mr Edward Thew, Birling House; Mr George Veitch, London; Rev. Ambrose Jones, Stannington; Mr Thomas Darling, Berwick; Mr Benjamin Morton, Sunderland; Mr J. L. Newbiggin, Alnwick; Mr William Maddan, Berwick, and others; and as visitors—Mr Algernon Barlow; Mr Edward Thew, jun.; Mr George Tate, jun.; Mr Edward Tate. The weather was disagreeably windy.

BERWICK MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING was held in Berwick on Wednesday, 9th October. The stormy weather that prevailed somewhat affected the attendance. The house of Mrs Barwell Carter, The Anchorage, Woolmarket—the surviving daughter of the late Dr George Johnston, the founder of the Club—was, as hitherto, open to members; and in the early part of the day many availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the house for the purpose of seeing the interesting memorials of her late distinguished father, as well as other objects of attraction and value to naturalists, which Mrs Barwell Carter had, with her usual forethought and kindness, collected and laid out for inspection.

The business meeting was held in the Museum at one o'clock, when there were present amongst others:—Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick, retiring President; Dr James Hardy, Oldcambus, Secretary; Mr R. Middlemas, Alnwick, Treasurer; Mr G. Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick; Mr John Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot., Duns; Rev. Dr Paul, Roxburgh; Rev. George Gunn, Stichill; Mr James Stevenson, jun., Berwick; Mr C. B. P. Bosanquet, Rock; Mr J. Dunlop, Berwick; Mr W. Weatherhead, Berwick; Mr J. Cairns, Alnwick; Mr G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall; Capt. Forbes, R.N., Berwick; Mr H. G. McCreath, Galagate House, Norham; Mr A. L. Miller, Berwick; Mr Maddan, Berwick; Rev. E. Rutter, Spittal; Mr Le Blanc, Edinburgh; His Honour Sir Gainsford Bruce, Gainslaw; Rev. Mr Middleton, Crailing; Mr D. Hume, Thornton; Rev. John Walker, Whalton; Rev. A. Jones,

Stannington; Mr W. Weston, Alnwick; Mr J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; Mr J. M. Barr, Berwick; Mr R. Weddell, Berwick; Mr J. Stevenson, Berwick; Mr G. Fortune, Duns; Rev. W. Taylor, Whittingham; Rev. E. Robert, Alnwick; Mr J. Ferguson, Alnwick.

ADDRESS BY THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

PROPOSED RE-ORGANIZATION.

The PRESIDENT, at the outset of his address, thanked the members of the Club for the distinguished honour they had conferred upon him twelve months ago, for the enthusiastic support he had received during his year of office, and for the generous way in which they had acknowledged any small efforts of his to advance interest in the Club. He also was greatly indebted to Dr Hardy for his never failing courtesy and counsel. He had attended all the meetings held during the year; the attendance at these had been abnormally large, and at each he might say they had had perfect weather. (Applause.)

Looking back over the last 20 years, one found that the membership of the Club had nearly doubled. When he joined, in 1872, there were little over 200 members; now the limit of 400 must be very nearly reached. With such an increase, he questioned whether the real work of the Club was greater or of more value than formerly. The addition to the membership had produced no corresponding change in their constitution. It would be generally admitted that the most valuable information in natural science was only to be obtained from those who lived and took observations in the localities in which they resided.

He suggested that some means should be devised whereby more of these 400 members could be enlisted actively in the cause of natural science, and the results obtained by their observations communicated to the Club in a more complete state. There was an opinion amongst some of the members that some modification was desirable in their system, and the present, he thought, was an opportune time for its consideration, when they had amongst them one whose knowledge and experience would be of the greatest value in any steps that might be taken. He advocated the formation of sections

for observation and investigation, and thus members would be able to attach themselves to the sections in whose work they were chiefly interested. Committees might also be formed to stimulate the work of the sections. He had mentioned the matter to Dr Hardy, who thought such a change would benefit the Club, and it would render their annual meeting more interesting and instructive.

After touching on other matters of interest to the Club, Mr Hindmarsh, in conclusion, hoped the Club might long continue to flourish and maintain its prominent position amongst kindred Clubs. During his year of office he had made many new friendships, and strengthened old ones, and he resumed his position as an ordinary member of the Club with redoubled interest in that large and powerful association. (Applause.)

Dr PAUL said they were much indebted to the President for taking up the subject which he had chosen for his address. It must have occurred to a very large number, who were specially interested in the welfare and work of the Club, that it had not of late years been accomplishing all the work that it might have accomplished, or which it was intended to accomplish. Through the exertions of a few workers, their Proceedings maintained that excellence which has characterised them for so many years; but, with the exception of these few workers, the great majority of the members of the Club seemed to do almost no work at all. It appeared to him there was more than one reason why this should come to pass. Everyone knew, as the President had remarked, that the Club had grown in numbers; but those members, who were interested in any particular branch of investigation, hardly came to know one another, or find one another out, and the members were scattered over the three counties, and at any particular meeting there was not such a representation from every part as to make sure that one would meet with those who were interested in the same branch of investigation as himself.

It had long appeared to him that the Club had for some time been in a somewhat critical state. It was not possible for them to exist as a dining or driving Club. (Hear, hear.) The Club's main object was to visit interesting grounds and interesting houses; they were a Field Club, and unless they

carried out their field investigations as a Club, they could not prosper and continue. He was quite sure the sympathies of a very considerable number of those who were most attached to the Club were at the present moment somewhat cooled towards it. They had not the same inducement as they once had to attend the meetings. In 1869, when he joined the Club, and for some years afterwards, it was not unusual to see ten or a dozen vasculums amongst them; but now they never saw one, except when a gentleman brought some flowers from his own garden to show the members. (Laughter.) He thought that indicated an unwholesome and unhealthy state of matters. He was sure that in such a large membership there was a great deal of latent power and latent force which might be utilized.

He thought the suggestion regarding the formation of sections was a very wise and very workable one. It might be left to future consideration the precise form any re-organization should take, but he thought a great majority of the members of the Club would be ready to admit that some kind of re-organization was necessary and desirable. That being so, they would not refuse to accept a motion, which he proposed to conclude by moving. He did so entirely in the interest of the Club, believing that it had done a great work in the past; that it was not only the most ancient of all the Field Clubs in the kingdom, but that it had done a work second to none, and probably there was no Club in the kingdom that could show Transactions of equal local value to those in their possession. He did not make the motion in a criticising or unsympathetic spirit, but he did so in order to supplement the organization to meet the change of circumstances. These changed circumstances had mainly arisen from the increased membership of the Club, and in fact every large institution, like most old people, somewhat lost their pristine enthusiasm and their pristine vigour, although they had one remarkable exception to that before them. (Loud applause.)

He proposed that a Committee be appointed to consider the suggestions contained in the President's address, and to report to next general meeting of the Club. He would leave the hands of the Committee perfectly free; they might come to the conclusion that no re-organization was necessary,

or they might conclude that what was suggested was desirable. He merely desired that there should be some investigation.

Mr G. P. HUGHES seconded.

Rev. G. GUNN and Rev. J. WALKER supported the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

A Committee was then, on the motion of Dr PAUL, seconded by Mr C. B. P. BOSANQUET, appointed as follows:—The President, Dr Hardy, Mr Ferguson, Rev. G. Gunn, Rev. J. Walker, Mr W. B. Boyd, Mr G. Bolam, Dr Stuart, and Dr Paul.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected:—Mr Edmund J. Garwood, London; Mr A. Usher, St. Abbs, Coldingham; Mr George Nesbitt, Rumbleton, Greenlaw; Rev. Hugh Fleming, Mordington; Mr J. C. J. Fenwick, Longframlington; Mr Charles E. Purvis, Westacres, Alnwick; Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton Manse; His Honour Judge Greenwell, Durham; Mr W. Weston, Alnwick; Rev. A. P. Syme, Lilliesleaf; Mr G. Cleland, Leith; Mr James Angus, Radcliffe; Mr J. Stevenson, jun., Berwick; Mr W. Robertson Heatley, Newcastle; Rev. and Hon. W. C. Ellis, Bothal Haugh; Mr David Veitch, Duns; Mr James Dunlop, Berwick.

The SECRETARY, replying to a question, said that the number of members on the roll at the beginning of the year was 377 ordinary, and of these four had since died, while those elected that day brought the number up to 399; there were 18 honorary lady members, one of whom paid a subscription; six associates; and the corresponding members were reduced to one. When the 400 limit was reached, candidates would then have to submit to ballot.

FINANCE.

The HON. TREASURER said the Club was still in a flourishing condition. He had discharged all liabilities against him, and he had at the present time £185 in hand. The Transactions were being printed at the present time, and he would have to discharge the amounts due to the printer, but he had already paid so much on account, so that he did not anticipate he would have more than £90 to pay for all. He

had been their Honorary Treasurer now for 25 years, and he thought it was about time that he should relinquish the post—(Cries of “No, no”)—and allow of the honours going round, and others taking a fair share in the work. He told the Secretary he wished to resign, but he said he (Mr Middlemas) had given too short notice, and that he must continue. (Laughter.) He was willing to do so, but he hoped at next meeting that they would relieve him of his post, and he trusted he would hand over to his successor something in hand to enable him to go on. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr WALKER: I take it the meeting is not pledged to take his resignation next year. (Laughter.)

The PRESIDENT: Oh no.

THANKS.

On the motion of Mr G. P. HUGHES, seconded by the Rev. A. JONES, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring President for his labours during the past year.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION DELEGATE.

Mr G. P. HUGHES, the Club's delegate to the Ipswich Congress of the British Association, gave a report of the proceedings, and was thanked for his labours.

The President was appointed delegate to attend the 1896 Congress at Liverpool.

NEW PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT then nominated Mr John Ferguson, writer, Duns, as his successor in the chair for the ensuing year. (Applause.)

BERWICK WALLS.

Mr JAMES STEVENSON, jun., read a short paper, and showed a plan of the cutting through the Walls at Berwick, which is at present in process. Mr Stevenson briefly touched upon the dates when the Walls were built. Sheldon, in his History, spoke of the fast failing Walls, and stated that repairs were going on. These repairs were still going on,

and little of the original Walls now remained. The coins found in the excavations were nearly all of the Stuart period; but of the pieces of pottery, which were produced, he had no idea of the date.

MEETINGS FOR 1896.

The meetings for 1896 were appointed as follows:—Dryburgh and Redpath from St. Boswells; Priestlaw from Duns; Hawick; Longhorsley and District from Morpeth; Newham Bog; Berwick.

DR HARDY'S MSS.

After some discussion, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr J. C. HODGSON, seconded by Mr C. B. P. BOSANQUET, to remit to a Committee to confer with Dr Hardy, and determine on a selection of his valuable MSS.—relating to the District and bearing upon the work of the Club—to be printed out of the Club funds, and circulated amongst the members.

The Committee nominated consisted of the President, the Treasurer, Sir W. Crossman, Mr Hodgson, and Mr C. S. Romanes, Edinburgh.

A number of paintings, photos, and drawings, for illustration of the Club's Proceedings—some of which were of exceeding interest—were shown. Other interesting curiosities were also exhibited.

After the meeting the members of the Club dined together in the King's Arms Hotel.

*Some recent Statements and other Matter concerning
Sir Walter Scott.* By MISS RUSSELL of Ashiesteel.
(Plates I. and II.)

THE large leather wheel-chair, now at Ashiesteel, is undoubtedly an interesting relic of Sir Walter Scott, as having been a costly present from him to a relation who had been sorely stricken; but it is rather difficult to account for the statement which reappears, from time to time, that it had been used by himself. Anyone who has examined the chair, must see that the large wheel-guards would prevent it ever being brought up to a table for writing or any other purpose; while Lockhart's statement that the chair in which he and Laidlaw wheeled Sir Walter about, during the remarkable revival of a few days which followed his last return to Abbotsford, was a bath-chair borrowed from Huntley Burn (the Fergusons') may certainly be taken as trustworthy. (See *Life*, vol. 7th, chap. 11.)

The large leather chair was by this time at Ashiesteel, having been no doubt warehoused in Edinburgh with the Ashiesteel furniture, when the house was empty; and it was undoubtedly sent to Abbotsford, at the time in question, for Sir Walter's use.

But even if it had been at all suited for an invalid, it may be a question whether it was at Abbotsford during the time when he was able to be moved about. It is certain that, on the last day he left his room, when he insisted on being wheeled up to his desk, and making an attempt to write, it was not in this chair; for, as said before, it could not have been brought up to the table.

And as he had been lying in what seemed a half-dead state in London, it is not likely that anyone could have anticipated his having any use for a wheel-chair. No doubt it was dispatched, as soon as possible, on its being known that he seemed wonderfully better, and was being wheeled about out of doors. Distinct consciousness seemed to return on his recognising the road between Edinburgh and Gala-shiels. This was on Wednesday, 12th August 1832, and it lasted for about a week, the attempt to write being on Tuesday; and he never left his room again. For about a

week more he sat up for some time in the middle of the day, and then took to his bed entirely. Even at this time it is unlikely the leather chair was used; the arms and guards would make it extremely difficult to get a heavy, helpless invalid into it.

The journey to Italy, on the whole, seems to have done him more harm than good; and after he heard, at Naples (where his son Charles had a diplomatic appointment) of the death of Goethe, whom he had meant to visit on his way home, he thought of nothing but to get back to Abbotsford. The great German genius was old enough to have been his father, but had taken life much more easily, and was described to him as having been, the year before, quite well both in mind and body.

Sir Walter stopped for some weeks in Rome, rather to please his daughter than himself. He was interested in the Benedictine archives and similar treasures; but, as is well known, he could not be induced to take any interest in the remains of classical antiquity, in Rome or elsewhere in Italy. The one exception was perhaps hardly an exception, and is curious. At Pompeii he insisted on seeing everything that was to be seen, though he had to be carried through the ruins in a chair, which Sir William Gell had lent him; and he seemed fully occupied with what was before him, though he only said—"the city of the dead! the city of the dead!" While, no doubt, what really affected him was the perception that Pompeii is, in a very peculiar way, *the city of the living*.

The long galleries and slippery floors of the great Roman buildings tried his walking powers very much. But, when once fairly started homeward, he would have liked to travel night and day, and he did hurry the journey to an extent which no doubt hastened his complete breakdown. His son and daughter were afraid of one of the attacks of "apoplectic paralysis," of which he had had four or five, and he was bled, as he had been on other occasions, by his faithful manservant. This treatment was probably one main cause of his health failing in the way it did. He himself attributed his earlier complaints, which involved great bodily suffering, to the drinking habits of society in his earlier days; and, as everybody knows, he overworked his brain

mercilessly. He also gave up exercise too much latterly, when in Edinburgh; but frequent bleeding was probably not far behind as a cause of evil.

It has been remarked—it is only of recent times that the medical faculty have taken in what Rutherford taught—that all disease is less than health, and therefore to be met by keeping up the strength of the patient; and at this time there was no tradition of treatment which was of any use to Rutherford's grandson. Cutting off fermented liquors entirely in illness was doubtless injurious also.

I am sorry to see a recrudescence of "starving" in some recent works. One is inclined to think that the filip given, at ruinous cost by bleeding, will follow. Nature seems quite able to provide bleeding herself when it is wanted. Lady Louisa Stuart, the last of the Traquair family in the direct line, who lived to within seven months of a hundred—dying then to the great disappointment of Dr Anderson, who had hoped to point to a centenarian among his patients, whose history could be authenticated from the peerage—about ten or twelve years previously had had a violent bleeding of the nose, which lasted for days; and, when stopped, was brought on again by a fall, so that everybody thought she must bleed to death. After about ten days altogether it stopped, and she does not seem to have been any the worse of it.

Sir Walter would hardly stop for the monuments of German chivalry at Inspruck, though they had been one of his objects; but was pleased with the scenery of the Rhine, the names connected with which were very familiar to him, and it was when they emerged into the lower country that the stroke came, which, Lockhart says, was the crowning blow. He was quite insensible at first; but as the one idea, that returned with consciousness, was to get home, he was lifted on board an English steamer at Rotterdam. At Venice he had still been sufficiently active to scramble down, though painfully enough, into the dungeons. Lockhart and his wife met him in London, and he knew them and other friends, but did not seem to know where he was.

This went on for about six weeks, when he was brought down by sea to Edinburgh.

Lockhart's account of Sir Walter's first seizure is a caution

as to taking his statements about him as final in all cases. It is very inaccurate, though the incident happened in the presence of some of his own family; but he wrote in London, away from nearly every one who could have answered questions about him. His wife died, after being long in bad health—just about the time the first volume of the original *Life* was published—five years after the death of her father.

The real story of the stroke is a curious one, and illustrates the force of will which, Mr Hope Scott says, impressed him more than anything else about everything Sir Walter did.

Lockhart's statement is that he was engaged, after breakfast, in a conference with an old acquaintance, Miss Young of Hawick, whose memoirs of her father he had (of course) undertaken to correct and revise for publication. That he seemed to be occupied with them for about half-an-hour; then he arose, as if he wished the lady to go; but sank down again, with his face slightly distorted. That after some minutes he rose and staggered to the drawing-room, where Miss Violet Lockhart was sitting with Anne Scott, and there fell on the floor.

That they rushed to his assistance, and that he was bled as soon as a surgeon could be fetched, and further cupped in the evening; and that he then recovered the power of speech.

But along with their sister, a younger brother of the writer had come to breakfast with the Scotts, and he remembered vividly how the door burst open, when he was sitting with the two girls, and Sir Walter came into the room, with his face quite drawn on one side, and carrying his watch in his hand. He did not speak, but walked up and down the room. There was no rushing to his assistance, if he had wanted it; for Anne Scott promptly fainted, as ladies did then, and that Violet Lockhart was attending to her, is no doubt the explanation of the very imperfect account of the circumstances, which must have come from her. The gentleman, on the other hand, remained watching Sir Walter in astonishment, and at last he heard him say "Fifteen minutes!" He had suddenly lost the power of speech, but seems to have been aware it would return, and he never seems to have lost it permanently.

The circumstance of his falling on the floor was probably unconsciously, and not unnaturally, supplied by Lockhart himself, from an imperfect recollection of what his sister had told him. The bleeding is probably only too true.

It may be remarked that while "women" of different schools are, more than anything else, the prevailing topic of the lighter sort of literature at present, this performance of Anne Scott's suggests what different varieties are possible. The delicate creature variety has been almost forgotten; but one can hardly say it would be an improvement on the ruder types now in vogue.

Anne Scott can at no time have been a good companion for a somewhat intractable invalid. An instance of her want of tact was remembered by Mr Henderson of Innerleithen, who was at Abbotsford at the time. It was probably not long before the Italian journey that Sir Walter, whose lameness was increased by every successive illness, one day fell on the marble pavement of the hall, when going out to his pony.

When he came in, he found a strip of carpet had been stretched across the hall; and he was so furious at this outward and visible sign of decadence that, as it was not removed quickly enough for him, he tore it up with his own stick.

No excuse, however—unless perhaps that he belonged to a period which rather despised scientific accuracy—can be found for Lockhart's altering a letter (he does not say from whom) so as to make the writer, with reference to Sir Walter's early engagement, or whatever it exactly was, call the lady Miss Stuart; which she not only was not, but never could have been called, as her father did not assume that name till after her marriage, and, I rather think, not till after her rather early death. Even a stronger measure, however, is his asserting, on his own authority, that her christian name was Margaret, when she was Wilhelmina Wishart Belshes, the only child of Sir John Wishart Belshes and his wife, Lady Jane Leslie, of the Rothes family, whose early acquaintance with Sir Walter's mother seems in some degree to have led to the affair.

The fullest account I have seen of the family is in one of Jervise's local histories, which, I imagine, are always good

authority, with reference to the Wishart pedigree. I think the one in question is entitled a history of Angus and Mearns, though it is too incomplete for that to be altogether a correct description.

The mother, of course, was known as Lady Jane Stuart when she renewed acquaintance with Sir Walter, after the death of his wife, and long after the death of her daughter as Lady Forbes. He did not even then much like renewing these old sorrows, in addition to all the distresses of his later life. He says in his journal that the story would no doubt be told some day, but very little seems to have been known about it by other people. The late Mrs George Dundas—whose mother, Mrs Mackenzie of Portmore, was a sister of Sir William Forbes—told Lady Russell, probably during a visit she paid at Ashiesteel, that, till the life of Sir Walter Scott was published, the ladies of the Forbes family had never known what was the matter with Lady Forbes, who had then been dead more than twenty-five years; though, as she is not named in any way in the original life, they must have had some knowledge otherwise that it was she who was referred to. The book, of course, showed that the attachment, or engagement, had been very much more serious than almost anyone was aware of.

The verses given by Lockhart in the earlier *Life* express extreme unhappiness, whether they were written by Lady Forbes before or after her marriage, or by some one else.

The late Lord Benholme, Mr Hercules Robertson Scott, when on a visit at Yair, some time before his death, related that he had stayed at Abbotsford as a young man, and that Sir Walter Scott received him with "I'm very glad to see you here, Mr Scott; your father took me in at a time when I was very glad of his hospitality!"

Though nothing more was apparently said, he knew what this referred to; that when the marriage of Miss Belshes to Sir William Forbes was announced, or known to be settled, Sir Walter had rushed down to Forfarshire, and gone to the Robertson Scotts, I suppose, at Brotherton—an elder brother of Lord Benholme's being a friend and contemporary of his at the Scotch bar. The son cannot have been at home, but he sent in his name to Mr Robertson Scott, and told him that he was a friend of his son's, and

that he wanted him to take him in for some days, which he did. It is quite imaginable that a young man of the present day might do the same thing in similar circumstances; but, before railways, this sort of matter-of-course hospitality was no doubt much commoner than it could be now. The son being his friend, the Robertson Scotts probably knew very well about the Belshes affair, especially as being neighbours of the family, at some distance.

Sir Walter stayed a week at Brotherton, and not only made his way to Sir John Belshes' at Fettercairn, but succeeded in seeing his daughter.

He was refused by her in person, and after this left Brotherton, saying that *he would be married before her*. Lord Benholme was under the impression that he had gone straight to Gilsland, and there met the lady he married; but that was not till the year after. Lord Benholme had not the slightest idea that Miss Belshes's refusal was not voluntary; but, of course, he knew the importance of Mrs Dundas's testimony.

The conclusion of the affair is somewhat like the farce after the tragedy; but is it possible to doubt that Wilhelmina Belshes is Lucy Ashton? the interview with her, the scene at the signing of the contract? or that the story *has* been told by Sir Walter himself, though in a half unconscious way? One of the curious points about it is that he dictated the *Bride of Lammermoor*—though it is one of the best constructed, as to plot, of his novels—in a state of half delirium, and did not remember afterwards what he had dictated. This did not apply to the other novels written during the same illness. He says, somewhere, that when he was dictating “the nonsense of Dugald Dalgetty,” he ceased to feel the pain of the cramp which was twisting his muscles like ropes.

(It is interesting to know how he appreciated the Major himself.) Lockhart, in the latter *Life*, gives James Ballantyne's curious memorandum about the *Bride of Lammermoor*. When printed, it came to Sir Walter as something new: being asked how it struck him, he said it seemed “monstrous gross and grotesque,” but the worst of it made him laugh, and he was reassured by knowing that his friend had been the publisher and would not have let anything very absurd pass.

The "gross and grotesque," of course, must have referred to Caleb and the Ravenswood establishment generally. And all this connects intimately with his own history. It was the want of money, or of any prospect of success at the bar, which put him out of the question as a desirable suitor for Miss Belshes.

And I do not know that the same romantic presentment of poverty occurs anywhere else. It is the ruinous expense of his father's funeral which has reduced Ravenswood to such immediate straits, while the father has suffered in the political changes of the period.

But I am inclined to think that the supposition, mentioned in the Proceedings of the Club some three or four years ago, that the position of the Ravenswood family, as suggested by that of the ruined Edgars of Wedderlie, does account for a good deal about the novel; although it is a story of a quite ordinary and modern type comparatively. The last laird and lady seem to have got the credit of ruining the family; for when it came to leaving the house for the last time, the son refused to leave the house of his ancestors in daylight, and waited till night—after his parents had started in their coach and four, which did not imply any particular extravagance, but merely the state of the roads among the hills.

His calling his hero Edgar Ravenswood looks as if Sir Walter had this story running in his head; for, though Edgar is not uncommon as a surname, I have never heard of any case of its being given as a christian name in Scotland; and his making the locality Lammermoor had the advantage of not pointing to either of the real stories which seem to be in some sort blended in the novel. I believe every house, anywhere near the march of Berwickshire and East Lothian, claims to be Ravenswood Castle, and a few more besides; but, I imagine, this is the real one, as far as it connects with any real locality. It does not follow that Sir Walter had ever seen the place; and from what he says, one would infer that he had never travelled the high road between Edinburgh and Berwick.

He says he had never seen Fastcastle but from the sea; and though he says (in his notes to the novels) that it may as well be Wolf's Crag as any other place, the description

is much more like that of St. Abbs Head, with the steep slope inland. From the novel, one would say that he supposed the plain of East Lothian to extend into Berwickshire, while it seems hardly possible that the Dunglass and Pease deans should have left no impression, if he had ever seen them.

He is known to have been as far as Tynningham, on the Edinburgh side of Dunbar. It is certain that he never was at the house at Dunglass, though the tradition has arisen that he visited the neighbourhood with Sir James Hall, the geologist, whom he succeeded as President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

On what grounds I do not know, Lockhart says, that Sir Walter seems to have had the idea, before his illness, of writing a novel on the subject of the bride who stabbed her bridegroom. There undoubtedly must have been a certain similarity between the case of Lord Rutherford and his own, in the respect, particularly, that the parents seem not to have been agreed about their daughter's affairs. Whatever degree of blame may be attributable to Lady Jane Belshes, for allowing so hopeless an attachment to go on under her eyes, she was probably in some degree captivated by the attractive young man. Words are hardly strong enough to express the condemnation due to her husband; old Mr Scott, with his lofty scrupulousness, having warned him that his son was making love to his daughter, but being unable to persuade him that the case was at all serious or worth attending to.

Sir Walter says, in the notes to the novels written in his last years, that one tradition asserted that it was the mother, and not the father, who favoured Lord Rutherford; but the form of the story which he followed was probably that originally known to him.

It was both a Rutherford tradition in some degree—his mother having told the traditional story, comparing it with that of the novel, to Mr and Mrs Scott of Harden, who must have been in the Waverley secret only a few days before her last illness—and also the main facts were known to her and her family by a very direct line of tradition. Her aunt, Miss Margaret Swinton of Swinton, who lived to see her grand-nephew grown up, had actually

talked of the tragedy with the brother who took the bride to church. This lady's name seems to have been accidentally omitted in the notes to the "Bride of Lammermoor"; but in those to "Peveril of the Peak," where another curious experience of hers is utilised, it is mentioned that she was the person. The family seem to have made no secret whatever of the story. Of course the brother was not bound to say how far he considered his parents to blame; but what he did tell Miss Swintôn was that he had never ceased to reproach himself for not speaking, at the time, of the deadly cold of his sister's hand, as she rode behind him with her arm round his waist. It seems to have struck him at the time, but his head was so full of the important part he was playing in the procession, and of his new clothes, that it did not make much impression on him.

Of course we know that the parents would not have broken off or delayed their daughter's marriage for any notion of their boy's, but all these circumstances are very natural and probable. It is probably a fact that it was his whinger which the bride had secreted. If he was then fourteen, he must have been born about 1655.

In Mr Andrew Lang's edition of "The Secret Commonwealth"—by the Rev. Robert Kirke—he quotes a letter from a Psychical Researcher of the 17th century, in which he relates that the Duke of Lauderdale had told him of a remarkable occurrence in the family of Lord Stair; and Lord Stair himself coming in, was called upon to tell the story, which he did with a very grave face, though unfortunately, the writer says, he could not trust his memory to give the particulars. The line taken seems to have been to regard it as a case of supernatural "possession," though the bride seems to have known well enough what she meant; though it would have been wiser to have given the bridegroom the strong hint she did on the other side of the ceremony which bound them both. She never could have married her lover in any circumstances, for one odd peculiarity of the case was that the lover was *uncle* of the husband.

Of course if Miss Belshes had been a young woman of a different type, she would at any rate not have married the somewhat ill-used Sir William Forbes; and it seems

probable the novel is really entirely a long meditated explanation and exculpation of her conduct. (Sir Walter told Lockhart that Conochar—the unfortunate young chief in the “Fair Maid of Perth,” who runs away in extreme danger, and subsequently commits suicide—was intended for his brother Daniel, on whose weaknesses he thought he had been too severe in his lifetime. I have little doubt that the Gow Chrom, the lame champion of the town, embodies one side of his own personality.) Lady Forbes had been dead eight or nine years when the novel was published—dying of consumption, even as “Lady Baldoon, younger,” did; though in the earlier case it was much more rapid.

There is a totally different view of the circumstances in existence, and it is given in the notes to the novel. This is nothing less than a congratulatory poem on the marriage, followed by a similar lament for the death of the bride, a month later, at the house of her husband's father. (Preserved in Symson's *Account of Galloway*.) There is no trace whatever of this in the novel, though the rejoicings might have been made highly tragical: there is something of this kind in Kenilworth. But not only would this have altered the character of the story, but I am inclined to think that Sir Walter had, for the time, entirely forgotten these documents. in the half-delirious state in which he dictated it. They were no part of his early knowledge of the incidents. It was probably to them that an interesting recollection of Mrs Stewart Mackenzie (Lady Hood's) referred. She remembered overtaking him—“young Walter Scott”—walking out from Edinburgh to Dalkeith, on the occasion of some festivity there, and giving him a lift; and on this occasion he was full of talk and interest about the discovery, he had lately made, of some documents concerning the marriage of Sir David Dunbar's son to Sir James Dalrymple's daughter.

She appears to have thought it was his first knowledge of the story, and probably, subsequently, identified him as the author of the “Bride of Lammermoor” from his using it. And no doubt the discovery would much increase the interest of his mother and grand-aunt's recollections for him.

It should be mentioned here that David Dunbar seems to have been as unlike the Bucklaw of the tale, as one tolerably honest man can be to another.

Fourteen years after his first marriage, and probably not very long after his second—to Lady Eleanor Montgomery, a daughter of the Eglinton family (the date of this is not given by the peerages)—comes the elegy on his own death, by a fall from his horse between Edinburgh and Leith. Whether the other poems are from the same hand I do not remember; but this is by the Episcopal clergyman of the parish, the period being that of the Restoration. David Dunbar must have been something of a character, for the clergyman bewails him as his *only hearer*. Whether this was literally the case or not, the curates, as the Episcopal clergy were called, were by no means unpopular in some parts of Galloway. Much must have depended on the individuals.

But the catalogue of Mr Dunbar's accomplishments is so extraordinary that it shows at least how high the Cavalier ideal was.

The estate of Baldoon was eventually inherited by his only child, Mary Dunbar, who married Lord Basil Hamilton. It was sold by her great-grandson, the Earl of Selkirk, to provide funds for his not very successful attempt to found a colony, which should be a home for the exiled Highlanders in North America.

The money, or great part of it, was returned to the family when the Hudson's Bay Company was wound up. The unexpected difficulties encountered by Lord Selkirk in America—it is to be remembered that his elder brother, Burns' Lord Daer, had broken his heart over the turn taken by the French Revolution, in which, like many other young men in England, he had implicitly believed as a work of regeneration—does not much affect the value of his opinion, in his small work on *Emigration*, that the clearance of the Highlands was in the main a necessary consequence of the change of times after 1745. The statistics given by the Bailie in Rob Roy are known to be from some book of the period; and besides blackmail from individuals, subsidies both from the English and French governments, kept a fighting population, a possible army, on foot in the north.

Of his conversation with Sir Walter, Lord Benholme remembered their talking of Queen Mary, and Sir Walter saying that he thought the ride to the Hermitage was the thing most against her.

If his whole history was not made up of the oddest contradictions, it would be almost incredible that Sir Walter should have attended the Jedburgh assizes, for some five-and-thirty years, without discovering that Mary had sat through them (though nobody was hanged on that occasion) between Bothwell's being wounded and her going to the Hermitage Castle; her visit to which was of an official character, it being a royal fortress.

The feature of the most opposite characteristics is strongly put by the living critic, whose opinion is perhaps the best worth having (when, to use an expression of his own, one agrees with it.) "Shirley" says there is the strongest evidence against Sir Walter Scott's being the author of *Waverley*. That is, of course, circumstantial evidence. In fact there is something in this, for it does explain incidentally how the *Waverley* secret came to be kept at all.

To return to his view of Queen Mary, Lord Benholme's recollection is fully borne out by an examination of the two histories of Scotland he wrote in his latter years. In the "*Tales of a Grandfather*," the ride to the Hermitage is given as in the narrative which was issued for political purposes (it is to be remembered that Moray, who accompanied Mary, was also the witness in the Chastelard case) while in the history written for Lardner's *Cyclopædia* the facts are correctly given.

There is one case in which Lockhart's general absence of precision seems to have misled those very careful writers, Myers and Gurney; that is, they take one of his rounded phrases as a statement of fact. (See *Phantasms of the Living*; Auditory Cases, Note.)

He gives the letter in full, written from the court at Selkirk, in which Sir Walter complains of, and wonders at, the noise which had gone on in the half-finished rooms at Abbotsford, on two successive nights; and part of the subsequent one, in which he remarks on its coincidence as to time with the death of George Bullock, a London decorator, who fitted up the public rooms at Abbotsford,

and who had made himself very pleasant while staying in the house there.

On the second night, not the first, Lady Scott was so frightened that Sir Walter took down his great-grandfather's broadsword and went through the empty rooms, finding no one, though the sound, he says, had exactly resembled that of half-a-dozen men hard at work putting up boards and furniture. The reason why they did not think much of it the first night is explained by what was remembered in the country, that they fully thought the servants were holding high jinks in the newly-built part of the house. Lady Scott had them up the next morning to scold them for making such a disturbance, but they succeeded in convincing her that none of them had been there.

These noises took place, on both nights, about two o'clock in the morning, and Bullock died about that hour in London; but nobody at present knows whether he died on the first or the second night (that is, on the morning of the 29th or of the 30th of April 1818.)

I am almost convinced that it was the first, from Lockhart's saying, that the occurrence had impressed Sir Walter much more than appears from his letter; while indeed it is evident enough, from that, that he connected the noises with the death. Myers and Gurney state that the death took place on the second night, and therefore that the noises could have had no connection with it; but the only ground I can see for this supposition is that, Lockhart says, the death took place at the same hour when Sir Walter sallied from his chamber with Beardie's Killiecrankie claymore. It is difficult for enquirers of the present day to believe that a writer of the period of Macaulay and Carlyle would be capable of saying *at the same hour*, with necessarily meaning that it was the same *night*!

It is possible that Lockhart himself never knew on which night the death took place; he was not acquainted with Sir Walter at the time, having been introduced to him, as he records, about a month after this.

Mr Andrew Lang, when he edited the *Secret Commonwealth*, had not been able to settle the point about the death; and I have myself ascertained that there is no mention of it in the file of the *Times* at the British Museum, searching up

to the end of May. It was not till long after this time that public intimations superseded private ones. There must, however, I should think, have been some trade journal in which it would be noticed.

There is something of the same kind of uncertainty about the locality. Sir Walter says he had been grumbling at Tenterden Street and all its works, and Lockhart explains this to have been the street in which Bullock's manufactory was situated; while he subsequently refers to the death as what had happened in Tenterden Street. A high-class tradesman was more likely to be living over his works than now, but it does not follow from this that Bullock was. Sir Walter's grumbling is of interest; that the doors and windows for Abbotsford were much in arrear would account for the failing brain of his poor friend worrying itself about the unfinished work.

There is a third possibility about the death; we know no details, and there may have been a seizure of some kind on the first night, followed by a fatal one on the second. Sir Walter's full and graphic account of the disturbance, written before a letter could have reached him from London, makes the matter of some scientific importance.

N.B.—Since the above was written, on referring to the *Life*, I observe Lockhart does say that Bullock's death did happen on the *night* and at the *hour* when Scott sallied from his chamber, etc.

While anyone who has had to study Lockhart's style, knows that this means nothing whatever in the way of scientific statement, and that it is quite likely that he did not know which night it was himself; this certainly justifies Myers and Gurney in supposing the death took place on the second night.

(It appears—which, I think, was not generally known—that Lockhart was an intimate personal friend of Carlyle's, showing the justice of Mr Leland's estimate of Carlyle in his social capacity; which was that he would have been much pleasanter if he had had somebody to put on the gloves with him—that is, have a fight—once a week, for Lockhart would certainly give him as good as he got.)

The fact of a rather large addition having been made to the house at Ashiesteel, with the natural consequence that

the older parts of the house are used in a different way from what they were by Sir Walter and Lady Scott, sometimes makes it difficult to convince people that it is perfectly well known what their arrangements in the main were. They were probably by no means the same as those of the Russells; Colonel Russell, in whose time the previous addition to the house had been made, had a large family, and being long in bad health, probably but little company. Mr and Mrs Scott, as they were at the time of their occupancy, had four young children, and an inordinate number of visitors.

Ashiesteel was by no means so out of the way at this time as might be supposed; one of the coaches between London and Edinburgh crossed the Yair bridge, three miles off.

And, among others, it is known that Miss Anne Russell was there on one occasion, and it is quite probable that some of the family were there most seasons.

Miss Christian Rutherford, who was then living with her nieces at Lauriston Tower, near Edinburgh, is recorded to have been at Ashiesteel when Sir Walter was writing the first chapters of "Waverley." She insisted on knowing what he was getting up so early for; he must have lately adapted the practice, for the Wordsworths had called at the Lasswade House, two years before, and found nobody up.

She, like his other principal advisers, and, for that matter, perhaps most readers, was unfavourably impressed by those first chapters; in fact it is intelligible enough that he laid it aside and eventually published it anonymously. But she was, of course, good authority as to his doing his early writing in the dining-parlour, though the window which his greyhounds used to get in and out of has now become a press. The older part of the house is not much altered, except in such details.

It is quite possible that the view of Caddonlee, with the old ramparts, and of the valley beyond it, from the back of the house, may have had something to do with a singularly uncomfortable arrangement of the Scotts.

The family bedroom was in the gable of the west wing, but Sir Walter's dressing-room, where he kept his books, was the furthest of three small bedrooms opening out of one

another on the other side of the staircase. The nearest, which would have been the most obvious for the purpose, was somewhat the largest, and therefore most available as a guest-chamber; and the second, which was then quite a small bedroom, was the only one of the three which had the advantage of a fireplace. This and the third, which was then somewhat larger than it is now, and seems to have suited Sir Walter's purpose well enough, could also be reached by another stair.

And both had the view down the valley. But when either of the bedrooms was occupied, Sir Walter could only get to his dressing-room by going down a steep stair, along the passage on the ground floor, and up another stair, lighted only by panes of glass in the wall of the dressing-room. The separate entrance of this was done away by the shifting of the partition, which changed the two rooms into a good bedroom with a small dressing-room.

It is quite possible this change might not have been made if it had been known how specially connected the dressing-room was with Sir Walter; but there was no one at all in the way who remembered it, and certainly no one would have conjectured that the rooms were used in this way.

It is rather to be regretted that we do not know more of this part of Sir Walter's life; his reputation rested, ostensibly at least, chiefly on the poems which he was writing at this period. The only visitor who seems to have left any record of his visit at Ashiesteel is Mr Murray, and him he took one day to Melrose, and the next to the Eildon hills, which is quite in keeping with the fact that his interest in the country was in Roxburghshire.

It was only under pressure from the Lord Lieutenant that he came to live in his sherifffdom of Selkirk. *Marmion* is the one of his works undoubtedly connected with Ashiesteel, and it is generally the solitude of the country that he dwells upon. He had previously located the *Lay of the Minstrel* at Newark, but as the story was written for the Buccleugh family, that was the natural frame, as Branhholme was the natural scene of it. As to the visitors, the Wordsworths were in Scotland the year before the Scotts moved to Ashiesteel from Lasswade. It was probably one of the "old halls" Dorothy Wordsworth mentions having seen from the

other side of the river; and in one of his letters to C. K. Sharpe, Sir Walter regrets never having had a visit from him at Ashiesteel, which they were leaving the next year. With regard to visitors who were actually there, Sir Walter says that Miss Lydia White's sketches represented the mountains of Selkirkshire as standing on their apexes; and he concludes one of his letters on seeing her carriage approaching Ashiesteel, probably by the Cliff road, as the way to the ford from Clovenfords is called—meaning no doubt *cleft*. The interesting fact that Mrs Siddons was at Ashiesteel may be mentioned in some of the biographies, but it is best known from Sir Walter's recollection of the dignified solemnity with which she addressed the footboy at dinner. "You've brought me water, boy—I asked for beer!"

Richard Heber, the great book collector, was at Ashiesteel.

Sir Walter mentions, in one of his letters, that "Robert Dundas and his lady" were to be at Ashiesteel. This is explained by the editor to mean the son and daughter-in-law of Lord Melville, long his neighbour near Lasswade. It may or may not have been during this visit that a droll occurrence happened, which was witnessed by the late Mrs Pringle of Yair. When on a visit at Yair, long before her marriage, she had dined with the Scotts at Ashiesteel, with the rest of the Yair party, to meet, she said, the Dundases of Arniston; but as the Melville Dundases were their first cousins, and she herself very young at the time, it is most likely the guests were the couple designated.

The peculiarity of the entertainment was that the principal course of the dinner consisted of *four legs of mutton*. The history of this robust repast was that the supplies, which were to have come from Edinburgh, presumably by the coach, had not arrived; the Scotts had sent round the country to raise the materials for a dinner, and everybody had sent legs of mutton. Sir Walter seems not to have been prepared for this, and was intensely diverted by it, and made such a complete joke of it that everybody was delighted. Fish and fowl of some sort there would be for the other courses, for when there was no restriction as to netting, trout fresh from the Tweed would almost certainly be available; in fact in spite of, or perhaps rather in

consequence of, the caution the fish have learnt from many anglers, they are there still for those who can catch them.

Mr James Skene and his family seem to have been at Ashiesteel every year the Scotts were there; but, as familiar friends, they would not naturally write accounts of these visits to other people.

A reminiscence, probably, of the limitations of Ashiesteel before there was any bridge near it, was the recollection of Mr Blore, the architect employed by Sir Walter, at Abbotsford, that Miss Scott, which must mean Sophia, suffered for years from rheumatism, from her having waded the burn without taking off her shoes and stockings.

This might, of course, have happened in many places, but much the most likely is the crossing of the Peel burn, at the foot of what was then the very steep road leading to the Peel and Ashiesteel. The present small bridge seems to have been built when the present line of road was made, taking a more gradual slope, lower down the bank, but cutting across the Peel crofts, as the level in front of the house was called, which the old road went round. Where the house for the water-bailiffs now is, there was a small cottage with a shop, which sold liquorice and similar delicacies.

The burn must have been a considerable obstacle to communication, for it is only at its lowest that it can ever be crossed dry-shod; and when at all in flood, even the ford might be rather formidable for a carriage. There was a recollection of the Ashiesteel family being very nearly prevented getting to some festivity at Yair by the Peel burn having risen; they certainly got there, but how I do not know. Supposing the Tweed did not happen to have been in flood, there would have been no difficulty in crossing the Ashiesteel ford, and then re-crossing by the Yair bridge, which was built before this.

Stilting was a favourite amusement of Colonel Russell's family, but it is doubtful whether it was ever of any practical use, or was much more than an excuse for getting wet.

That Traquair was the regular place of worship of the Ashiesteel family, both before and after Sir Walter's time, is accounted for by its being the only church from which they were not liable to be cut off by a very moderate rise

of the rivers. The distance must be fully eight miles; but Galashiels, the nearest town, which was five by the road through the ford, was as much when the round by the Yair bridge had to be made, and, of course, at an earlier time there was probably no bridge either at Yair or over the Ettrick at Selkirk, which was about eight miles from Ashiesteel also. At present, by what is called Ashiesteel bridge, though the end rests on Yair ground, Galashiels is rather further than by the old direct road. Walking over the hill the parish church of Yarrow is also about eight miles from Ashiesteel; by the road much more.

The Scotts, who had always lived near a church till they came to Ashiesteel, considered the distance to Traquair impossible, and Sir Walter regularly read the service of the Church of England, on Sunday, to his family and guests.

A whimsical mistake, regarding the Russells of the south of Scotland, is recorded by the most systematic writer we have in the lighter matters of family and local history.

In a small volume of genealogical studies, entitled "Scottish Surnames," Mr Paterson says, in a note to page 56:—

'In a MS. collection by Balfour, Lyon King of Arms, 1630, the Russell arms are "Argent, a cheveron between three greinplovers, sable," which is precisely the same as given in the Harleian MS. The arms of the Russells of Kingseat were "Argent, a cheveron between three powets, within a border, all sable. *Crest*, a fountain proper. *Motto*, *Agitatione Purgatur*." The inference is therefore strong that they were originally of that ilk.'

The Lyon King at Arms meant is, I suppose, Sir James Balfour, and his MS. is in the Advocate's Library. And he or his authority has read *powets*—that is, powheads or tadpoles—as *pewits*, which are also called green plovers.

The Russells of the north of Scotland have quite different arms, and they are in part the same as those of the Duke of Bedford.

The notion of regarding the Duke of Bedford as the head of the Scotch Russells has nothing absurd in it so far that, when the clan was a municipal reality, it was often made up in a very miscellaneous way, as a matter of choice or convenience, and did not, except theoretically, imply relationship. Here the importance of heraldry comes in.

Whether the powheads of the Russells of the south of Scotland ever had any particular meaning or not, the frog, as a device used by the Roman jewellers, is said to be an emblem of the resurrection.

It is known to have been an Etruscan device, and some such meaning would have been quite in keeping with the sentiment of Etruscan art, which, as it is, we know chiefly from the tombs. But the conjectural meanings attached to objects of art in Italy are apt to be of an ecclesiastical character.

A French family of Roussels have three small fish in a cantle in the upper part of the shield, the arms otherwise being different.

Tadpoles are called *têtards* or *grenouillettes* in French.

It is whimsical also that the Latin name of *Ranunculus* or tadpole, given by the botanists to a plant of the buttercup kind, or closely allied to it—the unusually dark colour of whose flower does very much resemble the black of the tadpole—should have become the scientific name of the whole great class to which a large part of our hardy garden flowers belong. Not only the aconite and the Christmas rose, the columbines and peonies, but the Clematis; and what is still more unlike the buttercups, the larkspur and also the monks-hood, the *Aconitum Napellus* of medicine, are *Ranunculacæ*.

I observe, in one of the extracts from the just-published life of Mr John Lockhart, that three English ladies (who, by their names, must have hailed from Cornwall) staying at Melrose in 1817, were visited by the Scotts, the Constables, and Miss Russell of Ashiesteel. This was probably just the party from Abbotsford; the Constables might have been spending the summer somewhere in the neighbourhood, but Miss Russell could not have been at Ashiesteel, which was unfurnished, except as far as it was inhabited by the shepherd and his wife.

There seems no recollection of Miss Rutherford and her nieces ever having stayed at Melrose; while it must have been on a visit, either this summer or within a year or two of this time, that Lady Scott impressed Miss Jane Russell's assistance to help her with some work the gardener absolutely refused to do.

Lady Scott was very full of an 'arbour she had had constructed beside the river, and wanted the gardener to transplant a large hop-plant from the garden to grow over it. This he would not do; and she waited till he left his work in the evening, and then asked Miss Russell to come and help her, and they two would transplant the hop. Miss Russell assured her it would not stand transplanting in full leaf, but Lady Scott declared, if they watered it well, it would. So being one of the most good-natured, as well as one of the most sensible of women, she went with her. The hop was very heavy, and got much broken, and they got very muddy; but eventually the hop was planted on the bower, and watered. The next morning it was hanging quite dead, though, being a vigorous plant, it came up the next spring. The indignation of the gardener may be imagined—"Ma bonny hop!"

In spite of this unpracticalness, Lady Scott had a real liking for the garden, as for other amenities; and the old gardener was said never to have cared for his work after her death.

The circumstance of the large hop-plant in the Abbotsford garden shows the Scotts had been settled some time at Abbotsford; and two or three years later Miss Russell, with her surviving sister, went abroad to the Italian waters—remaining some years on the Continent—so it is rather likely that this incident happened at the time Miss Russell is mentioned as being in Melrose, probably with the Scotts.

There were hops at Ashiesteel when the Scotts were there—planted by Sir Walter's aunt, Mrs Russell—and they are there still, at the top of the steep bank opposite the middle window of the present drawing-room. They were at one time reduced to very small plants; but since the plan has been adopted of throwing weeds and other rubbish over the bank, to counteract its occasional slipping, they have grown much better in the soil so produced. They must have been planted in the ornamental hedge of barberries and wild plums.

The hops on the fence of the small flower-garden, which garland the heavy Irish yews, and the hop-arches in the upper garden, were all planted by a gardener who had long left Ashiesteel, but who only died within the present year.

One of the advantages of the present garden of Ashiesteel, its being raised above the river-damp, was shown by the scarlet *Tropæolum speciosum*—whose decorative effects Lady Scott would have highly appreciated—having been entirely killed at the house, some fifty feet above the river, though not at the garden, fifty feet higher up, by the frost of 1895.

It is hard to say—except that he is included in the atmosphere of myth which surrounds everything connected with Sir Walter Scott—why the statement should have been lately made that Lockhart was latterly not on good terms with his daughter, Mrs Hope Scott. He died in her house, a bed having been put up for him on the ground floor, not in the dining-room where Sir Walter died, but in a small room beyond it; on which occasion the carpenter remarked that Abbotsford was “a vary discomfortable hoose for any person in trouble” (of course before the addition.)

And what is perhaps more to the purpose, I believe he had been staying at Abbotsford in the previous year, that between his daughter’s change of religion and his own death.

Mr Hope Scott speaks of the depth and tenderness of feeling which his father-in-law had under an almost fierce reserve. And he himself said to one of his brothers, all men of very social tendencies—whether or not on the occasion of some particular family affliction, I do not know—that he and others like him could not possibly understand what men like himself suffered.

To return to Sir Walter Scott; the mythical quality is quite a personal one, and by no means common to all celebrities. There is an interesting article on the subject in the “*Athenæum*,” about June 1896, reviewing a book on the myths and romances of Alexander the Great, which not only spread over most of the old world, but must apparently have begun in his own lifetime.

The writer remarks that if the career of Napoleon was not so thoroughly known, it would probably have lent itself to the same kind of embellishment as having somewhat like Alexander’s. But I do not see any traces of this, though some of the many books about him are known not to be accurate.

There is nothing of the kind about the Duke of Wellington

nor about Byron. Cromwell has it in a considerable degree, especially in Scotland; while he and Dr Johnson are said to be the notabilities popularly remembered in London. Wallace has it in the highest degree; he is credited with hurling boulders and splitting rocks in such a way that one wonders what the people really did believe about him. Bruce has it not; while Arthur has nearly disappeared behind it. What all these worthies have most in common is geniality, and this has probably something to do with it.

So far had the mythical element appeared in his own lifetime, that Sir Walter himself was shown Fergus MacIvor's dungeon in Carlisle Castle; though the warder had the grace to be much startled when he was told who the visitor was.

A house which Lockhart had for his children at Portobello one summer, has become that in which Sir Walter wrote several of his works, at least that is the only house at Portobello which he seems to have had anything to do with. That pointed out is nearly opposite the parish church, with a narrow lane on the north side of it.

The same story, of his having written several of his novels there, has arisen regarding Langleyford, in Northumberland, which must apparently be the farmhouse in the heart of Cheviot, where he and his uncle went for goat's whey quarters, as it used to be called. It is rather to be regretted that he does not name it; but, drolly enough, he says in his letter that there was not a pen in the house till he shot the crow whose quill he was writing with.

His faithful retainer, Tom Purdie, seems to be fully included in the same ever-widening interest, and statements of the same kind appear about him.

It is a curious question whether Sir Walter knew, or at least took in, that Caddonlee—a triangular rising ground on the Torwoodlee property, in sight from Ashiesteel on the other side of the river—seems to have been the gathering-place of the Scotch army before the time of Robert Bruce.

The chronic war with England, which only began with Edward I., necessitated a different system.

According to Jordan Fantosme, William the Lion assembled his army at this place—by its old spelling of Caldenlee—for the disastrous invasion of Northumberland, in which he was taken prisoner.

Matthew Paris is the authority for his son, Alexander II., more than seventy years later, having assembled a force (so large that the numbers must certainly be exaggerated) at Caldenlee for an invasion of England, which had so little result that it does not seem to be even mentioned by Mr Skene in *Celtic Scotland*.

William's capture, on the contrary, is one of the most important events in the history of Scotland, for it was then that the English claim of homage for Scotland became a reality. That he should have given up the independence of Scotland to obtain his own liberation seems almost too bad to be believed; though, as Sir Walter says (I think in his second history) the king was then so completely the organ of government that the country could not get on without him; while it has been suggested that he might have resigned in favour of his brother David. But I believe his reason to have been one which has never been fully recognised, and that it was so far a religious one. William's capture followed within two days after Henry II. had done penance in England for his share in the death of Thomas a Becket; and I have no doubt that it was to the might of the saint, the martyr of Rome, that he surrendered. The independence of Scotland, as is well known, was restored for a very moderate money payment by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, when he wanted money for his Crusade; as Sir Walter also says, besides having the advantage of leaving a friend behind him instead of an enemy, Richard was not the man to forget that William had been partly fighting on his behalf; his father wished to disinherit him in favour of John. He offered, however, the bribe of admitting the old Scotch, that is Pictish, claim on Northumberland.

The odd thing is such a writer as Mr E. W. Robertson (see *Scotland under her Early Kings*) having noticed the fact that William's abbey of Arbroath, where he is buried, was dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket, and inferred from this that he acquiesced, in the supernatural theory of his capture, without seeing that this was of course the reason of his otherwise infamous submission.

The English claims, as I have said before, certainly must have originated in Oswy of Northumberland, like one of his brothers, having married a Pictish princess. The more

genuine historians of Scotland know that Oswy reigned over the east of Scotland as far as Caithness; but they had not noticed that the name of his first wife is given in one of the pedigrees. His son Egfrid, the son of Malsneth, might have had a fair chance, in the clash of races and laws, of carrying on the kingdom of the Picts in the male line; but as the husband of St. Etheldreda, who, though a widow when he married her, would not live with him, and eventually retired into the disorderly convent on St. Abbs Head, left no descendants. A chapel of St. Etheldreda was one of the landmarks of the border line, but I do not suppose that had anything to do with these facts; though they probably had something to do with Athelstan's invasion of Scotland.

The Scotch claim on Northumberland, and the conquest and union of Cumbria—the motive of which seems to have been to weaken the Scandinavian kingdom, which had alternative capitals at Dublin and York—tended to keep up disputes about territory.

To return to Caddonlee; it seems an unlikely meeting-place now, but with the old roads it was very central. The men of the south-western counties would come down the Tweed, and those of Lothian across Soutra. Of the two old fords of the Tweed, that at the mouth of the Caddon is still called the King Ford. The fort on Caddonlee seems to be Roman, from the top of a lava-quern found in it.

In the Statistical Account of the parish of Yarrow, written by the late Dr Russell, I believe when assistant to his father, the curious circumstance is mentioned that—after the numerous cairns on the moor called Annan's Treat (or more correctly, Annan Street, as part of the road into Annandale) were removed in the course of cultivation—Sir Walter began to connect the two standing-stones, which were not interfered with, and are still to be seen, with the duel between Scott of Thirlstane and Scott of Tuschielaw, which is the theme of the best known of the Yarrow ballads; although it was well known that that had taken place on Dewchar Swire, some way lower down in the valley of the Yarrow. This was a very mild instance of his powers of self-deception compared to that remembered at Traquair, where it used to be alleged that he regretted

much not being able to acquire the large ornamental knocker on the principal door, because, he said, *Montrose's hand had been on it*. Montrose undoubtedly did halt at Traquair after the battle of Philiphaugh; but the date on the knocker is part of the design, and stands out large as 1705, just sixty years later than that event.

This extraordinary power of seeing things as he wished them, even in what may be called his own especial line, is not without a bearing on his business affairs. When people talk of his misfortunes, they are probably not generally aware that, whatever he was earning, he was buying land, and building, and constantly entertaining, all at the same time; anyone of which has often ruined a man of fortune, which he was not.

With regard to the Yarrow Standing-stones, it appears likely that the clearance of the cairns had taken place some time before he came into Selkirkshire. The stone with a large rude inscription, now placed upright between the two standing-stones, was only found in ploughing the ground; and if Leyden examined it before he went to India in 1803, the moor must have assumed its present agricultural aspect before the Scotts came to Ashiesteel. That Sir Walter knew the Yarrow valley previously is both probable and certain; on one of his visits at Ashiesteel, he had with him a sketch of Newark Tower and some other views, done by himself. He was anxious to acquire the power of drawing, having had two different masters, but never made much progress. He relates, humorously, how an engraving of Hermitage Castle was made from a sketch of his.

His failing to buy Broadmeadows on the Yarrow, as has always been said in the country, was the turning-point of his history; there were no small proprietors at hand willing to be bought out at fancy prices, while the estate itself was very much larger than the original Abbotsford.

But more than this; it was the money received for the property he had inherited at Kelso—which was not sufficient for the purchase—which was invested in the Ballantyne firm in Edinburgh, of which the great evil seems to have been the facilities it afforded for raising money.

It should be added that neither Sir Walter's relegating these post-Roman Standing-stones to a much later period,

nor his being indifferent to the classical remains of Italy, prevented his being most anxious to acquire the well-known altar dedicated to Silvanus by Caius Arrius Domitianus, found at the Red Abbey Stead, at the foot of the Eildon hills.

The proprietor would not part with it, and when the estate of Drygrange was sold, the altar travelled with the family to Ross Priory, on Loch Lomond.

The other altars from Newstead, now in the Museum in Edinburgh, are said to have been found in making the railway about 1848. Lockhart remarks Sir Walter's anxiety to identify his daughter-in-law's property of Lochore with the Urbs Orrea of the Romans.

Dr Collingwood Bruce regretted, in one of his Rhind Lectures, that Sir Walter should have built into his courtyard wall, exposed to the weather, the stone which is the only record of the Twenty-third Legion having been in Britain. The number is partly gone, but the well-known name of the legion, Primigenia, is legible. It is only presumed that it comes from the neighbouring station of Newstead.

But the altar of Arrius Domitianus is perhaps better where it is, as long as it is distinctly understood to have come from Newstead.

The dedication to Silvanus, the god of woods and hunting, has a certain local character, for the kennels of the fox-hounds are even now within two or three miles of Newstead.

It shows how little one should take things for granted that none of the notices of the Silvanus altar, that I have seen, give the name of the centurion correctly. Of course it would be obvious to a specialist in Latin inscriptions that CARRIUS stood for Caius Arrius; but until Dr Hardy pointed this out, and that not in print, I do not think it was to be found anywhere. The C is not exactly an initial in our sense, but is the recognised sign for Caius.

It is worth pointing out that while Sir Walter's connecting the Yarrow Standing-stones with the well-known Scott duel might throw a doubt on the tradition that Ker of Cessford was killed at the Standing-stone on the Abbotsford property, Lockhart says he had repeatedly heard him tell how his father had shown it him as a boy—"Something in your

line, Walter." It does not follow that the tradition was true; ancient Standing-stones seem to have been pressed into the service of visitors both at Flodden and Killiecrankie. "The gentlemen like best to hear he was killed at the big stane."

From Sir Walter's theory about the Standing-stones in Yarrow, it seems evident he never had any idea of the kind of interest attaching to the inscription, as a very early one, and apparently one belonging to what may be roughly called the Arthurian period.

(Though he seems fully to have recognised the Catrail as the frontier of Cumbria, which he says extended to about Melrose. The suggestion seems to have been originally Whitaker's.)

It was the late Dr John Alexander Smith who examined the inscription scientifically; while it was almost a chance that—looking in an old Latin dictionary, with a view to the engraving of it furnished to the Club from one of the photographs fortunately taken of the cast, in Edinburgh, before it was painted over—I came upon the late Latin word *Memoria*, for a tomb, an actual sepulchre. Dr Hardy subsequently followed up this word, which it appears is used by St. Augustine. And since then at least two inscriptions have turned up in Wales and Cornwall, containing the word in exactly this sense.

The first, found at Lewannick, some miles from Launceston, in Cornwall, is engraved in the *Illustrated Archaeologist* for September 1894. It is a rough, upright pillar stone, engraved in precisely the same large staggered capitals as those of the Yarrow inscription, "*Ingenui Memoria*"—the tomb of one Ingenuus. There is an Ogham inscription on the edge of the stone, which, if I remember right, is merely the name repeated.

The second specimen is given in the same journal in the following year, after its junction with the *Reliquary*. It was found at Llanfallteg, on the borders of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, and seems to be a flat stone. It is in one way the best of the three; while one cannot say, without seeing the stones themselves, whether either is more distinct than the Yarrow inscription—Ingenuus is at present unknown to us otherwise—and though the Scotch example perhaps

appeals most to the imagination, the heroes commemorated, or at least one of them, have become half mythical, along with much else belonging to Scotch Cumbria—the North, as the Romanised Britons called it.

While the Welsh stone would appear to be the monument of the Welsh prince called Vortipore by Gildas, and addressed by him, in his usual undesirable style, as a contemporary. The inscription, which was deciphered by Mr Lawes, and subsequently submitted to Principal Rhys (who also confirmed the reading of the Ingenuus stone) reads “*Memoria Voteporigis Protictoris*,” and the Ogham on the edge “*Votecorigis*.”

The Celts used *Rex*, *Regis*, very freely, as closely resembling their own *rhys* and *righ*; and the title of Protector may be intended as an equivalent of Guledic, the elected leader of the Cymri. Certain other inscriptions are known, which begin “*In Memoria*.”

It should be added that Principal Rhys had, some years before, been in Scotland, very much for the purpose of seeing the Yarrow inscription, of which both the engraving and the photograph were afterwards sent him; and though I believe he does not accept the whole reading, it was he who pointed out that the G of *Dumnogenus* is a *tailed* one. In a reprint of the engraving this feature was inserted, and the upper part of the D, which is too distinct, omitted. Some of the Welsh scholars seem to me to be misled by theories of Celtic mythology and local deities, which have no foundation but an early prejudice in favour of the old Welsh tales, the main features of which are drawn from the copious Scandinavian mythology. Further, Principal Rhys goes by the stone itself, which, even when cleared of lichen, is probably less distinct than the photograph from a cast made between thirty and forty years before, under the loving eyes of Dr Russell.

I give the reading of the Yarrow inscription for comparison with the others.

“*Hic Memoria Ceteloi Finnq fii Principe I. Nudi Dumnogeni. Hic jacent in tumulo duo filii Liberali.*”

“This [is] the tomb of Catellus and Finn, sons of the I[llustrious] Prince Nudd, chief of the Dumnonians. Here lie in the sepulchre the two sons of Liberalis.”

From the main fact being repeated in the second sentence, it is to be inferred that the first has never been much more legible than it is now.

Except the suggestion that the I, with a rude stop after it, is a contraction, the only part of the reading I am answerable for is the name of the second brother.

It was obvious the word must be a personal name, and, trying to complete the reading by the help of a photograph, I made it out to be *Finn*, allowing for a breakage, a blot of the chisel, between the two first letters.

Phinn or Finn is a common name enough, but one did not expect it on Welsh ground; and then it dawned upon me that Finn is the Gaelic form of the Welsh Gwynn, both meaning white or fair; and Gwynn ap Nudd is so very well-known a person, through the Welsh tales, that even Mr Skene at one time regarded him as mythical. Two sons of Nudd Hael's are among the Welsh saints, probably these two brothers, as killed fighting the heathen. The names are quite different, but are probably *sobriquets*. Dingad, meaning, I suppose, battle-fort, is married to a daughter of Llew Loth; and Gwynn, in perhaps the most interesting poem in the Four Ancient Books of Wales, calls himself the lover of the daughter of Lud. The name given her there, *Crerdyllid*, seems a corruption of *Trefrian*, lady of the land; her christian name seems to have been Tonwy, "wave-born." A similar error may be seen in Crailing for Traverlinn.

The place where Sir Walter met the brown-clad man, who twice over vanished suddenly when approached, must apparently have been what a native of the country would have described as the turn of the Yair road below the shepherd's cottage at the Craig. It is about a mile from Ashiesteel, being a little further than the bridge over the Tweed, from which it is separated by the haugh. It has all the features; two straight stretches of highroad separated by a sort of elbow, no heather, and no underwood, but scattered birch trees. The only other highroad that could be meant would be that from Elibank, and that mainly runs through pasture-land, which Sir Walter at least would not have called forest. The Craig cottage is now superseded by the lodge at the gate, which now marks the road through Yair as private.

The following are the particulars from Gillies' Recollections of Sir Walter Scott. Reprinted in 1837 from Fraser's Magazine; Chapter V., 1811.

His dinner hour being so early as half-past four, there was ample time for conversation, and for a few minutes, I remember, it turned on ghosts and apparitions.

"The most awkward circumstance about *well-authenticated* hobgoblins," said he, "is that they, for the most part, come and disappear without any intelligible object or purpose except to frighten people, which, with all due deference, seems rather foolish.

"Very many persons have either seen a ghost or something like one, and I am myself among the number; but my story is not a jot better than others I have heard, which, for the most part, were very inept. The *good* stories are sadly devoid of evidence; the *stupid* ones only are authentic.

"There is a particular turning of the highroad through the forest near Ashestiel, at a place which affords no possible means of concealment; the grass is smooth and always eaten bare by the sheep; there is no heather, or underwood, nor cavern in which any mortal being could conceal himself. Towards this very spot I was advancing one evening on horseback—please to observe it was *before* dinner, and not long after sunset, so that I ran no risk either of *seeing double* or wanting sufficient light for my observations.

"Before me, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, there stood a human figure, sharply enough defined by the twilight. I advanced; it stalked about with a long staff in its hand, held like a wand of office, but only went to and fro, keeping at the same corner till, as I came within a few yards, my friend all in an instant vanished.

"I was so struck with his eccentric conduct that, although Mrs Scott was then in delicate health, and I was anxious to get home to a late dinner, I could not help stopping to examine the ground all about, but in vain; he had either dissolved into air or sank into the earth, where I well knew there was no coal-pit to receive him. Had he lain down on the green sward, the colour of his drapery, which was dusky brown, would have betrayed him at once, so that there was no practicable solution of the mystery.

"I rode on, and had not advanced above fifty yards when, on looking back, my friend was there again, and even more clearly visible than before. 'Now,' said I to myself, 'I most certainly have you!' so wheeled about and spurred Finella; but the result was as before, he vanished instantaneously. I must candidly confess I had now got enough of the phantasmagoria; and whether it were from a love of home, or a participation in my dislike of this very stupid ghost, no matter, Finella did her best to run away, and would by no means agree to any further process of investigation.

"I will not deny that I felt somewhat uncomfortable, and half inclined to think this apparition was a warning of evil to come, or indication, however obscure, of misfortune that had already occurred. So strong was this impression that I almost feared to ask for Mrs Scott when I arrived at Ashestiel; but, as Dr Johnson said on a similar occasion, 'nothing ever came of it.' My family were all as usual; but I did not soon forget the circumstances, because neither the state of the atmosphere nor outline of the scenery allowed of explanation, by reference, to any of those natural phenomena producing apparitions, which, however remarkable, are familiar not only to James Hogg as a poet, but to almost every shepherd in a mountainous district."

As to Sir Walter's anxiety about his wife, it may be added that the ailments which harrassed Lady Scott all the latter part of her life began about this time. With the resources, or rather the adjuncts, which medicine has acquired since, she might probably have been restored to health; but, as it was, there seems to have been nothing to be done but the administration of drugs, which, though perhaps necessary, destroyed her nerves, and no doubt injured her health generally.

With reference to what is said above of Sir Walter's not knowing the scenery of East Lothian and Berwickshire, it seems almost incredible; but it is certain that when he wrote "*Marmion*," at the age of thirty-six, he had never seen Tantallon Castle, about twenty-five miles from Edinburgh. Mr Guthrie Wright, who suggested and described Tantallon to him, said that though he introduced it into the poem, he had no reason to suppose that he had gone to see it for himself.

In the same way Lockhart's expression, that Ashiesteel was inferior in dignity of association to Lasswade, may be taken, I think, as evidence that Sir Walter never knew, or never realised, that Caddonlee, in sight from his dressing-room window at Ashiesteel, had preceded the Boroughmuir of Edinburgh as the gathering-place of the Scotch army. *Marmion* was conducted to Edinburgh by an impossible route, partly, it is probable, to show the muster before Flodden in the latter locality, within some miles of Lasswade. Alexander II. is the "Scottish monarch" who was buried in Melrose Abbey, whether the marble tombstone marks his resting-place or not. He died in the Western Isles; and

as Dunfermline was the royal burying-place, both before and after his time, it is possible that the splendid muster at *Caldenlee*, for an invasion of England—even allowing for exaggeration, and the fact that nothing particular was accomplished—may account for his partiality to the neighbourhood.

In spite of Sir Walter's generally very correct views as to early Scotch history, there was much less known, or in print, about it in his time than now. His leaving Lasswade and coming to Ashiesteel was by no means voluntary, but for the greater convenience of county business; and the only place in the immediate neighbourhood, which seems to have touched his imagination, was Elibank Tower, as the scene of the marriage of his ancestress, Muckle-mouthed Meg.

The assassination of the Knight of Liddesdale, in the valley of the Peel burn, at a spot little more than a mile from Ashiesteel, was an event of historical importance. Besides all the causes of quarrel his own family are said to have had against him, William Douglas had made a private treaty with Edward III. to do everything in his power to forward the English claims on Scotland, short of bearing arms against it.

This seems strange in a warrior who had kept the English forces at bay for years; but he had been taken prisoner, and imprisonment was apparently what he could not endure. However secret the terms of his release may have been, it must have been seen that he was acting in the English interests.

Again, in spite of Sir Walter's strange hallucination about the *knocker* at Traquair, about seven miles from Ashiesteel, neither he nor Lockhart ever mentions it in print, even in connection with the Bradwardine bears. And yet it is not only one of the oldest inhabited houses in Scotland, but an undoubted Queen Mary locality. Lockhart appears never to have been at Ashiesteel, but to have seen it from the other side of the river. He must have been at the Lasswade house, from the particular he mentions of the view from the garden. It is of the distant Peeblesshire hills. It is a very pretty place still.

It ought not to be omitted that the Ettrick shepherd was actually herd at Elibank at one time, and in that capacity

was occasionally about Ashiesteel. This situation is not mentioned in the *Life* by his daughter, but he is known to have been in many different ones, being too poetical to be by any means a treasure to his employers.

The time was probably before Sir Walter Scott was at Ashiesteel; that he had been there with him is shown by the letter quoted by Lockhart, in which he regrets his leaving it.

It should be mentioned, as tending to its identification, that the stone with the inscription to Silvanus is not really an altar, but an altar-tablet. There is no receptacle for the sacrifice on the top, and it is not square in section; in fact it is like the front half of a low square pillar, and there is no representation of the sacrificing implements on it, which is usual on an altar. It is of the red sandstone of the Melrose district.

In connection with Lockhart's odd freak as to Lady Forbes' name, it may be noticed that *Lady Scott's* name was Margaret, if the entries in Sir Walter's family bible, as given in the *Life*, are to be trusted; though, as is well known, she was always called by her second name, Charlotte.

It throws no further light on poor Janet Dalrymple's history; but it is a sufficiently interesting fact that the linen of her outfit, which she must have brought with her to Baldoon not long before her death, turned up not long ago, apparently intact and unused. One can quite imagine a strong feeling against using it.

I observe Sir Walter does mention Traquair in one of his letters, but the allusion rather emphasizes his want of any sentiment about it. It is in connection with a particular breed of ducks; and he speaks of it as a solitary old *chateau*, while it is far from being solitary as places go in Scotland. Lord Traquair and his family were probably absent when the Scotts first came to Ashiesteel, for they lived long on the continent; but they must apparently have been driven home by the spread of the war into Spain, where they were at one time.

On the 8th of May 1897 a picture was sold by Christie and Manson, in London, which was called a portrait of Sir Walter Scott as a boy, in the Highland dress—by Sir Henry Raeburn. It seems odd that more should not be

known about it, but it is quite possible it may be genuine. I do not know that the biography of Raeburn gives any exhaustive catalogue of his immensely numerous portraits. But Mr Scott was quite rich enough to have his son painted by Raeburn if he liked; and as their friend and client, old Stewart of Invernahyle—Lockhart says—gave the young Walter a claymore and Lochaber axe, which are now at Abbotsford, it is quite possible the youth may have managed a suit of tartan; he probably never attempted the kilt. He latterly wore the Highland dress, in the trews form, of Campbell tartan at the meetings of the Celtic Society. His connection with the Campbells was through the wife of his great-grandfather, Beardie. The picture sold for £115.

There are at least three other original portraits of Sir Walter, which are not mentioned by Lockhart. One a full-length, life-size standing—which, I think, none of his other portraits are—by James Hall, a younger brother of his friend, Captain Basil Hall, who latterly adopted painting as a profession.

I do not know that the date is exactly known, but it must have been quite in his latter years; he is leaning on his stick, and it gives an idea of feebleness and failing which makes it a very painful presentment.

The movement was at work which later produced the Pre-Raphaelites, and the idea was that things ought to be painted as they really are; which in fact they ought, if they are painted at all, which is generally quite a matter of choice. I believe this full-length was bought by Sir William Stirling Maxwell. There is a photograph, apparently taken from a statuette of Sir Walter standing, and I think it may have been modelled and somewhat modified from this picture.

Secondly, a good portrait of the robust type was painted about 1811, for Lady Abercorn, I think by Phillips. It is a head and shoulders, and has the head of a little black dog introduced. From the date, this must be his Ayrshire terrier Wallace, "his constant companion and prime favourite," as Mr Gillies says.

Thirdly, a clever slight sketch, representing him sitting with his daughter and another lady, was taken in Rome. It is by no means unpleasant, though it must have been

done only a few weeks before his final breakdown. Lockhart does say he believes there were portraits he had not seen.

PLATE I. represents the house at Ashiesteel as seen from the west. The centre is the oldest part; the window on the ground floor, on the east side of the door, is the remaining window of the old dining-parlour, the two others having been closed by the building of the east wing. The window on the ground floor, in the west wing, is that of the old drawing-room—now a bedroom—and the room over that was Lady Scott's bedroom. The hill on the other side of the river, along which the railway passes, is part of Caddon Law; the higher one in the distance is Meikle, near Galashiels, the name of which, when Mr Lowther was in Scotland in 1629, was, or had been, the gathering-cry of the district. The low hill of Caddonlee is seen between, with some small remains of a large fort, ploughed up during the old war.

From a photograph by Mr MacLagan, Galashiels.

PLATE II. shows the chair which was a present from Sir Walter Scott to Miss Jane Russell, with the wheels, which were put on for the purpose of having it photographed. They were so frail that the whole had to be held steady by Mr Robert Reid, gardener at Ashiesteel.

Photograph by Mr MacLagan.



ASHIESTEEL HOUSE.





FOLDING CHAIR, GIVEN BY SIR WALTER SCOTT TO HIS COUSIN, MISS JANE RUSSELL, DURING A LONG ILLNESS, AND PROCURED BY HIM FROM LONDON AT A COST OF FORTY-SEVEN POUNDS. IT WAS SENT TO ABBOTSFORD DURING HIS LAST ILLNESS.



Bottle-nosed Whale, *Hyperoodon rostratus* (Chemnitz)
stranded at Redheugh Shore, on the Berwickshire Coast,
1st November 1895. By DR HARDY. (Plate V.)

ON 1st November 1895, during a roughish gale, a young Bottle-nosed Whale (*Hyperoodon rostratus*) was driven ashore below Redheugh to the eastward of the Preventive Service Station, and between the ruinous Herring House and the accompanying cottage built by Sir John Hall of Dunglass about 1829 or 1830, now used by Salmon fishers, and the lofty projecting point that contains Windylaws Cove. Here it had got entangled among the rugged blue Silurian rocks that lie outside the flatter Old Red Sandstone series that line the western edge of the bay. I visited it on 4th November 1895. It was not easily reached, as the old shore-road has been abandoned and neglected for many years, and is now liable to be encroached on by the sea, or get buried by frequent landslips. Coals were once landed in this neglected haven, and there was a fishery where several boats were maintained, and the sharp-sand was in much demand, and there used to be a constant supply of sea-weed for the adjacent farms after storms, which, owing to a shift in the currents, is seldom stored up here now.

By the aid of a conveyance, and piloted by a friendly arm, I visited the recent arrival on the 4th November. It had been fastened to a rock by a rope, so that it floated free when reached by the tide. The face and snout of the animal reminded one at once of a Berkshire pig. The most lively figure I have seen of it is that in Lydekker's "Royal Natural History," Warne & Co., London, 1893, Vol. III., described pp. 30-33. Fleming's and the Rev. L. Jenyns' *Hyperoodon bidens* apparently include it; but *Physeter bidens* of Sowerby is a different animal. It is also Bell's *Hyperoodon Butzkopf*, but the figure is poor and flat.

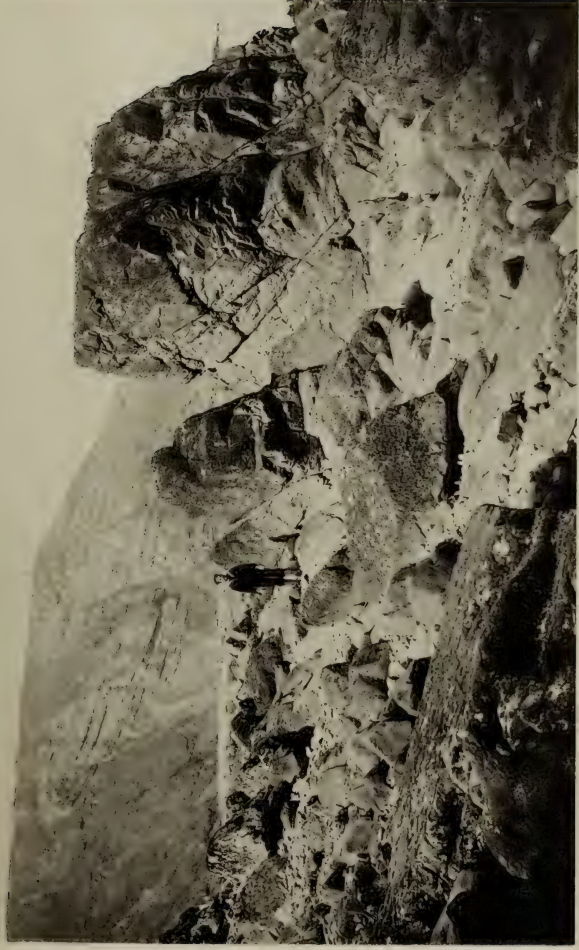
The present example was 15 feet 10 inches long, from the point of the nose to the tail. The dorsal fin is nearer the tail than to the head; from the snout to its insertion, 4 feet; it is 11 inches long, and 11 inches across, triangular, rather than "lanceolate," arched backwards. Tail half-moon shaped. Width of the tail from tip to tip, measured along the margin, 48 inches; breadth, 16 inches. From the

anterior root of the dorsal fin to the middle of the tail, 67 inches; from the angle of the mouth to the tip of the nose, 14 inches; from the eye to the tip of the lower jaw, 27 inches; from the eye to the point of the nose, 2 feet 5 inches; from the flippers to the nose, 3 feet 8 inches; length of flipper, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Behind the eyes the circumference of the body was 6 feet; before the flippers it was 6 feet 6 inches; at root of tail, 2 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; across the root of the snout, 20 inches. Blowhole, a crescent on the top of the head.

Mr Simpson uncovered the two front teeth in the lower jaw, but by that time the mouth had closed. I had the mouth opened while still flexible, and had a stone inserted to keep it open. The lips were sharpish. Black tubercles were visible at the top of the throat.

The body was mostly smooth like a glazed waterproof, or finely striated or corded lengthways. The tail was also similarly ribbed across. Body black, belly gray, a white patch on the belly before or about the vent. Eyes gray. The gray colour varied according to its being dry or wet.

As a Whale of this kind is not recorded from the Berwickshire coast, I wrote to Mr James Simpson of the Anatomical Museum, Edinburgh University (who had ample experience of those Whales during Sir William Turner's researches) on the 7th November, and he came out on the 8th and re-examined the specimen. He says they already have two skeletons of the species in the Museum. Mr Simpson has written a brief notice of our example in the "Annals of Scottish Natural History" for January 1896. After alluding to Sir William Turner's Account of this species in Scottish Seas (Proc. Royal Phys. Society, 1885) he refers to this as one of three others having occurred since. He says—"A specimen, about 26 feet long, was stranded $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west of Bo'ness, on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, on the 12th October 1895. Eight days afterwards I saw the animal lying on the shore, but it was so much mutilated that I could not make out the sex from external appearances. On the morning of 1st November 1895 a young female, 15 feet 10 inches long, was found dead on the shore, perfectly fresh, about a quarter of a mile east of the Redheugh Coastguard Station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward from Cockburnspath, Berwickshire. Except the belly, which was of a dark



VIEW OF ROCKS, REDHEUGH SHORE.



gray colour, the rest of the animal was black. It was advertised for sale by the Receiver of Wrecks of H.M. Customs, but failed to find a purchaser. It will therefore be cut up and buried near where it came ashore. In March 1894 a male specimen of *H. rostratus*, not quite so long as the above, was stranded at Grangemouth, Firth of Forth," (l.c., p. 2.)

Mr Simpson concluded that on his not requiring it, "it will be cut up and buried near where it came ashore." But this was not its fate. Some mischievous boys severed the rope that stayed it, and it went again afloat, poking into sundry unlikely inlets, and for an interval reposed in the Enchanted Cave at Windylaws. At length a storm arose and bore it out again to sea, and by a high tide it was tossed aloft, along with a drift of sea-weed, over a gravel bank, which finally rolled over and enlapped it; but not before it had annoyed the neighbourhood and passers by on the road at the top of the cliffs, and workers in the fields above, with most intolerable effluvia. If some future geologist should come to make a section here of what looks like an ancient gravel heap, he will be surprised to find the relics of our unfamiliar visitant in the inside. This piled up mass of rolled shingle, the accumulation of centuries, stretches along the eastern base of the Red Sandstone precipice, figured in the Plate, which is *the Redheugh*, the name being now attached to the farm on which it is situated. The Government Station is quite modern.

Mr James Pringle, Cockburnspath, has kindly favoured me with a photographic view (Plate V.) of the locality where the whale was lying, which is also a good illustration of the geological features of the scene. The Red Sandstone series of rocks beneath the Coastguard Station are of Old Red Sandstone, which overlie (but the point of junction is not visible here) the much older upright rocks, also stratified, of Graywacke or Silurian.

The Whale lay near the base of the bulkiest rock, which was known to the oldest of the fishermen, but forgotten by the present generation, as 'Ailie Bagarney,' from some unknown incident. In smuggling times an anchor of gin would occasionally, to conceal it—so one of the old men told me—be hoisted up to the summit. The top, in the flowering season, is gay with Sea Pink or Thrift (*Armeria maritima*);

the rocks near the apex are gray lichenized; the west side is daily washed by the tide. From early experience of rock climbing here, I know that it is easier to reach the top of it than, from its bulging character and the absence of safe foothold, to regain the bottom. Bagarney's Wells occur as a place-name on an old boundary of Coldingham Common, dated 1561, on the high ground of Dowlaw in the neighbourhood. Ailie may have been a witch, as a somewhat adjacent spot was called "The Carlinge Branary."

The Bottle-head or Beaked Whale is not yet represented in the Fauna of Northumberland, but Dr Dennis Embleton concluded that it was likely to have occurred on the coast. I refer to a "Catalogue of the Mammalia of Northumberland and Durham"—by Henry T. Mennell, F.L.S., and Vincent R. Perkins—in the Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, Vol. VI., Part II., 1864, where, under the head of *Hyperoodon Butzkopff*, Lacep., the authors state:—"We are not able to record any recent instance of the capture of this species on our coast, and can therefore only place it in our Catalogue on the ground of the discovery of a skeleton in the bed of the Tyne near Newcastle. For a full account of these remains, and of the arguments in favour of the whale (when in life) having wandered to the spot, where it was found, to die there, we must refer our readers to a very interesting paper by Dr Embleton in our Transactions, Vol. IV., p. 50." (p. 156.) Dr Embleton has long been a distinguished member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

ANOTHER RARE CETACEAN, *Delphinus albirostris*.

In the report of the Club meetings for 1881, some members of the Club, on 31st August, when at Kelso, paid a visit to Mr Andrew Brotherston's shop to see, as was stated, "the cranium of *Delphinus Tursio*, from a specimen captured off Berwick." Sir William Turner says that this and another skull of a young female, of which Mr B. had stuffed the skin for Berwick Museum in 1883, belonged to the White-beaked Dolphin, *Delphinus (Lagenorhynchus) albirostris*.—Proc. Royal Physical Society, 1888, p. 15. Edinburgh, 1889.

Mr George Bolam has informed me that, a month or two ago, he presented to the Newcastle Museum a good skull of this Dolphin, picked up on the sea-shore at Newton-by-the-Sea.

Notes on some of the Rarer Lepidoptera, with several additions to the Fauna of the District. By GEORGE BOLAM, F.Z.S., Berwick.

Deilephila galii. Schiff.

I have a specimen, which was caught in a garden in Berwick, about the end of summer 1888. Another "Hawk," probably of the same species, was taken about the same time, and brought to the museum; but it was not preserved, and I did not see it.

Deilephila lineata. Fb.

There is a single example in the museum, which was taken by the late Dr MacLagan, in a garden in Castle Terrace, about the year 1871, and presented by him to the museum some years afterwards. I do not know of any other record for the district; but Wailes, in 1857, refers to one taken at Sunderland "many years ago."

Charocampa procellus. L.

On the evening of 16th July 1887, I netted two specimens of this moth, hovering together over Valerian flowers in the garden at Scremerston Sea House.

Another example in my collection, kindly presented to me by Mr William B. Boyd in 1883, was taken by him, along with six or eight others, at Cherrytrees, a good many years previous to that date.

Sesia bembeciformis. Hb.

The sallow and willow bushes in the neighbourhood are everywhere bored by the larvæ of this fine moth, but the perfect insect is rarely taken. I have several times dug out the caterpillars, but have never been successful with them, probably from lack of sufficient care. I have, however, identified one or two specimens, which had been bred by some of our young entomologists, from pupæ obtained near Berwick.

Hepialus hectus. L.

The Gold Swift is much the rarest of the Hepialidæ with us. I found one, drowned in a pond at Ancroft North Farm, on 24th June 1886, and have a pair, which I took *in cop.*, at Kyløe Wood on 5th July 1896.

Nola confusalis. H. Schaff.

I have a specimen, one of several, taken near Ancroft in 1889, and in Fenwick Wood, on 16th June 1895, found three examples at rest on old oak trunks.

Setina irrorella. Clerck.

The station at Eyemouth, recorded by Mr William Shaw many years ago, is the only locality in which I have been able to meet with this pretty moth, and it is not generally so abundant there as to be found without careful looking for.

Euchelia jacobææ. L.

The larvæ are often so abundant upon the links on our sea-coast as to entirely eat up large patches of their food-plant, the common Ragwort, and numbers of them seem then to perish from starvation. After these years of excess, both Jacobææ and Ragwort are sometimes comparatively quite scarce during the following summer.

Except in point of size this common moth appears to present but few varieties. I have, however, seen one or two individuals in which the usual crimson on all the wings was supplanted by a more or less pale orange colour.

Orgyia fascelina. L.

Occurs on all our moorlands on both sides of the border; but I was rather surprised to see a fine example of this moth, in July 1888, which had been found at rest upon the side of a house on the Quay Walls, Berwick.

Demas coryli. L.

Usually considered rather a rare moth, but in some seasons I have found the larvæ in considerable numbers in the autumn; it seems, however, to be difficult to rear it to the perfect state. I have found it upon beech, birch, plum, and willow, and, amongst other localities, at Foulden Hag, Killoe, and Newham Bog.

Pæcilocampa populi. L.

I found a full-grown larva sunning itself on the trunk of an oak tree, in Fenwick Wood, on 16th June 1895, but it had unfortunately been stung by ichneumons.

Eriogaster lanestris. L.

Newham Bog is, so far as I am aware, the only locality where this species occurs in the district; for though Mr Selby included it in his Twizell list, published in 1839, it was probably from this station that he obtained it, along with *Liparis salicis* and some others. During the last ten years I have almost annually seen the conspicuous nests of the larvæ there, and it was no doubt some of these which were seen by some of our members, when the Club visited the Bog in June 1896, and which were reported, in the newspaper account of the meeting, as belonging to "the Processionary Moth of the continent." As a rule the larvæ at Newham are found upon willows, but I have occasionally seen them on Whitethorn.

Epione vespertaria. St.

I took a rather worn female specimen of this moth, at Newham Bog, on 29th August 1890. It had probably been disturbed from some of the low sallow bushes as we pushed through them. I had not before heard of it in the north, and thought it quite new to our list; but when lately looking through some of the old numbers of the Club's Proceedings, I found that the late Mr John Turnbull, in his address as President, had recorded that at the Cornhill meeting, on 30th July 1863, "Mr Lamb reported the capture of *Epione vespertaria*, of which he got two specimens in Learmouth Bog, which is a new locality, and the only one in this district." [Vol. v., p. 17.]

The reappearance of this species after a lapse of so many years, and in a locality so far removed as Newham is from Learmouth, would seem to suggest a considerable distribution of this pretty moth in our district, but it is curious that it should have been so long overlooked.

Epione apiciaria. Schiff.

Since I recorded this species, in 1886, from near Scremerston, I have taken several examples in that locality, and on 22nd August 1895 I took one amongst the sallows in Newham Bog. No doubt it would be found in other suitable places in the district if carefully looked for.

Ellopia fasciaria. Schiff.

Seems to be nowhere very plentiful in the district, though widely distributed. I took one at Paxton House in July 1885, and have seen it on several occasions at Langleyford, amongst the Cheviots, in August. A few specimens have also been captured at Adderstone Hall, and near Berwick.

Tephrosia crepuscularia. Hb.

This is another species which does not seem to have been noticed by anyone else in the district, and is, I think, new to the North-umbrian list. I found two examples at rest on a low wall bordering the old road leading along the east side of Kylee Wood, on 17th May 1896, and another, much worn, on the opposite side of the same wood on the 14th of the following month.

Acidalia scutulata. Bork.

Does not appear to be very common, and I only have two local specimens. One of these from Ragwort, on Cheswick Links, on 19th August 1888; the other from Kylee in August 1891.

Acidalia osseata. Haw.

I took one at Allerdean Mill on 22nd August 1883.

Acidalia incanaria. Hb.

Very common in gardens, in July, about St. John's tea plant. Berwick, Scremerston, Ancroft, Alnwick, etc.

Scodiona belgiaria. Hb.

My only specimen was taken at Adderstone Hall in 1888; but it has been recorded from several of the Berwickshire and Roxburghshire moors.

Hybernia aurantiaria. Esp.

I bred three or four of this moth in 1887, from larvæ got on birch at Allerdean Mill and Abbey St. Bathans. The moths emerge in October. It seems fairly distributed and not hard to obtain in the caterpillar state.

Anisopteryx æscularia. Schiff.

I took one flying near Berwick in February 1891; it does not appear to be a common insect in the district.

Cheimatobia boreata. Hb.

Was plentiful about the borders of the moors at Alwinton in the autumn of 1893.

Larentia multistrigaria. Haw.

Taken in one or two localities near Berwick, and probably not rare. It was abundant on the moors at Alwinton in April 1894.

Larentia olivata. Bork.

My only specimen is from Adderstone Hall, where Mr John Bruce had several specimens in 1884. Selby records it from Twizell, which adjoins Adderstone.

Emmelesia alchemillata. L.

Not uncommon, about the end of June, along the sea-banks north of Berwick, and I have noticed it in plenty at Coldingham, and amongst the Cheviots at Langleyford.

Emmelesia albulata. Schiff.

Occurs, along with the last, upon our sea-banks, but perhaps rather less frequently. I have also seen it at Langleyford.

Emmelesia ericetata. Curt.

This is another of the pretty little "Rivulets," which I have taken in the valley at Langleyford. The larvæ feed on the Eyebright.

Eupithecia subfulvata. Haw.

Several examples have occurred in and about Berwick.

Eupithecia lariciata. Frr.

I took two specimens in June 1887; one in the flower garden at Twizell House, the other on Doddington Moor.

Eupithecia indigata. Hb.

Taken at Kylloe Wood, 21st May 1888.

Eupithecia absinthiata. Clerck.

One or two taken about Berwick.

Eupithecia abbreviata. St.

Taken on the moor at Kylloe.

Eupithecia sobrinata. Hb.

I took a moth, which Mr Richard South believes to be this, at Kylloe Wood, 21st May 1888.

Thera simulata. Hb.

One near Windmill Hill, 16th September 1882.

Melanthia rubiginata. Fb.

Occurs rather commonly in the district where old alders grow. I took a specimen at Foulden Hag, on 23rd August 1891, which measures quite an inch and a quarter in expanse of wings.

Melanthia ocellata. L.

Not uncommon, and well distributed, on both sides of the border; besides taking it in many localities round Berwick, I have found it along the coast as far as Fast Castle, and at Langleyford it is plentiful in August, and is met with far up on the hill sides.

Melanippe galiata. Hb.

I took a specimen at rest on the sea-cliffs at Marshall Meadows, 12th July 1891, and Miss Dickinson had another, taken in her garden at Norham, a year or two previously.

Coremia munitata. Hb.

This is another pretty moth which occurs with *M. ocellata*, *C. populata*, etc., at a considerable elevation upon the Cheviots, and is not uncommon about Langleyford. I have also taken it on Coldingham Moor, and occasionally in Berwick.

Coremia propugnata. Fb.

Although this moth is recorded from Tyneside, I am not aware that it has previously been taken in our district. I was fortunate enough to take a fine specimen in Fenwick Wood, on 16th June 1895; it was beaten from hazel.

Coremia unidentaria. Haw.

This is another good record, which, though I believe it is included by Selby in his Twizell list, does not appear to have been taken by anyone else in the district, nor, so far as I am aware, in Northumberland. My only specimen I took upon the wing at Newham Bog, on 25th May 1893.

Cidaria psittacata. Schiff.

Has occurred two or three times in Berwick; but appears to be much less common than its relative, *C. miata*.

Cidaria corylata. Thnb.

I have taken this plentifully at Kyloe and at Newham Bog, and have had numbers of the moths in the middle of May, from larvæ collected in October. The variety *albo-crenata* is not very uncommon.

Cidaria suffumata. Hb.

Is fairly numerous in May, and the variety *piceata* is not uncommon. I have found it at Scremerston, Allerdean Mill, Middle Ord, and on sea-banks north of Berwick.

Cidaria silaceata. Hb.

Does not appear to be generally common, but I have taken it at Marshall Meadows, Newham Bog, Fenwick Wood, and near Ayton, from 25th May till the middle of July, no doubt double-brooded.

Eubolia cervinata. Schiff.

An abundant species round Berwick, where its curious larvæ may be found in plenty on mallows growing on the old town walls.

Eubolia palumbaria. Fb.

Another numerous and well distributed species.

Platypteryx lacertula. Schiff.

This is another good addition to our local lists, and seems to be quite new to the district. I first met with the caterpillars at Kyloe Wood in the autumn of 1891, and had the moth the following July, but have since that date found it not uncommonly there in both the larval and perfect state. The larva feeds upon birch, where, like

its more common relative, *P. falcula*, it spins two leaves together, and is not easily disturbed from its retreat. The imago may be beaten from birch trees from May to July.

Platypteryx falcula. Schiff.

I have taken this insect, and its larvæ, not uncommonly at Kyloe, Newham Bog, and Twizell House, within the last ten or twelve years.

Cilix spinula. Schiff.

Does not appear to be at all common, but I have a specimen taken with others near Ancroft in July 1888.

Dicranura bicuspis. Boek.

Although I have not as yet been able to capture a specimen, this moth undoubtedly occurs at Allerdean Mill, where for some years past I have occasionally found the cocoons—always empty—upon the old alder trunks; an experience which is common in other parts of the country, for the alder kitten seems to be one of the most difficult of all pupæ to discover.

Clostera reclusa. Fb.

The larvæ may be found, in plenty, spun up between the leaves of the creeping willow (*Salix fusca*) in most localities where that plant is found, and the moth is not difficult to rear. I have taken it at Kyloe, Newham Bog, Gordon Moss, etc.

Notodonta dictæoides. Esp.

My only local specimen was captured by my brother, at Alwinton in July 1882, but I have several times found the larvæ on birch at Kyloe and Newham Bog. It seems, however, to be rather a difficult caterpillar to manage, and, with me, has generally died shortly before reaching the final stage.

Notodonta dromedarius. L.

The larvæ are not uncommon on birch and alder in the autumn, and the moth is easily reared. I have taken it about Scremerston and Allerdean, at Kyloe, Newham Bog, Gordon Moss, and other places.

Notodonta dodonea. Esp.

I took a rather worn specimen of this fine moth at rest upon the trunk of an oak tree in Fenwick Wood, on 16th June 1895. So far as I am aware, there is no previous record for the district.

Cymatophora duplaris. L.

I have bred two or three specimens from larvæ got in the autumn on birch at Kyloe and Newham Bog.

Cymatophora flavicornis. L.

The larvæ of this also occurs, not uncommonly with the last, on birch at Kyloe and Newham Bog, and I have reared a fair series of the moth.

On 12th March 1896 I watched a female flying in the sunshine at Kyloe, busily engaged in depositing her eggs on the outer shoots of a birch tree. She laid the eggs singly, resting just a moment, and curling her body round so as generally to place them on the under side of the branch.

Bryophila perla. Fb.

Fairly numerous upon some parts of the old ramparts, and upon other walls about the town; also on the rocks at the Castle, Holy Island.

Acronycta megacephala. Fb.

A pupa, got under moss at willow near Allerdean Mill, turned out this moth on 12th June 1887.

Leucania phragmitidis. Hb.

A caterpillar, which is fairly numerous in the stems of the reeds at Newham Bog, was considered by Mr J. T. Carrington to belong to this species. I forwarded examples to him several years ago now, and have often seen them since, but have not succeeded in raising the moth.

Nonagria fulva. Hb.

Appears to be a common and well distributed species over the district. I have taken it in plenty in many different localities, sometimes quite near to the town. It flies, just before dusk, in moist or boggy places about the beginning of September, and if knocked to the ground, loses no time in disappearing amongst the roots of the coarse herbage near which it is generally found.

Nonagria typha. Esp.

In addition to the Scremerston and Ancroft stations for this fine species, which I previously recorded, there is a flourishing colony amongst the bull-rushes (*Typha latifolia*) in the old pond at White-dam Head, within the Borough of Berwick.

Heliophobus popularis. Fb.

Only one taken here, and that came to light on 4th September 1882.

Cerigo cytherea. Fb.

Several specimens have been taken in Berwick, and on the coast near Scremerston and Ross it is not uncommon. It comes freely to sugar on the links about the middle of July.

Mamestra furva. Hb.

This dull coloured moth has probably been confounded with some of the closely allied species, or it seems likely that it would have been more often recorded. I have taken it at sugar in several localities round Berwick, as well as at a considerable elevation upon the hill sides at Langleyford in August and September. The larvæ are of a lightish drab colour, thickly covered with dark warty spots, each of which carries a hair, and there is a broad glossy brown plate, of nearly the same colour as the head, upon the second segment. I have found them in plenty at the roots of tufts of grass, growing from the sides of the old town walls, in May and June. They are full fed towards the end of the latter month.

Apamea unanimitis. Tr.

Have bred a good series of this moth. The larvæ may be found full fed in May, under loose bark on willows and salallows, where they have retired to assume the chrysalis state, and the moth appears about the middle of June. Mouth of the Whitadder, Allerdean Mill, etc.

Agrotis cursoria. Bork.

I took a single specimen at sugar on the sea-banks near Scremerston Sea House, on 25th August 1888, and it is the only record that I am aware of for the district. It seems, however, to be not uncommon about the mouth of the Tyne, and would no doubt be found upon other parts of the coast if carefully looked for.

Agrotis lucerneæ. L.

I found this moth flying, in the sunshine, in considerable numbers at Kyløe Crags, on 1st August 1895, attracted to the flowers of the Wood Sage, along with another good species—*Plusia interrogationis*.

Tryphæna subsequa. Hb.

Since my last note on this species, it has turned up rather plentifully in several other localities. Thus at Ancroft it was positively common at sugar in 1889; and I had others at Scremerston in August and September 1888, and on Ross Links in July 1896.

At Kyløe, on 1st August 1895, I found it hiding in considerable numbers in the tufts of grass and other herbage growing upon the face of the basaltic cliff, and took a few specimens in beautiful condition. Nearly every tuft examined produced one or more of the moths, and as their fresh state showed that they had only very recently left the pupæ, it is more than likely that these same tufts had harboured the larvæ.

Noctua triangulum. Hufn.

The only one in my cabinet was taken at sugar on the sea-banks near Berwick, on 7th July 1887.

Dianthæcia cucubali. Fues.

One emerged, 19th June 1892, from a larvæ got on the Whitadder banks in the previous summer.

Epunda viminalis. Fb.

The pale glaucons green caterpillars of this species are not at all uncommon on salallows, in June, on the moors at Kyloe, and I have taken the moth at Newham Bog. It is probably well distributed over the district, as Mr Boyd had it from Cherrytrees. A single example occurred at Berwick in 1889.

Heliothis marginata. Fb.

Comes freely to sugar at Cheswick Links from about the end of June, and the larvæ are sometimes very abundant there in the autumn on Rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*); they vary in colour from almost black to a very pale greyish green, and all cannibals. The moth has also been taken occasionally at Berwick.

Plusia bractea. Fb.

I have seen three or four specimens which had been captured in gardens in Berwick during the last ten years, but it seems to be far from common.

Plusia interrogationis. L.

Occurs not uncommonly on the Kyloe Hills, especially about the foot of the basaltic crags, and has also been taken by my brother at Alwinton, on the Coquet. A specimen in my cabinet was captured on the Berwick Cricket Ground in 1889.

Stilbia anomala. Haw.

Two, or three examples were taken by Mr J. Bruce at Adderstone Hall in 1886, one of which is in my collection.

Phytometra ænea. Hb.

I found this beautiful little moth flying in some numbers, in the hot sunshine, in Lord Armstrong's grounds at Cragside, on 10th May 1896.

List of Birds observed, etc., in the Parish of Warkworth.
By EDWARD THEW, junr., Birling.

PASSERIDÆ.

- Tree Creeper, *m.* (*Certhia familiaris*.) April 25th 1894. Hermitage, Warkworth.
- Greenfinches, *m.* and *f.* (*Ligurinus chloris*.) April 21st 1894.
- Chaffinch, *m.* (*Fringilla caelebs*.) September 2nd 1894.
- House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*.)
- Lesser Redpole, *f.* (*Linota rufescens*.) September 8th 1894.
Breeds at Birling yearly.
- Goldfinch, *f.* (*Carduelis elegans*.) August 20th 1895. One of a breed of six. The old birds were seen in the winter, and in the spring bred at Birling.
- Linnet, *f.* (*Linota cannabina*.) January 22nd 1895. Shot on Slake formed by tidal river Coquet.
- Yellow Bunting, *f.* (*Emberiza citrinella*.) April 22nd 1893.
- Snow Buntings, *m.* and *f.* (*Plectrophanes nivalis*.) January 22nd 1895. Shot on Warkworth Slake.
- Hedge Sparrow, *m.* (*Accentor modularis*.) January 24th 1895.
- Blue Tit, *f.* (*Parus cæruleus*.) June 25th 1894.
- Cole Tit, *m.* (*Parus britannicus*.) April 28th 1894. Shot at Morwick.
- Great Tit, *m.* (*Parus major*.) August 9th 1893.
- Pied Wagtail, *f.* (*Motacilla lugubris*.) April 24th 1894.
- Gray Wagtail, *f.* (*Motacilla melanopa*.) May 5th 1894.
- Meadow Pipit, *m.* (*Anthus pratensis*.) July 30th 1893. Shot on Links.
- Spotted Flycatcher, *f.* (*Muscicapa grisola*.) September 7th 1894.
- Martin, *f.* (*Hirundo urbica*.) September 7th 1894.
- Sand Martin, *f.* (*Hirundo riparia*.) August 1st 1893. Build yearly on the Coquet in large numbers.
- Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*.) May 1st 1895.
- Stone-chat, *m.* (*Pratincola rubicola*.) July 24th 1894.
- Wheatear, *m.* (*Saxicola ananthe*.) April 28th 1894.
- Wood Wren (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*.) April 1st 1894.
- Whitethroat (*Silvia cinerea*.) March 28th 1894.
- Redstart (*Ruticilla phænicurus*.)
- Redwing, *f.* (*Turdus iliacus*.) January 9th 1895.

- Fieldfare, *f.* (*Turdus pilaris.*) January 10th 1895.
 Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris.*) January 24th 1895.
 Rook (*Corvus frugilegus.*) April 20th 1894.
 Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula.*) May 1st 1894.
 Sky-lark (*Alauda arvensis.*) December 20th 1894. Hundreds
 of Larks fly in flocks on Warkworth Links.

CHARADRIIDÆ.

- Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus.*) May 6th 1894.
 Ringed Plover (*Ægialitis hiaticulus.*) August 5th 1895.

LARIDÆ.

- Lesser Black-back (*Larus fuscus.*) August 10th 1894.
 Great Black-back (*Larus marinus.*) January 14th 1896.
 Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus.*) January 14th 1895.
 Tern (*Sterna fluviatilis.*) September 9th 1894.
 Arctic Tern (*Sterna macrura.*) August 3rd 1894.

SCOLOPACIDÆ.

- Dunlin (*Tringa alpina.*) August 20th 1894.
 Sandpiper, *f.* (*Totanus hypoleucus.*) September 22nd 1894.
 Purple Sandpiper (*Tringa striata.*) January 1st 1895.
 Redshank (*Totanus calidris.*) September 25th 1894.
 Greenshank, *m.* (*Totanus canescens.*) September 6th 1895.

These five were shot on Warkworth Slake.

- Jack Snipe (*Gallinago gallinula.*) January 9th 1895. During
 the hard winter of 1895, the burns round Warkworth
 were filled with Snipe and Woodcock.

- A Hoopoe (*Upupa Epops*) was shot near Morwick, some years
 ago, by J. Dand, Esq.

*Notes on the old course of the Coquet, known as Warkworth
 Slake.* By EDWARD THEW, junr.

THIS SLAKE is about three-quarters of a mile long, by 200 yards wide. At high tide the water from the river Coquet overflows it, so that it is never covered with snow or hard frozen. In the winter a great variety of birds come here to feed. The chief inhabitants are of the Scolopacidæ family, as Sandpipers, Curlews, Redshanks, and many others. Many

Plovers, Ducks, and Gulls come to feed on the mud. Besides these birds, several of the Passeridæ come here to pick up any seeds that they can get hold of. Among these are Linnets, Buntings, Larks, etc.; and always one or two Hawks, which prey on these small birds. The Linnets fly in great flocks; so close do these flocks keep together that it is recorded that upwards of 140 were killed at one shot. Macgillivray says—"The flocks glide and wheel, the individuals crossing the direction of each other in a very beautiful manner."

List of Shells found on the Shore between Alnmouth and Amble Pier. By MRS EDWARD THEW, Birling Manor, Warkworth.

CHITONIDÆ.

Chitons, 3 sorts.

Pentalasmis anatifera (Ship-barnacle.)

Balanus balanoides, *Wood* (Acorn-Shell.)

PATELLIDÆ.

Patella vulgata, *L.*

——— *athletica*, *Bean.*

——— *pellucida*, *L.*

Acmaea testudinalis, *Müller.* (Beautiful specimens on the coast.)

CALYPTREADÆ.

Pileopsis Hungaricus, *L.* (Foolscap Limpet.)

FISSURELLIDÆ.

Emarginula reticulata, *Sowerby* (Liberty Cap.)

TROCHIADÆ.

Trochus zizyphinus, *L.* (top.)

——— *exiguus*, *Pult.*

——— *cinereus*, *L.*

——— *millegranus*, *Philip.*

——— *margarita* (*Laskey*) *exilis* [*helicinus*, O.F.]

LITTORINIDÆ.

Littorina littorea, *L.* (Common Winkle.)

——— *rudis*, *Donovan.*

——— *littoralis*, *L.*

Littorina littoralis.

——— *patula*, *Jeffreys*.

——— *tenebrosa*, *Mont*.

Lacuna vincta, *Mont*.

——— *pallidula*, *Da Costa*.

Rissoa parva, *Da Costa*.

——— *cimicoides*.

Assiminea littorea. (Inhabits mud on banks of rivers.)

PALUDININIDÆ.

Paludina vivipara, *L*. (Found on the shore.)

Valvata cristata, *Müller*. do.

TURRITELLIDÆ.

Turritella communis, *Risso*.

CERITHIADÆ.

Aporrhais pes-pellicani, *L*. (Pelican's Foot.)

SCALARIADÆ.

Scalaria communis, *Lam*.

NATICIDÆ.

Natica monilifera, *Lam*. (Necklace Shell.)

——— *pusilla*, *Say*.

——— *nitida*, *Donov*.

VELUTINIDÆ.

Velutina laevigata, *L*.

MURICIDÆ.

Fusus Norvegicus, *Chemnitz*.

——— *berniciensis*, *King*.

——— *antiquus*, *L*.

Nassa reticulata, *L*.

CONIDÆ.

Mangelia rufa, *Mont*.

——— *turriculata*, *Mont*.

CYPRÆADÆ.

Cypræa Europæa, *Mont*. (English Cowrie.)

BULLIDÆ.

Tornatella fasciata, *L.*

Cylichna cylindracea, *Penn.*

PHOLADIDÆ (STONE BORERS.)

Pholas crispata, *L.*

—— *dactylus*, *L.*

MYADÆ.

Mya arenaria, *L.*

—— *truncata*, *L.* (Burrows in sand.)

SOLENIIDÆ.

Solen ensis, *L.*

—— *marginatus*, *Pult.* (rare.)

—— *siliqua*, *L.*

ANATINIDÆ.

Thracia phaseolina, *Lam.*

MACTRIDÆ.

Macra stultorum, *L.*

—— *subtruncata*, *Da Costa.*

—— *helvacea*, *Chemnitz.*

—— *solida*, *L.*

Lutraria elliptica, *Lam.*

DONACIDÆ.

Donax politus, *Poli.* (Wedge Shell.)

TELLINIDÆ.

Tellina fabula, *Gronov.*

—— *incarnata*, *L.*

—— *crassa*, *Penn.*

—— *tenuis*, *Da Costa.*

Psammobia ferroensis, *Chemnitz.* (Sunset.)

VENERIDÆ.

Artemis linctæ, *Pult.*

—— *exoleta*, *L.*

Tapes pullastra, *Wood.*

—— *decussata*, *L.*

CYPRINIDÆ.

Cyprina Islandica, *L.*

CARDIADÆ (COCKLES.)

Cardium edule, *L.*

———— *fasciatum*, *Mont.*

———— *rusticum*, *L.*

MYTILIDÆ.

Mytilus edulis, *L.* (Mussel.)

———— *ungulatus*.

Crenella.

ARCADÆ.

Nucula nucleus, *L.* (Nut Shell.)

———— *nitida*, *Sowerby*.

Arca tetragona, *Poli.* (Noah's Ark) rare.

Pectunculus glycymeris, *L.* (Comb Shell) rare.

OSTRIADÆ.

Ostrea edulis, *L.* (Common Oyster.)

Anomia ephippium, *L.* (Saddle Oyster.)

Lima hians, *Gmelin*.

Pecten maximus, *L.* (Scallop)

———— *opercularis*, *L.* (Common Scallop.)

———— *varius*, *L.*

———— *tigrinus*, *Müller*.

———— *Danicus*, *Chemnitz*.

———— *pusio*, *Pennant* (Hunchback.)

SEPIADÆ.

Sepia officinalis (Dorsal Plate.)

Other Shells not yet named.

[The preceding sketch of a collection of Shells, obtained from a neglected part of the Northumbrian coast, and not yet fully arranged, affords encouragement for many future additions, when followed up by Mrs Thew and other coadjutors engaged in the same agreeable pursuit.—J.H.]

Charles Cardale Babington.—In Memoriam. By PROF.
JOHN E. B. MAYOR, Cambridge University.

Reprinted from the *Cambridge Chronicle*, 30th August 1895.

Still unbroken,
Age to age lasts on that goodly line,
Whose pure lives are, more than all words spoken,
Earth's best witness to the life divine.

J. C. SHAIRP.

One who wore "the white flower of a blameless life" in the face of Cambridge for three score years and nine, must not pass from sight "unwept, unhonoured," even if Cam's reeds are vocal no more, and he must perforce abide "unsung."

A still career, all of one piece, has few landmarks. Cardinal dates, however, may be of service. Born at Ludlow, 23rd November 1808; came to the University, October 1826; B.A., 1830; M.A., 1833; Professor of Botany, 12th June 1861; married at Bath, 3rd April 1866; Fellow of St. John's, 1st November 1882; died at 5 Brookside, 22nd July 1895; funeral service in the College Chapel and at Cherry Hinton, 26th July.

From 1853 to 1866 I met Babington well-nigh daily during term. In hall, at the "Bursar's (W. H. Bateson's) table," sat, among others of the reforming "Caucus," the two Babingtons, Overton, Adams, Todhunter, Bashforth, Liveing; many have gone, but all saw plans, there first broached, take shape and ripen into act. We also formed, the two cousins and I, a large part, by count, of the Antiquarian Society, as represented in session—often the half, seldom less than a third. As with Todhunter and Charles Henry Cooper, so with Cardale Babington; I knew him well, and yet, save for the weekly "wine" of the Junior Book Club, I doubt whether he ever ate or drank in my rooms or I in his. His devotion to Natural History and Antiquities, to the past, present, and future of Education, lay on the surface; but the higher life, which, as I now know, he had embraced from a child, was "hidden." William Wilberforce, Charles Simeon, and their peers, had indeed moulded his thoughts and will; but his messmates never pierced the secret. Talka-

tive, son of one Say-well of Prating Row, must have felt ill at ease in the Cambridge of those days.

Ransack his library; ask his aims from "the dead alive and busy" there. You will find in the Museum—for the bulk of his botanical books, with his entire herbarium,* both now bequeathed to the University, have long dwelt there for public use, he claiming his share as one of the public—more than 1600 volumes. Some journals of associations he lodged on public shelves, number by number, as they came. In his study still nestles something of botany and zoology, far more of archæology. English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh societies, national or local—he seems to have been parcel of all, to have worked for all. E. A. Freeman, Basil Jones, G. T. Clarke, Henry Bradshaw, Irish Crosses and Round Towers, Minsters and Roman Roads, Roman Bath for auld lang syne, pottery and coins, were fish welcome to his net as Hooker, Berkeley, De Candolle, mosses and brambles, moths and beetles. Humboldt's *Kosmos* and Gilbert White's *Selborne*, lives of Adam Sedgwick, J. S. Henslow, Edward Forbes, the *Voyage of the Beagle*, tell of labours which prompted and guided his. History was his pastime; whilst feeling safer with his friend Freeman, he still would not blush to be caught with Froude's "Armada," or "Erasmus." The quarterly of his choice was "The English Historical Review." At home in every nook of the British, including the Channel, Isles† (for he had paced them north and south, east and west, chasing flowers and insects, works of stone age or of bronze, of Kelt or Roman, Saxon or Norman) he was scarcely less at home, by others' eyes, all the world over—eyes of Franklin or Cameron, Nordenskjöld, Curzon, Hue, Palgrave, Tristram. He was no stranger to Milman's *History of the Jews*, Stanley's *Sinai and Palestine*.

For indeed he loved to link Nature with Mind, wherever he strayed. Scott's poetry or novels, Wordsworth's verse, were his guides through scenes which they paint; at Dun-

* The University can now show 400,000 specimens. The collection to which he succeeded would long ago have perished, had he not "poisoned" the sprigs.

† Once only, in 1846, did he stray where the Queen's writ does not run—to Iceland. Else he was home-sick as Socrates, though citizen, it is true, of a larger state.

blane he went on pilgrimage to Archbishop Leighton's library. Nor did man's lower works content him. "Affection dwells in black and white the same." Not Cowper only, but Henry Martyn, Selwyn, Patteson, Mackenzie, Mackay of Uganda, William Ellis of Madagascar, Dr Paton of New Hebrides, drove this quickening truth home. And yet nearer ties drew his thoughts to the mission field. Jani Alli of Corpus, the Moslem missionary to Moslems, lured Henry Parker to India, who thence followed Hannington to Africa and to the tomb. And by Babington's hearthstone they first met. He was spared the tidings of the late martyrdoms in China. His sorrow for the loss would have been tempered with the joy of triumph. But scribblers who backbite the dead, as rash and vain—even as cowards—would have aroused unmingled shame and wrath. To him the martyrs—then in will, now in act—had come, in order to win a God-speed from Cambridge, the teeming mother of missions, from John Eliot to Delhi and East African brothers.

His first book was a *Flora of Bath* (1834) the place of his education, and afterwards of his marriage. Then followed the *Flora of the Channel Islands* and of *Cambridge*; a *Manual of British Botany* (eight editions between 1843 and 1881—this still holds the field); works on brambles and countless articles on natural history and antiquities. Cambridge owes to him an "Index of the Baker MSS." (1848, in conjunction with three friends); "*Ancient Cambridgeshire*" (2nd ed., 1883); "*History of the Infirmary and Chapel of the Hospital and College of St. John the Evangelist, 1874.*" The work freely done for others will never be known.

The Ray Club, Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Entomological Society, honour him as a founder. Throughout the United Kingdom, whoever laboured to promote science, natural or archæological, turned to him for help—not in vain. On the 29th of November 1887 he addressed to the Ray Club a pastoral. For many years the Club "included active field Naturalists of various ages, who brought to our meetings the results of their researches, and submitted them to the members and their friends. This was of much use to those students and collectors; especially to such as were turning their attention to Botany and Zoology, many of whom have since become well known as Naturalists."

"The Club is not performing its original functions, nor is it even a social meeting of those interested in Natural Science. The present members do not think it worth while to act as the early members did: viz., to look upon the meetings of the Ray Club as engagements, and not accept invitations to parties on those days. If it is likely that this is to continue, and I fear that that is the case, it seems to me that the Club has run its course. The old members can look back upon the time when important discoveries in science were mentioned at its meetings before they had been known to the scientific public elsewhere, or even here. Now nothing of the kind takes place, or is expected."

"The admission of associates was for a time a very valuable addition to the Club, and to be elected as such was an object of ambition to many deserving and diligent students; but for many years the meetings have not proved interesting to them, and therefore very few of them attend."

"I have now been, I may venture to say, the most regular attendant at its meetings for the long period of fifty years; and hence seen its great usefulness in its earlier period, and its more recent decline. . . . But whatever befalls our Club, let us beware lest luxury and self-indulgence take the place of the learning, science, and abnegation of self, which were so remarkably present in the great men of the recently departed generation of the University."

These lessons are enforced by lists, with biographical notes, of former and present members and associates. Let us cull a few names. Among original members—C. C. Babington, Sir G. E. Paget, John Ball, F.R.S.; the later recruits—Professor Adam Sedgwick, Sir G. G. Stokes, J. C. Adams, A. Newton, William Clark, James Cumming, W. H. Miller, F. J. A. Hort, G. D. Liveing, Sir G. M. Humphry, F. M. Balfour, Churchill Babington, T. M. Hughes, J. E. Maxwell, Sir A. W. Franks, R. B. Clifton, G. R. Crotch. Of these, Professor Sedgwick and Adams perhaps stood nearest to Babington; their engraved portraits adorned his dining-room, with those of Bishops Lightfoot and Westcott.

The functions of these Cambridge societies, it is pleaded, are now swallowed up by London. Babington would retort.

Pleasure tracks students to their rooms; surely our duty is to follow the bane with the antidote; to dog idleness to its haunts, and fight it there.

His love of letters was genuine, his taste sound and manly. Of poets he affected, as one might surmise, Wordsworth and Cowper, spokesmen of nature. "God made the country, and man made the town." Crabbe he prized for plain dealing. Sober-suited hymns—Thomas Ken's and George Herbert's—were more to his mind than raptures. Did you mention Ken, he was apt to ask, "Do you know his Midnight Hymn? Most folk neglect that."

If ever there were a Bible Christian, it was he. The book he judged, as he judged men, by its fruits. These he gathered, not from critics or word-painters, but from the voice of Missions. "There," he would say, "You have the romance of real life." In the last few years I saw him often; for I bore messages from the Spanish and Italian Reforms, from Campello and Cabrera. In faith and hope he greeted for Southern Europe the dawning of a brighter day. Countrymen of Savonarola and Father Paul, of Enzinas and Cyprian de Valera, must at last awaken from millennial slumber and challenge a place in "the parliament of man."

Steadfast he was, some whispered strait-laced, in the resolve never to worship God and the world together. No bribe, no threat, could bend him to what he thought evil, that good might come. He would break first. Did a charity, a church, eke out its funds by raffles; with such he would have neither art nor part. He found honesty the best policy. The light of his eyes, the Girls' Orphan Home, was like to expire for lack of funds. The inmates must be warmed, clothed, fed; ways and means nowhere appeared. His extremity was, in his old-fashioned phrase, God's opportunity. By what we call chance, after no appeal on his part, visitor after visitor turned up—like the "god from the machine" (the stage heaven) of Greek theatre, like "the angel entertained unawares" of a love deep-rooted in his heart—to lift his cart out of the mire; that he put his own shoulder to the wheel, stands to reason; it was the instinct of his life—I might say, watchword—that he was given to "do noble things, not speak them, all day long." To return to the visitors, the good fairies. One brought serge for frocks, one

flannel petticoats, one gloves, one (in guise of a shoemaker) boots—in each case to rig out the whole dozen. £10 came for coals “by order”; a legacy of £100 fell in at the very nick of time; need highest, help nighest. Would you read the riddle? “For the good man some will even dare to die.” “Love is love’s loadstone.” From mouth to mouth the news had flown; he wanted aid; who so niggardly as to withhold a trifle? The very orphans went out (like a certain widow) to gather sticks for fuel; worked list slippers on the sly to save shoe-leather—“after dusk,” you understand; a widow’s mite outweighing in his mind the greater gifts, and bringing tears to his eyes.

He dwelt much on the responsibility of graduates to tradesmen, servants, students. Jealously he guarded Sunday rest for his staff. Not that he was a pedantic Sabbatarian. Certain plants could not safely be left 36 hours without tendance; they must have it, it is their right. A short time would suffice for the job, and all be set free to serve God in His courts, or to tighten home bonds, according to their conscience. To open a pleasure ground to saunterers was quite another matter—no “work of necessity,” as he construed the words; the demand was hollow, and must be withstood.

Business were on a sounder footing in Cambridge—in the world—if we one and all would take pattern by him. Where he gave his custom he never withdrew it, never went to London for what he could buy here, never left a bill unpaid. “I have lost the best friend I ever had; my own for fifty years, my father’s before me.” Such tributes fellow-townsmen laid on his grave. When he lay tethered to his chair, the cab-owner, employed by him from the first, went out four miles to pick flowers, such as he loved for his table. Better, far better, was he known in the town—aye, over Europe, and beyond—than in the modern University; and, wherever known, honoured and loved. Unwittingly we have lost our Cambridge Lord Shaftesbury: consult the Clergy of St. Barnabas’ and St. Philip’s.

Like his friend, Professor Miller, he was apt with tools, so standing nearer to artisans than those who draw on shops for their needs. Such teachers breed mauvier pupils, and are less costly to society. Self-help was the rule of Cambridge seventy years ago.

Having already, since 1877, shown an interest in the postmen, in the Jubilee Year he invited all ranks in the Cambridge Post Office to meet Sir Arthur Blackwood, their official chief, at tea, and to hear addresses from him. Meeting on meeting was held from 6 to 10 p.m., the Professor presiding throughout, and 147 members of the staff being present in batches (three only were unavoidably absent.) As a result of this effort arose a branch of the Postal and Telegraph Christian Association. Of this branch Babington was President at his death; it numbers 80 from central office and smaller offices in town and neighbourhood. In the 15 months ending 15th August 1895, the branch collected the sum of £15, allotted to (1) the China Inland Mission, (2) Native Officials in India, (3) distribution of Christian literature among the 4000 offices of Japan.

"It was always a pleasure to note the interest taken by the Professor in all that appertained to the moral, social, or spiritual welfare of the staff; 115 packets of religious literature, each containing three publications, are received at the head office monthly, for distribution amongst those who wear H.M. uniform in the postal and telegraph departments. . . . By the death of Professor Babington, the Cambridge Post Office has lost a most valued friend and helper. Six members of the staff were present at the funeral service in St. John's College Chapel, the Postmaster, J. Lambert, Esq., being absent through an official engagement which could not be set aside."*

When he became a fixture, he wrote to the Athenæum Club:—"I have been a member 44 years; our roll is stunted. Pray, lest I play dog in the manger, keeping out some younger man, strike off my name." One who knows him well, hearing this story, asked "Why then did he not resign his chair?" For reasons stated to the Vice-Chancellor of the day. "My successor will draw £600 a year from the chest; I draw £300. Already it is hard to furnish all that the garden craves; it will be harder then. I pay a deputy, and the work is well done." Deputies must receive one-third, may not receive more than two-thirds, of the stipend. He split the difference, and paid one-half. The

* Information from Mr Samuel Ellis, Assistant Superintendent, Post Office, Cambridge.

staff will say whether he was idle since 1891; whether no glory has passed away from their earth. The electors have to find a candidate worth—to the University, to science, to Cambridge town—double of Charles Cardale Babington. They may search long and far.

His tolerance was catholic and unfeigned—cherishing, as allies and teachers. Agnostics and Romanists, the Huxleys and the Balls. For why? Frederick Maurice shall tell: charity is wide, where faith is sure. “*Apology for the Bible?* I didn’t know it needed an apology.” So said blunt George III.; so thought my friend. Heartily as he revered Truth’s champions, in Thirlwall, Julius Hare, Maurice, from the clash of their arguments he stood aloof. To him it was given, not to thread the tangled maze of doubt, but from dawn to sunset of life’s day to walk right onward in the light of his *two Bibles*—so, on the 6th of May 1835, Edward Stanley bade him call them—God’s works and word. Sir Henry Wotton, stunned with the din of polemics, left—with his parting breath*—a warning to mankind: “Itch of disputing, scab of churches.” By this itch Babington’s withers were unwrung. One very dear to him, Fenton Hort, plunging into the sea of metaphysics, rose from the bath braced for action. Did he therefore scorn unclouded childlike belief? Nay, he half envied it. Rebuking credulity—on the side of “Nay,” not less than of “Yea”—as “a dangerous disease of the time,” he confesses:—

The vast multitudes of simple Christian people who know no difficulties, and need know none for themselves, are of course not in question here. Fundamental enquiries constitute no part of their duty; and though the exemption disqualifies them for some among the higher offices of service to their fellows, it leaves them perhaps the more capable of others, according to the Divine allotment of various responsibility.

What doughtier master of tongue-fence than Schleiermacher? Yet even Döllinger asks: “When all is said, where is the harvest?” Professor J. Campbell Shairp gives body to a thought, after which many minds were groping, Cardale Babington’s earnestly as any:—

* His epitaph in Latin: “Here lies the first author of the sentence: *Itch*, etc. Seek his name elsewhere.” The passage cited occurs in a panegyric on Charles I.

I have a life in Christ to live,
 I have a death in Christ to die;—
 And must I wait till Science give
 All doubts a full reply?
 Nay rather, while the sea of doubt
 Is raging wildly round about,
 Questioning of life, and death, and sin,
 Let me but creep within
 Thy fold, O Christ, and at Thy feet
 Take but the lowest seat,
 And hear Thine awful voice repeat,
 In gentlest accents, heavenly sweet,
 Come unto Me, and rest:
 Believe Me, and be blest.

*Professor Babington's Contributions to the Local Fauna
 and Flora.*

1. Catalogue of Insects found at Berwick-upon-Tweed, in August 1834.—Hist. Ber. Nat. Club, I., 81-2 (1835.)
 2. An Account of some Additions to the Flora of Berwickshire.—Ibid., I., 176-178 (1838.)
 3. The British Cerastia: a Supplement. *Cerastium atrovirens*.—Mag. Zoology and Botany, II., 317, 318. Plate. (1838.)
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[Born at Ludlow, 23rd November 1808; Professor of Botany at Cambridge, 12th June 1861; died at 5 Brookside, 22nd July 1895.]

Obituary Notice of Hugh Miller, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., etc., of H.M. Geological Survey of Scotland. By WILLIAM GUNN, F.G.S., of H.M. Geological Survey of Scotland.

THE last surviving son of the celebrated Hugh Miller of Cromarty, the late Hugh Miller, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., etc., was born in Edinburgh on 15th July 1850. He received his scientific education at the School of Mines in London, on the nomination of Sir Roderick Murchison, and joined the Geological Survey of England on 26th May 1874. For ten years the scene of his labours was the north-western part of Northumberland, in the valleys of the Coquet, Redewater, and North Tyne. He was then transferred to the Geological Survey of Scotland, and, in accordance with his own wishes, he was for some time stationed in the neighbourhood of the Cromarty Firth—rendered classic ground by “The Old Red Sandstone” and other works of his father—and his work afterwards extended to the districts of Tain, Dornoch, Golspie, and Lairg, on the eastern coasts of Ross and Sutherland. He was at Lairg at the close of the year 1895, when he was attacked by typhoid fever, and though (after his removal to Edinburgh) hopes were entertained of his recovery, he died at his residence, Douglas Crescent, in that city, on 8th January of the following year.

In appearance and stature the late Hugh Miller is said to have somewhat resembled his father, of whose literary and scientific tastes and gifts he also had a considerable share. He took special interest in Glacial Geology and in methods of denudation, and several of the papers he contributed to scientific societies were on these subjects. At all times he took a great interest in art matters; and the subject of his address in 1890, to the Edinburgh Geological Society, was “Landscape Geology,” afterwards published, with additions, in a pamphlet form.

For several years his holidays were spent in Norway and other countries abroad, in prosecution of his researches in Glacial and Post-Glacial Geology. His principal published work, however, consists of contributions, to our knowledge, of the Carboniferous Rocks of Northumberland, contained in

his Memoir on the country round Otterburn and Elsdon; and in this and other publications he supported the classification of the Lower Carboniferous Rocks, established by the late George Tate of Alnwick, in opposition to the arrangement of them put forward by Professor Lebour. A posthumous publication of his, entitled "The Dream of Mr H. the Herbalist," gives a vivid picture of the Fauna and Flora of the Carboniferous period. Several of his memoirs are still in MSS. For some years previous to his death he suffered a good deal from insomnia, which incapacitated him for severe mental work, and necessitated occasional long leaves of absence.

He had established, as a kind of memorial of his father, a Museum in Cromarty, in the house where Hugh Miller, senior, was born, and in this he took great interest.

Hugh Miller was elected a member of the Geological Society of London in 1874, but he does not seem to have contributed any paper to it. He was also a member of the following Edinburgh Societies—Royal, Geological, Geographical, Physical, and Antiquarian. In 1881 (12th October) he joined the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and was also a member of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club.

The following is a list of his papers:—

1880. Tynedale Escarpments; their Pre-Glacial, Glacial, and Post-Glacial Features.—*Nat. Hist. Trans.*, Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle.

1881. Coventina's Well on the Roman Wall of Northumberland.—*Trans. Inverness Field Club*.

1883. River Terracing; its methods and their results.—*Proc. Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh*, Vol. VII., p. 263.

1884. Article, "Northumberland."—Physical description in *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

1884. On Boulder Glaciation.—*Proc. Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh*, Vol. VIII., p. 156.

1885. On the Geology of the Silloth Rock.—*Proc. Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh*, Vol. VIII., p. 338.

1885. The Sutors of Cromarty; a chapter in Pre-Glacial Geology.—*Trans. Inverness Field Club*.

1885. Some results of a detailed Survey of the old coast lines near Trondhjem, in Norway.—Report British Association Trans. Sect.

1886. On the Classification of the Carboniferous Limestone Series, Northumberland Type.—Report British Association Trans. Sect., pp. 674-676 (1887), and Hist. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, Vol. XII. (1887) pp. 116-118.

1887. Memoir on the Geology of the Country round Otterburn and Elsdon, being explanation of Quarter Sheet, 108 S.E. (New Series, 8.)

1887. On a comparative Study of the Till or Lower Boulder Clay in several of the Glaciated Countries of Europe—Britain, Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland, and the Pyrenees.—Report British Association Trans. Sect. (1887.)

1890. Landscape Geology; a Plea for the Study of Geology by Landscape Painters. Anniversary Address as Vice-President of the Edinburgh Geological Society.—Trans., Vol. II., p. 129. Published, with additions, as a pamphlet.

1890. On an Exhalation of Gases, under singular circumstances, from a Bog near Strathpeffer.—Proc. Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, Vol. x., p. 224.

1890. Notice of the Discovery of a Hoard of Silver Penannular Armlets and Coins at Tarbat, Ross-shire.—Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., Vol. XXIII., p. 314.

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1896. Dream of Mr H. the Herbalist.—8vo., Edinburgh.

Notes on Birds in the Eastern Borders, 1895. By
CHARLES STUART, M.D., Chirnside.

FROM the commencement of 1895 a winter of hyperborean severity was experienced. No such continuance of frost, with very low temperatures, is on record. The snowfall in the Eastern Borders, however, was moderate; on only one day had I to leave the highroad with my conveyance, and take to the fields, from drifts. Many opportunities occur to people like myself, who are driving through a district of country for several hours every day, of observing the habits of the birds—their coming and going. For several days, before a snowstorm, two species of birds—the Mountain Finch (Brambling or Cock of the North) and the Common Lark—are to be seen in flocks. The Larks, in parties from twenty to a hundred, frequent the pasture fields. These birds are not the songsters that delight our ears in spring; but are true migrants from a more northern region, driven by the storm, till the snow follows them, and they fly farther south. The Mountain Finch or Brambling is, in general, seen under beech trees, feeding on the beech mast. Flocks of them were seen before every snowstorm. In winter I can always tell when we are going to have a fresh snowstorm, by the arrival of the Mountain Finch. It was first observed in the end of October, among the beech trees near my house, among Chaffinches; but in a severe season, like the past winter, it keeps coming and going, according to the state of the weather. I saw one flying with Chaffinches as late as the third week in April.

Sparrow Hawks and Kestrels also fly before a storm, and none were seen here from before Christmas till the end of March. Snow Buntings were, in considerable flocks, feeding on the grass seeds of the hay laid down for the sheep, when the blind drift was at its worst. Fewer Wild Geese were seen than usual, flying inland; but Dr Hardy informs me that immense flocks about Oldcambus, nearer the sea, frequented the fields. The Pink-footed variety seems now to be the one most commonly seen. The Golden-eye Duck frequented the Whitadder during the storm, and I sent a specimen (shot by Mr Mitchell Innes of Whitehall) to Mr Eagle-Clarke of the Edinburgh Museum.

No Green Plovers were seen from the windy Saturday, 22nd December, till the 8th March—a period during which no out-of-door work could be gone about. After tremendous snowblasts from the north on the 7th February, three Little Auks, birds from the Polar Ocean, were blown inland in the eastern district by the storm. One was found alive in a little garden in front of the cottages at New Edrom, 12 miles from the sea. Another dead one was picked up at Foulden Deans, four miles from the sea, and a third in Whitsome Parish, eight miles from the sea. Many others of course were found by various observers, but those recorded were seen by myself. Hundreds were found all along the sea-shores from Cockenzie to Berwick.

The Missel Thrush remains with us always, and breeds in the spring season. Although a bully among birds, he prefers company in the winter, like his cousins, the Fieldfares and Redwings, who are true migrants, and leave us only when they consider that they can get a livelihood in their own country. The Black-headed Bunting, Corn Bunting, and Yellow Hammer remain with us all winter; indeed all three breed here every season. The Corn Bunting has increased of late years in my neighbourhood. A few Gray-backed or Hooded Crows, a solitary Magpie, the former rarely seen inland, frequented the sheep boxes in the fields.

The barometer gave little indication to fresh weather, remaining for a lengthened period as high as the mercury could stand.

A single Green Plover flew over my house westward on the 28th February, and a pair on the 5th March, which I hailed as a favourable omen; and for several days parties of these birds passed westward. The earth began gradually to thaw, and within another week the Green Plovers were paired.

In general, Partridges pair up about the 15th January. When severe weather comes they again pack. This season none were seen in pairs till the 15th February, and after that date they often packed.

The first note of the Blackbird was heard on the 5th March. The Thrush sings earlier; but he was a great sufferer in the frost, being a grub eater, and is even now scarce. I miss his fine modulated song among the woodland

performers. In desperation he fed at my window with the other birds, all through the storm, on scraps from the table, meal-dust, and other soft food, which was supplied hot to the famishing creatures, morning and evening. It was a sight to see twenty or thirty Starlings at work in the warm food, pounding each other with their sharp beaks, and keeping off every other bird till they were satisfied.

On the 15th March I saw the Gray Wagtail at Allanton Bridge, evidently newly arrived, as it flew into a branch of a tree, and sat uneasily. 2nd April—Water Ousels at Blannerne and other bridges on the Whitadder. Saw a Heron, at Blannerne Bridge, capture a trout $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. weight; held him fast, and swallowed him with great difficulty, head first.

The bog at Craig's Walls, in Edrom Parish, became a considerable lake from melting snow. A pair of Swans for a week disported themselves on its surface, and there pairs of Coots for a much longer time also; but when the water dried up, by the 4th May, they departed. 12th April—six Sand Martins at Duns Castle Loch, two pairs of Tufted Ducks, and one pair of Pochards. Mr Ferguson, Duns, was my informant. The Chiff Chaff at Whitehall and Duns Castle the same day. 15th April—Sand Martins at Allanton Bridge. 19th April—Sand Martins at East Blannerne. 23rd April—a remarkably balmy day—many summer migrants arrived. Saw three Redstarts (males) near Blannerne, many Willow Wrens, Pied Wagtails, Gray Wagtails, Wheatears, and Pied Blackbirds. 26th and 27th April—Cuckoo heard and seen near Chirnside Railway Station. Gray Sandpiper on the river. 2nd, 3rd, and 4th May—Landrail or Corn-crake at Ninewells Mains, on young grass. 25th April—first Swallow at West Spittal Mains, near Hutton. 9th May—first Swifts at their old station in the village. Their first operation was to invade the Sparrows' nests, pull out their young ones and throw them on the ground, taking possession themselves.

May 17th—a severe rain storm from the north, for several days, put the new arrivals to great straits. Swallows and Flycatchers, getting no insect food, were so benumbed with the cold as to be easily caught with the hand.

The Whitethroats are very numerous this season, and their warning note is heard in every hedge. I have again heard

the song of the Smaller Whitethroat, near where it nested a few years ago, at Blackadder. Since that time it has been seen there and near Berrywell, Duns.

Mr Ferguson and Mr W. Evans of Edinburgh, two most reliable observers, have again seen the Greater Spotted Woodpecker nesting in Duns Castle Woods about a month ago (June 1895.) Last season these birds were observed at Duns Castle, Langton, and near Longformacus; and it is to be hoped that no one will molest them, and that they eventually will become permanent residents.

Redstarts are more numerous in this district than during last year. They always return to their old haunts, near decaying buildings and dry stone dykes. They are a very shy bird. The male Redstart is singularly handsome, with his black head, white topping, and mahogany coloured tail.

The Grasshopper Warbler was heard, upon arrival, near Whitsome, about a month ago (5th June) and excited the astonishment of the natives who heard him.

The Black Cap, Garden Warbler, and Wood Wren are all at Ninewells, on the river banks. On 20th June saw the Lesser Whitethroat near Berrywell, Duns.

The Redshank has nested at Rawburn, near Longformacus, since 1893. This bird was never previously observed there. [A Redshank, in the plumage of the first year, was first observed at Rawburn, by Mr Wilson, in August 1882. It was afterwards shot by the gamekeeper, and Mr Wilson presented me with the skin.—See Hist. Ber. Nat. Club, x., p. 475. There is a fuller notice, in a subsequent volume, from the same locality.—J.H.]

When Grouse disease was prevalent, the hill Partridges took possession of a considerable tract of Grouse ground at Rawburn, Longformacus, and have held their own against all comers. These birds are five miles from corn fields; therefore the principal part of their food must be heather tops.

I am informed by the keepers on Edington Hill that, when the Pheasant shooting is proceeding, the old cocks when they hear the noise made by the beaters, have become aware what it means, and run for the rabbit burrows, in which they hide till the danger is past. I have often heard of them running and getting into a thick spruce fir tree,

allowing the shooters to pass them, but never before of their taking to ground. However, this is not more remarkable than a fox climbing into a tree, a case of which I have recorded in the Proceedings.

The Swifts left this neighbourhood between the 6th and 12th August. The Redstarts a few days later. The White-throats and Willow Wrens have all left at this date, 25th August. Both birds were often in my garden; indeed the Whitethroat nested there, but left earlier than they did last year. For many years I have observed that the Swifts leave on the first rain storm before the 12th August. As many as fifty were seen flying in the evenings, screaming, about the beginning of that month.

During the wet weather, on the 4th August—in driving along the highroad near Edington Hill, in this parish—I saw two Landrails sunning themselves, during a sunny blink, on the summit of a grassy dyke, glad, I suppose, to escape from the wet oats from which they had come.

September 9th—large bodies of House Swallows, sitting on the telegraph wires alongside the railway, preparing for migration. By the 17th a large body of these birds had left.

Numerous Missel Thrushes have returned, after a short absence. The Missel Thrush breeds on the north side of the parish, in a beech wood, on the estate of Mains.

After considerable absence, large flocks of Rooks, Starlings, and Lapwings have returned to the district. The Corn Bunting is now widely distributed over this parish. Strange to relate, in contiguous localities, not a single specimen is to be seen. After the breeding season they migrate, perhaps to the north, on the approach of harvest; and up till this date, 15th November, there is not a single bird to be seen here. I have observed the Corn Bunting as far north as Thurso, and have often wondered whether they migrate north or south; for about Christmas they again appear in the stackyards in the Eastern Borders.

September 17th—the Gray Wagtail is at Allanton Bridge. It was the first migrant seen in early spring at the same locality. 26th September—numerous Swallows seen to-day at Paxton village, none here; and five Pied Wagtails, which

can hardly be termed migrants, for they may sometimes be seen all the winter. From this date, till the 16th October, occasional parties of Swallows were flying about at Foulden; but with the first snow on Cheviot, on that date, the last five birds took their departure.

Cold, frosty weather, with more snow than usual at this season, culminated in a great storm on the 22nd, when I had the good fortune to see the Great Shrike near some out-lying stacks on Edington Mains, close on the march with West Foulden. On previous occasions when this bird has been seen, it has been in similar places, possibly on the hunt for mice. The first Bramblings or Mountain Finches were feeding on the beech mast on the same day, and were evidently new arrivals. Two miserable Swallows were trying to fly at Foulden House, and were the very last in this district, almost benumbed with cold, and want of insect food.

October 28th—a very severe frost, for the season of the year, was experienced for about a week, with considerable snowfall. In forty-seven years experience I never previously had to pick frozen snow from my horse's feet, as was the case at this time. Temperature, 25° in the screened thermometer.

November 7th—weather fresh and very fine. Saw Fieldfares and Redwings; new arrivals, and smaller flocks than usual. No heps nor haws in the hedges; at least a great scarcity of the latter, which may mean an open winter. Many Kestrels and Sparrow Hawks in the district. The Green Plovers, in hundreds, are bathing in the shallows of the Whitadder at East Blanterne, and, in brilliant sunshine, are a beautiful sight when flying about.

November 25th—I had the good fortune to-day to see a bird new to Berwickshire, and have lately again seen another pair. *Linota canescens*, the Mealy Redpole. The first specimen was seen at Harelaw, in this parish, and was evidently a new arrival from Greenland or some other Arctic region. It was greedily feeding on the seed of the stinging nettle, and allowed me to stand within three feet of it for five minutes. The picture of the Mealy Redpole, in Morris' "British Birds," is a facsimile of this pretty creature. It was in beautiful plumage; its red head and mealy-coloured

plumage, beautifully pencilled and streaked with rich brown, being most attractive.

November 3rd—a flock of Golden Plovers passed over Edington to-day. 4th November—the note of the Corn Bunting heard, and the bird seen near my house; and from this date, onwards till the end of the year, these birds are in increasing numbers about the outlying stacks at Harelaw, in this parish.

From the 4th November, till the end of the year, there is not much to record. Great flocks of Green Plovers on some days, amounting to many thousands, have never left the district, and it is most interesting to watch their flight morning and evening. These birds are regular in their movements, and observe a military formation in their flights.

A rather rare example of the strong love birds have for their young was lately brought under my notice. At a house in my neighbourhood a pair of Swallows built their nest, in the corner of the window of an upper room. Having reared a nestful of young ones till they were nearly fledged, a great storm of wind and rain beat upon the clay structure till it fell to the ground. The occupier of the house very humanely placed the nest and its inhabitants in a little basket, and nailed it into the very spot from which the nest fell. The old birds attended to their young till they flew; but clayed up the basket till it became an exaggerated habitation.

P.S.—I am sorry to hear that a forester actually cut down the hollow tree in which the Great Spotted Woodpeckers, for two years, had reared their young at Duns Castle; but I am happy to give the information that, by Mr Ferguson's orders, it has again been erected, in a perpendicular position, and it is to be hoped that next season these birds will again be induced to occupy their old quarters.

Lepidoptera of the Hawick District. By WILLIAM GRANT GUTHRIE, Hawick.

RHOPALOCERA.

PIERIS BRASSICÆ. Abundant. On the 2nd May 1896 I found a pupa of this attached to the bole of a tree, in the middle of the plantation on Whitacres Hill, 850 feet above sea-level; the imago emerged on the 24th of May.

—— RAPÆ. Abundant. Earliest recorded normal occurrence 18th April.

—— NAPI. Common.

EUCHLOE CARDAMINES. Not uncommon; Burnfoot, near Hornshole, etc.

COLIAS EDUSA. Occurred in 1877 at Sunnyhill, Hawick Cemetery, etc.

ARGYNNIS PAPHIA. Not common; Minto Rocks, etc.

MELITÆA AURINIA. Very local. Some years ago over one hundred larvæ were collected in a small hollow on Hassendean Common.

VANESSA URTICÆ. Abundant.

—— IO. Once common at Greenbraeheads. I have seen only two within the last thirty years.

—— ATALANTA. Common most years.

—— CARDUI. Abundant some years.

EREBIA ÆTHIOPS (MEDEA.) Common; Muirfield, Lynnhope, etc.

PARARGE MEGÆRA. Very local; Hawick Muir.

SATYRUS SEMELE. Common; Kaimend and Allan Water.

EPINEPHELE IANIRA (JANIRA.) Common.

———— HYPERANTHUS. Common; very variable as to number and distinctness of rings and spots.

CÆNONYMPHA PAMPHILUS. Our most abundant butterfly.

POLYOMMATUS PHLÆAS. Not common; Haughhead and Allahaugh.

LYCÆNA ASTRARCHE (MEDON) var. ARTAXERXES. Not so common as formerly.

LYCÆNA ICARUS. Common.

—— MINIMA. Common on Hardie's Hills and Whitlaw Banks.

HETEROCERA.

ACHERONTIA ATROPOS. Occurs occasionally.

SPHINX CONVULVULI. Of frequent occurrence.

—— LIGUSTRI. One on a doorstep in Howegate.

DEILEPHILA GALII. One on the bole of an ash tree, Wello-gate.

—— LIVORNICA. One on the lawn in front of Kirkton House.

CHÆROCAMPA CELERIO. One was brought into a house in Slitrig Crescent by the cat.—*A. Elliot*. A curious, but not uncommon, way of obtaining the larger moths.

—— PROCELLUS. Three or four at honeysuckle bloom, Ladylaw and Wilton Dean.

SMERINTHUS OCELLATUS. One at empty sugar barrel, Howe-gate.

—— POPULI. Common.

MACROGLOSSA STELLATARUM. Common; larvæ at seeds of lady's bedstraw (*G. Verum*.)

—— FUCIFORMIS. Rare; Goldielands.

—— BOMBYLIFORMIS. Rare; Goldielands.

INO STATICES. Not common; Hardie's Hills, etc.

HYLOPHILA (HALIAS) PRASINANA. Not common; Wilton Dean, etc.

NUDARIA MUNDANA. Abundant.

GNOPHRIA RUBRICOLLIS. Pupa under moss on tree stump, Denholm Dean.

DEIOPEIA PULCHELLA. A pair found drowned in a tan pit at Melgund Place.

EUCHELIA JACOBÆÆ. One on the road at Lynnwood.

NEMEOPHILA RUSSULA. Not common; Muirfield and Hassen-dean.

—— PLANTAGINIS. Not uncommon; Ruberslaw, etc.

Ab. hospita (white instead of yellow) occurs with the type.

ARCTIA CAJA. Not so common as formerly.

- SPILOSOMA FULIGINOSA. Common.
 ——— MENTHASTRI. Common.
 HEPIALUS HUMULI. Abundant.
 ——— SYLVANUS. Common; Hardie's Hills, etc.
 ——— VELLEDA. Abundant; larvæ at thistle roots, etc.
 ——— LUPULINUS. Common.
 ——— HECTUS. In woods; Denholm Dean, Allanhaugh,
 etc.
 DASYCHIRA FASCELINA. Ruberslaw, Muirfield; larvæ on
 heather in spring.
 ORGYIA ANTIQUA. Not common; larvæ on birch, Hartshaugh
 Mill.
 TRICHIURA CRATÆGI. Larvæ on heather spun up third week
 of May, Shielswood.
 PÆCILOCAMPA POPULI. Rare; Riddell; and larva on hazel,
 Duke's Wood.
 BOMBYX RUBI. Larvæ common on grassy hills.
 ——— QUERCUS, var. CALLUNÆ. Larvæ abundant on
 heather.
 SATURNIA PAVONIA. Larvæ common on heather.
 CILIX GLAUCATA (SPINULA.) Not common; Stirches and
 Wilton Dean.
 DICRANURA FURCULA. One at Wilton Dean. Larva on willow
 at Allanhaugh, 6th September; came out 23rd May
 following.
 ——— VINULA. Not uncommon.
 LOPHOPTERYX CAMELINA. Common; larvæ on under side of
 alder leaves at Humbleknowes.
 NOTODONTA DICTÆA. Not common; Vertish Hill and Ceme-
 tery.
 ——— DROMEDARIUS. One taken by John Turnbull.
 ——— ZICZAC. Not common; larvæ at Humbleknowes
 and Allanhaugh.
 ——— CHAONIA. Two at Wilton Dean, at rest on oak
 trunks.
 PHALERA BUCEPHALA. Common; larvæ sometimes abundant.
 PYGÆRA (CLOSTERA) PIGRA (RECLUSA.) Larvæ common in
 spun up leaves of willow.

THYATIRA BATIS. Not common; the curious larvæ are sometimes common, lying exposed on the leaves of wild rasp, but they are difficult to rear.

ACRONYCTA PSI. Common.

————— LIGUSTRI. Not common.

————— RUMICIS. Abundant.

————— MENYANTHIDIS. Not common; Muirfield.

DILoba CÆRULEOCEPHALA. Larvæ common on hedge tops.

LEUCANIA CONIGERA. Not uncommon; Boozieburn, etc., August.

————— LITHARGYRIA. Not uncommon at sugar.

————— COMMA. Not common at sugar, Humbleknowes.

————— IMPURA. Not common at sugar, Humbleknowes.

————— PALLENS. Common.

TAPINOSTOLA FULVA. Near Southfield.

HYDRÆCIA NICTITANS. Common on thistle and ragweed flowers.

————— MICACEA. Not common; at Humbleknowes and Street Lamps.

XYLOPHASIA RUREA. Abundant.

————— LITHOXYLEA. Not uncommon at sugar.

————— MONOGLYPHA (POLYODON.) Abundant; black var. common.

CHARÆAS GRAMINIS. Abundant; larvæ doing great damage to pastures.

CERIGO MATURA (CYTHEREA.) Not common; Whitlaw Banks.

MAMESTRA ALBICOLON. Rare; one flew into my half-closed hand while walking along High Street.

————— BRASSICÆ. Common.

APAMEA BASILINEA. Common at sugar in June.

————— DIDYMA (OCULEA.) Abundant at sugar; variable in colour.

MIANA STRIGILIS. Common at sugar in July and August.

————— FASCIUNCULA. Abundant.

————— LITEROSA. Not uncommon, September.

————— ARCUOSA. Common at level crossing above Lynn-wood, July.

CELÆNA HAWORTHII. Not uncommon; Riccarton and Nipknowes, August.

CARADRINA ALSINES. Not common, or passed over.

———— TARAXACI (BLANDA.) Not common, or passed over.

———— QUADRIPUNCTATA (CUBICULARIS.) Common in out-houses in June.

RUSINA TENEBROSA. Common at sugar, June and July.

AGROTIS SUFFUSA. Common at sugar; Greenbraeheads, September and October.

———— SAUCIA. Not common; Greenbraeheads, October.

———— SEGETUM. Not common; Greenbraeheads, October.

———— EXCLAMATIONIS. Common at sugar, July.

———— STRIGULA (PORPHYREA.) Common at Ruberslaw and Shielswood.

NOCTUA GLAREOSA. Not uncommon at sugar, and bred from larvæ collected in spring.

———— AUGUR. Abundant at sugar, July.

———— PLECTA. Common at sugar; Humbleknowes, etc., June.

———— C-NIGRUM. Common at sugar; Humbleknowes, June and July.

———— TRIANGULUM. Not common; Humbleknowes, 24th July.

———— BRUNNEA. Common at sugar, July.

———— FESTIVA. Common at sugar, July.

———— UMBROSA. One at sugar, Humbleknowes, 24th July 1881.

———— BAIA (BAJA.) Common at sugar, July.

———— XANTHOGRAPHA. Common, July and August.

TRIPHÆNA IANTHINA. Not common at sugar, Humbleknowes.

———— FIMBRIA. Not common; larvæ at hawthorn buds in spring.

———— ORBONA. Common.

———— PRONUBA. Abundant.

AMPHYPYRA TRAGOPOGONIS. Not common.

MANIA TYPICA. Common, June, July, and August; larvæ at hawthorn buds in spring.

MANIA MAURA. Common at sugar; Burnfoot, Weensland, and Greenbraeheads.

PANOLIS PINIPERDA. One pupa under moss on stump, Denholm Dean.

TENIOCAMPA GOTHICA. Common at willow bloom, April. A batch of eggs found on young head of *Pteris aquilina* on Weensmuir.

———— INCERTA (INSTABILIS.) Abundant at sugar, April.

———— STABILIS. Abundant at sugar, March and April.

ORTHOSIA LOTA. One at Humbleknowes, 19th September; larvæ in spring.

ANCHOCELIS LITURA. Common at sugar; Humbleknowes, September.

CERASTIS VACCINII. Not common.

SCOPELOSOMA SATELLITIA. Common at sugar, October to April.

XANTHIA FULVAGO (CERAGO.) Not common; Wilton Lodge, September.

———— FLAVAGO (SILAGO.) Not very common; Humbleknowes, August and September.

———— CIRCELLARIS (FERRUGINEA.) Common at sugar.

CIRRHÆDIA XERAMPELINA. One taken by John Turnbull.

CALYMNIA TRAPEZINA. Not uncommon; Denholm Dean, etc.

DIANTHÆCIA NANA (CONSPERSA.) Not uncommon at Wilton Hill, June.

———— CAPSINCOLA. Not uncommon; Stobs; and Howe of Mailieshope.

HECATERA SERENA. Not common; Trowmill and Collier's Plantation.

POLIA CHI. Common; var. OLIVACIA with the type, Langbault, etc.

DASYPOLIA TEMPLI. Not common; gas lamps at Lynnwood, October.

EPUNDA LUTULENTA. Not uncommon; Humbleknowes, September.

CLEOCERIS VIMINALIS. Not common; Humbleknowes, September. Larvæ at Lynnhope.

MISELIA OXYACANTHÆ. Larvæ common on hedges in spring.

AGRIOPIS APRILINA. Not uncommon; Wilton Lodge, Roberton.

- EUPLEXIA LUCIPARA. Not uncommon; Wilton Dean and Humbleknoves, June and July.
- PHLOGOPHORA METICULOSA. Common at sugar, Humbleknoves.
- APLECTA PRASINA (HERBIDA.) Common at sugar, July; pupæ under moss.
- OCCULTA. One at sugar, 24th July 1881, Whitlaw Banks.
- NEBULOSA. One at sugar, first week of July, Whitlaw Banks.
- HADENA ADUSTA. Common at sugar, June.
- PROTEA. One on tree trunk at Collier's Plantation.
- DENTINA. Common on stones and at sugar, June and July.
- OLERACEA. Common at sugar, etc.
- PISI. Common at sugar, June.
- THALASSINA. Not very common at sugar, July.
- CALOCAMPA VETUSTA.
- EXOLETA. Common at sugar; Collier's Plantation, March and April.
- CUCULLIA UMBRATICA. Not uncommon; Crowbyers and Lynnwood.
- GONOPTERA LIBATRIX. Larva common among willows, *Imago hibernates*.
- HABROSTOLA TRIPARTITA (URTICÆ.) Common among nettles, June.
- PLUSIA CHRYSITIS. Common on hedges, Hilliesland, etc.
- BRACTEA. One at honeysuckle bloom at Wilton Cemetery, 12th July.
- FESTUCÆ. Not common at flowers of *Stachys sylvatica*, Howden Burn.
- IOTA. Not uncommon at flowers, July.
- PULCHRINA. Common at flowers, July.
- GAMMA. Abundant everywhere.
- ANARTA MYRTILLI. Near Shielswood Loch.
- PHYTOMETRA VIRIDARIA (ÆNEA.) Local; Leap Lynns.
- EUCLIDIA MI. Common; Muirfield, Hawthornside, etc.

EUCLIDIA GLYPHICA. Not so common; Hawthornside, Hassendean, etc.

HYPENA PROBOSCIDALIS. Abundant among nettles, June and July.

GEOMETRÆ.

EPIONE APICIARIA. Very local; Humbleknowes Bridge, 28th August and 12th September.

RUMIA LUTEOLATA (*CRATÆGATA*.) Abundant, May and June.

METROCAMPA MARGARITARIA. Sometimes common; Pipewell-heugh, etc.

EURYMENE DOLOBRARIA. One taken on tree trunk, Goldielands.

SELENIA BILUNARIA (*ILLUNARIA*.) Not uncommon; Collier's and Whitlaw.

—— *LUNARIA*. Not very common; Collier's, Whitlaw, and Hallrule. Pupæ under moss on walls and trees.

ODONTOPERA BIDENTATA. Common; Denholm Dean and Goldielands. Larvæ and pupæ under moss on trees, May.

CROCALLIS ELINGUARIA. Not common; Denholm Dean.

EUGONIA (*ENNOMOS*) *ALNIARIA* (*TILIARIA*.) One taken at Twirlies.

PHIGALIA PEDARIA (*PILOSARIA*.) Common; Brieryyards, at rest on trees, March.

AMPHIDASYSS BETULARIA. Not common; Denholm Dean, June.

CLEORA GLABRARIA. Two taken near Malcolm's Moss, Minto, August.

—— *LICHENARIA*. Not uncommon; Ruberslaw, and came to light at Croft Road.

BOARMIA REPANDATA. Common on Whitlaw Banks, etc., June.

—— *GEMMARIA* (*RHOMBOIDARIA*.) Not uncommon; bred from larvæ collected in spring, and came to light at Lockhart Place.

GEOMETRA PAPILIONARIA. One taken at Bucklands by John Turnbull.

ACIDALIA BISETATA. Common at Whitlaw Banks, August.

—— *REMUTARIA*. Common.

—— *EMUTARIA*. One taken among blaeberrries near Minto North Lodge.

ACIDALIA AVERSATA. Common; Collier's, etc.

———— INORNATA. Not uncommon.

CABERA PUSARIA. Common; Whitlaw Banks, etc., July.

MACARIA LITURATA. One taken at Denholm Dean.

HALIA VAUARIA (WAVARIA.) Common in gardens.

STRENIA CLATHRATA. Once common on railway banks, Burnfoot and Hassendean.

SCODIONA BELGIARIA. Not common; Muirfield, etc.

EMATURGA ATOMARIA. Common among heather.

BUPALUS PINIARIA. Common in fir woods, Horsley Hill, etc.

ABRAXAS GROSSULARIATA. Abundant.

———— SYLVATA (ULMATA.) Abundant some years; Minto Rocks and Denholm Dean, the end of June.

LOMASPILIS MARGINATA. Not common; Ruberslaw and Humbleknowes.

HYBERNIA RUPICAPRARIA. Abundant on hedges, January.

———— MARGINARIA (PROGEMMARIA.) Common; Humbleknowes, January.

———— DEFOLIARIA. Not common; Riddell and Orchard.

ANISOPTERYX ÆSCULARIA. Not common; Whitlaw Banks.

CHEIMATOBIA BRUMATA. Abundant on hedges, November and December.

OPORABIA DILUTATA. Common; Overhall, etc.

———— AUTUMNARIA. Common near Allanhaugh Peel.

LARENTIA DIDYMATA. The most abundant Geometer.

———— MULTISTRIGARIA. Common; Whitlaw Banks, February and March.

———— CÆSIATA. Common on stone dykes on all the higher hills.

———— FLAVICINCTATA. One at St. Mary's Loch, August.

———— OLIVATA. Not common; Alton Avenue, etc.

———— VIRIDARIA (PECTINITARIA.) Common.

EMMELESIA AFFINITATA (RIVULATA.) Not common.

———— ALCHEMILLATA. Common; Kaimend road.

———— ALBULATA. Common; top of Whitlaw Banks.

———— DECOLORATA. Not common; Dickson's Haugh.

———— MINORATA (ERICETATA.) Common; Muirfield, etc.

- EUPITHECIA* SUBFULVATA. One at Hardie's Hills.
———— PLUMBEOLATA. Not common; Wisphill.
———— SATYRATA. Common; Wellogate, etc.
———— NANATA. Common; Ruberslaw, etc.
———— VULGATA. Common.
———— LARICIATA. Common.
———— RECTANGULATA. Not common; one taken and one bred from moss gathered in the neighbourhood.
- LOBOPHORA* CARPINATA (LOBULATA.) On willows; Humbleknowes, April.
- THERA* JUNIPERATA. One specimen taken in the neighbourhood.
———— SIMULATA. One in Well's Woods near Ruberslaw.
———— VARIATA, var. OBELISCATA. Duke's Woods; the type does not occur.
- HYPsipETES* RUBERATA. Among dwarf willows; Lynnhope and Wisphill, August.
———— TRIFACIATA (IMPLUVIATA.) Not common; Humbleknowes, May. Pupæ under moss on Alder trees.
———— SORDIDATA (ELUTATA.) Abundant; August and September.
- MELANTHIA* BICOLORATA (RUBIGINATA.) Not common; Allan Water, September.
———— OCELLATA. Not uncommon; July.
- MELANIPPE* TRISTATA. Common; Kaimend, etc., June.
———— SOCIATA (SUBTRISTATA.) Common; Muirfield, etc.
———— MONTANATA. Abundant, June and July.
———— FLUCTUATA. Abundant, May to October.
- ANTICLEA* BADIATA. Not very common; Whitlaw Banks, April.
———— NIGROFACIARIA (DERIVATA.) Two at Humbleknowes Bridge, 30th April.
- COREMIA* MUNITATA. Common on hill pastures; Shielswood, Robert's Lynn.
———— DESIGNATA (PROPUGNATA.) One at Hallrule.
———— FERRUGATA. Three taken in the neighbourhood.
- CAMPTOGRAMMA* BILINEATA. Abundant everywhere.

PHIBALAPTERYX VITTATA (LIGNATA.) Local; Hilliesland Moss, June.

TRIPHOSA DUBITATA. One on road above Lynnwood Mill, 11th September.

CIDARIA MIATA. Not uncommon, August and September. Larvæ on willows, July.

—— TRUNCATA (RUSSATA.) Common on hedges.

—— IMMANATA. Common; Heron Hill, etc.

—— SUFFUMATA. Common; Whitlaw Banks, April and May.

—— SILACEATA. Not common; Weensland.

—— PRUNATA. Wilton Dean and Wellogate Gardens.

—— TESTATA. Allan Water and Wisphill, August.

—— POPULATA. Common; Wisphill, August.

—— FULVATA. Common; Greenbraeheads, July and August.

—— DOTATA (PYRALIATA.) Not uncommon; Whitlaw Banks, etc.

PELURGA COMITATA. Not uncommon; Twirlies, August.

EUBOLIA LIMITATA (MENSURARIA.) Abundant.

—— PLUMBARIA (PALUMBARIA.) Not common, Heron Hill, etc.

CARSIA PALUDATA (IMBUTATA.) Abundant near Newcastleton, August.

ANAITIS PLAGIATA. Not uncommon; Hardie's Hills, Raesknowe, etc.

CHESIAS SPARTIATA. Local; Galalaw, September and December.

TANAGRA ATRATA (CHÆROPHYLLATA.) Abundant, June and July.

PYRALIDINA.

PYRALIS FARINALIS. Came to light 4th August.

AGLOSSA PINGUALIS.

PYRAUSTA PURPURALIS.

—— OSTRINALIS.

ENNYCHIA CINGULALIS. Leap Lynns.

HYDROCAMPA NYMPHÆATA. Hilliesland Moss, etc.

—— STAGNATA. One at Hassendean Curling Pond.

BOTYS FUSCALIS.

PIONEA FORFICALIS. Common in gardens, July.

SCOPULA LUTEALIS. Common; Wellogate, etc.

—— **OLIVALIS.** Not common; Denholm Dean, etc.

SIMAETHIS FABRICIANA. Abundant among nettles.

EUDOREA AMBIGNALIS. Not uncommon.

—— **PYRALELLA.** Abundant.

—— **CRATÆGELLA.** Common.

CRAMBUS PRATELLUS. Common; Leaburn, etc.

—— **HORTUELLUS.** Common; Hardie's Hills.

—— **CULMELLUS.** Abundant everywhere.

—— **TRISTELLUS.** Common; come freely to light, July and August.

—— **MARGARITELLUS.** Local; Malcolm's Moss, Minto, August.

PTEROPHORUS TRIGONODACTYLUS. Hardie's Hills.

—— **ACANTHODACTYLUS.** Near Cowbyres.

—— **FUSCUS.** Abundant at roadsides; Wellogate, etc.

—— **MICRODACTYLUS.** Scawmill.

—— **TETRADACTYLUS.** Common. Hardie's Hills.

ALUCITA POLYDACTYLA. Midgard House, 14th March; Wilton Cemetery, 17th June; common on windows of Marlfield Cottage in autumn and spring.

TORTRICINA.

EULIA MINISTRANA. Common; Colieslynn.

ANTITHESIA PRUNIANA. Collier's Plantation.

CLEPSIS RUSTICANA. Common on Muirs.

TORTRIX ICTERANA. Common at Sounding Bridge, Burnfoot.

—— **VIBURNANA.** Common on Muirs.

—— **VIRIDANA.** Abundant in Collier's Plantation, stripping the leaves from the Oak trees.

—— **RIBEANA.** On Beech hedges.

—— **CORYLANA.** Common on hedges.

LOZOTÆNIA ROSANA. On hedges.

PARDIA TRIPUNCTANA. On briers; Teviotside.

HALONOTA BIMACULANA.

———— BRUNNICHIANA.

COCYX HYRCINIANA. Common among heather.

ANCHYLOPERA MYRTILLANA. Common at whin blossom.

———— LUNDANA. Common on grassy banks.

DICTYOPTERYX CONTAMINANA. On hedges.

CHEIMATOPHILA MIXTANA. Ruberslaw.

OXYGRAPHA LITERANA. One on tree trunk near Trowmill.

PERONEA SCHALLERIANA. Among willows; Humbleknowe-haugh.

———— HASTIANA. Common; Whitlaw Banks.

———— VARIEGANA. Common among briers.

TERAS CAUDANA. Common among willows by Teviotside.

EPHIPPIPHORA REGIANA. One in plantation, Humbleknowes Burn.

STIGMONOTA INTERNANA.

CNEPHASIA OCTOMACULANA.

MIXODIA SCHULZIANA. Common near Branxholm West Loch.

ARGYROLEPIA BAUMANNIANA. Near Kirkton Burn.

———— BADIANA. Common on hedge banks.

EUPÆCILIA ANGUSTANA. Common on Hassendean Common.

LOZOPERA FRANCILLANA.

XANTHOSSETIA HAMANA. Cavers Knowes.

———— ZÆGANA. Hardie's Hills.

TINEINA.

CHIMABACCHE FAGELLA. Common on tree trunks in spring; Wilton Lodge.

SEMIOSCOPIUS STEINKELLNERIANA. One at Collier's, beat from an Elm tree.

TINEA RUSTICELLA. In outhouses.

—— TAPETZELLA. In stables.

—— BISELLIELLA. In houses.

LAMPRONIA PRÆLATELLA. Kaimend road.

———— RUBIELLA. Kaimend road.

NEMOPHORA SCHWARZIELLA. Denholm Dean.

NEMOTOIS MINIMELLUS. Humbleknowes road end.

- SWAMMERDAMIA APICELLA. Wellogate.
 ——— PYRELLA.
 HYPONOMEUTA EVONYMELLUS. Lynnwood, Crowbyres, etc.
 ——— PADI. Penton, etc.
 PLUTELLA MACULIPENNIS (CRUCIFERARUM.) Common on hedge-
 rows; sometimes destroys turnips.
 ——— DALELLA. On ragweed flowers; Heron Hill, Sep-
 tember.
 CEROSTOMA VITTELLA. Larvæ under bark of Elm tree, Teviot
 Bank.
 ——— XYLOSTELLA. Among honeysuckle, Denholm Dean.
 DEPRESSARIA LITURELLA.
 ——— ARENELLA.
 ——— ALSTRÆMERIANA. August to April.
 ——— OCELLANA.
 ——— APPLANA.
 ——— CILIELLA.
 ——— HERACLIANA. Abundant; bred from heads of
H. sphondylium.
 GELECHIA CINERELLA.
 PLEUROTA BICOSTELLA.
 ŒCOPHORA FLAVIFRONTELLA.
 ——— PSEUDO-SPRETELLA.
 ENDROSIS FENESTRELLA. Common in houses; bred 28th April.
 ARGYRESTHIA NITIDELLA.
 ——— LITERELLA.
 GRACILARIA SWEDERELLA. On Oak trees in sunshine.
 ——— ELONGELLA.
 ——— SYRINGELLA.
 ELACHISTA CYGNIPENNELLA. Common and conspicuous.
 LITHOCOLLETIS FAGINELLA.
 NEPTICULA ATRICAPITELLA.
 ——— RUFICAPITELLA.

Addendum, p. 335.

XYLOPHASIA HEPATICA. Not common; Wilton Hill, June.

Earthworm versus Beetle. By the late JAMES WOOD,
Galashiels.

I WAS greatly interested, one afternoon in July last, to see how adroitly a small black Beetle contrived to get a large Earthworm conveyed across a gravel walk, in my garden, to an opening below the wooden floor of an outhouse.

The Beetle was evidently perfectly aware of this opening, and the security afforded by the space below the floor, and I have no doubt had occupied the place for some time; and from thence had made regular outdoor excursions, with motives and objects best known to itself, and on this particular occasion the excursion had resulted in its fore-gathering with the worm.

The Beetle was one of those very common ones, about an inch long [possibly a *Carabus*], sharp, active fellows, who seem to do nothing in a hap-hazard fashion, but to have a set purpose in everything they do, and wherever they go.

The Worm was a large one, over seven inches long, and thick in proportion, certainly from forty to fifty times the weight of its captor; and as it did not appear quite as vigorous and lively as Worms usually do when coming out of the ground, I strongly suspected that it had been in the "hands" of the Beetle for some time before I saw it; but whether it had shown fight at first, and been ultimately forced to capitulate, I have no means of knowing, although I think it most probable that a prolonged struggle between the two had resulted in the Worm being signally vanquished by its little black-coated antagonist.

I have watched "The Burying Beetle," with patient perseverance, scooping the earth from below a dead rabbit, in fact digging for it a grave; preserving it thus for future use, so that as hunger or curiosity prompted, it might return and enjoy its hidden treasure to its heart's content.

I have seen a Spider, returning from a tour of inspection, carrying home on its back a Fly double its own size, which, as it would not consent to lie still, it had been obliged—contrary to its inclination—to strangle on the way; for the Spider is not such a fool as to pick up any dead Fly it may chance to meet with in its peregrinations, living prey is what it is on the constant outlook for.

And I have seen one of the so-called "lords of creation," with all the mechanical skill and ingenuity he could command, entirely baffled in removing a boulder out of his way, certainly not much more than his own weight; so that to "view the Ant's labours" would seem to convey no "wisdom" to such *feckless* and *throwless* specimens of humanity. But this little black Beetle quite understood the herculean task before it, and was perfectly equal to the occasion.

The Worm was lying straight out on the gravel, and the first manœuvre of the Beetle was to make direct for the tail, to which it evidently gave a sharp bite, resulting in its being instantly jerked upward in a curled position, about a couple of inches; and this seemed exactly what the Beetle had calculated upon, from its knowledge of the nature of its huge victim. Then, as if to deceive the Worm, and meanwhile endeavour to maintain as friendly relations with it as possible, the Beetle set off towards the head, not going in a straight line however, that would have been impolitic; but in a wide semicircle, creating the impression that it had turned away from the Worm altogether. This done, it suddenly wheeled round and made for the head, and, as if to convey to the Worm the feeling that it had had no "hand" in the world with the bite to the tail, it embraced the head with its two fore legs, which the Worm seemed to appreciate—as the Beetle no doubt intended it should—and thus succeeded in enticing the worm to draw itself up till the curled tail came into a straight line with the rest of the body. Then careering away round about again in a wide circuit, it administered another bite to the tail, with the result of another jerk upwards, and then followed another circuitous journey up to the head, and another clasping round the neck in the same fond fashion, with a like result; so that what with alternately biting the tail, and hugging the head, it was perfectly astonishing how rapidly the heavy Worm was persuaded to transport itself over the five feet of gravel walk that separated it from the space under the wooden floor, its final destination.

*The State of the Kirks within the Presbytery of Kelso,
July 1649. Communicated by the REV. DR LEISHMAN,
Linton Manse, Kelso.*

THE original of this paper, endorsed "State of the Kirks within the Presbytery of Kelso," was given to me many years ago by the late Professor William Lee of the University of Glasgow, formerly minister of Roxburgh. In all likelihood it belonged to the rich collection made by his father, the Principal of the University of Edinburgh. It is here copied verbatim, except that the many contractions are extended.

JULY 1649.

The estait and conditione of the Kirks within the bounds of the Presbytérie of Kelso, in Tiviotdail, as followes.

1.—THE KIRK OF KELSO.

The Paroche of Kelso, as it presently standeth, and hath since the Reformatione, containeth 1500 communicants or thereby. It wes thrie paroches of old, viz.—Kelso lying all alongs upone the east and north of Tweid, wherein ar 1300 communicants and odds; St. James his Kirk in the continent betwixt Tiviot and Tweid, wherein ar 6 communicants; and Maxwellheughe upon the south and east both of Tweid and Tiviot, ar about 150 communicants. The Kirk is vary neir the mids of the present wholl paroche, wherof not above 100 comunicants will be without shout and cry frome of the stipleheid, and the furthest distant bot ane large mylle. All thrie ar of the Erectione of Kelso, wherof the King wes patrone. The present provisione, as it wes setled be the plot after the Erectione 1609, is eight chalder of victuall, Lothiane measure, two parts oatmeill, thrid part beir, ane hundreth marks and the viccarage teinds estimat to ane 100 lb. The Comissione for Surrender, in anno 1635, maid no alteratione in the provisione, only setled the localitie, and valued the teinds, as it standeth in the register, to the triple of that the minister receiveth. There is not ane houss of all this paroche so neir ane other Kirk as their owen.

Subscribitur, Mr Rot. Knox.

2.—THE KIRK OF SPROUSTONE.

The Kirk of Sproustone wes one of the Kirks of the Abbacie of Kelso. The number of persones about 700, betwixt 12 yeirs of age and the grave. The stipend is 6 chalder of victuall of Lothiane mett, or four of Tiviotdaill mett, the one half meill, the other beir. The farthest distant place of the parochie is within ane myll of the Kirk or therabout. Also Lempitlaw is joyned with it, which wes a chapell belonging to the Abbacie of Soltray, as say some, or St. Johnestone, as others. The number of persons betwixt 12 years of age and the grave in Lempitlaw parochie ar about sex score. There is ane hundreth pundis of stipend, payed be the toune of Edinburgh, who have the teinds. The viccarage of both is uplifted and gathered be the minister; also the farthest parts of Lempitlaw from the Kirk of Sproustone is not above a myll and ane half, and they are much further from any other Kirk.

Sic Subscribitur, Mr James Sympsone.

3.—YETTAM KIRK.

The Earls of Bacleughe and Lothiane did present me, the right of patronage being contraverted betwixt the noblemen. The stipend is payed be John Ker of Louchtowr, taxman, viz.—500 M., 3 chalderis of victuall, Lothiane measure, per annum. The number of communicants not 300. The Kirk is situat in the mids of the parochie, within one myll of the border of Inglande, the most remote of the parochie litle more nor ane myll and ane half from the Kirk.

Sic Subscribitur, Mr John Douglas.

4.—THE KIRK OF MORBATLE.

The Kirk of Morbatle is situat almost at the west end of the parochie. The parishe is sex mylls of lenth, gif the outsteids therof be looked to, the furthest of the tounes therof being thrie mylls the neirest way. The Kirk of Mow is united to the old parish of Morbatle be act of parli. The number of communicants will be about 600 of all. The Earle of Roxburgh is patron.

Sic Subscribitur, Mr Wm. Penman.

5.—LINTONE KIRK.

Sir John Ker as patrone presented me. He wes lykewyse tacksmen of the teinds, wherunto now the laird of Lintone hes succeeded. The stipend is 600 M., ane chalder of victuall, half meill, half beir of the new measure, 20 M. for furnisheing the elements for the Communion. The communicants ar about 240. The lenth of the parochie is two mylls or thereby. The Kirk is in ane comodious part of the parishe, the manse and gleib adjacent thereto.

Sic Subscribitur, Mr Rot. Ker.

6.—THE KIRK OF ROXBURGH.

The Earle of Roxburgh presented the present minister. The provisione of the minister is 500 M. of money, 36 bols victuall, half meill, half beir, Lothiane measure, and that out of the personage teinds of the parochie, togither with the viccarage teinds. The communicables of the parochie will be about 500. The furthest toun or rather steid (whilk is bot one consisting of thretty communicables or thereby) is some two mylls or therby from the Kirk, all the rest of the tounes or steids lyeing within a myll round about the Kirk.

Sic Subscribitur, Mr Wm. Wemys.

7.—THE KIRK OF MAKERSTOUN.

It wes ane Kirk of the Abbacie of Kelso; the King did present. The provisione is 5 chalder of victuall, half meill, half beir, Lothiane measure, togither with the viccarage. The number of communicants about 260. The furthest part of the parochie is distant frome the Kirk is ane myll, the Kirk standing in the mids of the toun, whilk is the greatest part of the parochie.

Sic Subscribitur, Mr Wm. Turnbull.

8.—THE KIRK OF STICHELL.

The bounds of the parochie of Stichell and Hoome, whilk joyned therto will be two mylls large from the one of the parochie to the other. The Kirk standeth at the furthest end of the parochie, so that all the parochie lyes benorth it two myls large. The number of communicants in Stichell,

wher the Kirk stands, will be 300 and above. The King wes patrone. The present provisione out of Stichell is 22 bolls victuall, half beir, half oats of the old Tiviotdail measure, with ten bolls of oats and ane half of prick measure, and fyve bolls and ane half of beir of the same measure, and fyftie four pundis money, togither with the viccarage teinds of Stichell, which extends to sex score pundis. The present provisione out of Hoome is nyne bolls beir, and nyne bolls of oats, and fourtie sex pundis money. The viccarage of the toune of Hoome is fyfty pundis, the viccarage of the mains of Hoome and Hairheughe is 50 M. The viccarage of Hardiesmylle is 8 lb. The viccarage of Todrige 20 M. The worth of the teinds of Stichell proven be the minister to be 15 chalders of Tiviotdail measure, but undervalued 10 chalders of prick mett. The worth of the teinds of Hoome is 20 chalders of victuall, bot undervalued to 15 chalders of Tiviotdail measure.

Sic Subscribitur, Mr David Courtney.

9.—THE KIRK OF EDNAM.

The whole parochie is betwixt thrie and four hundred communicants, the furthest from the Kirk is about ane myll. The Kirk is of the Abbacie of Coldinghame. The King wes patron. The stipend 700 M., togither with the viccarage.

Sic Subscribitur, Mr John Symervall.

That these ar the conditiones of the severall above-mentioned nyne Kirks within the Presbytery of Kelso, given under the severall ministers owen hands, wherof these before set downe ar the just doubles, is testified be the subscriptions of Mr Jon. Douglas and Mr Wm. Wemys, Commissioners from the Presbytery of Kelso to the Gnall Assembly 1649.

Mr Jhone Douglass.

Mr Wm. Wemys.

Document. List of Hosband Lands, with their values, in Coldingham and other Parishes in the County of Berwick, 14th Century.

In Coldyngham liij Hosband landes precium
cujus-libet terre xs.

In Ayeton superiori xiiij.

In Ayeton inferiori xxiiij.

In Swynwod xvi.

In West Reston xv.

In Est Reston v.

In Raynton xiiij.

In Ald Cambuss xvi.

In Edram xxi.

Summa terrarum xiii^{xx}. and xviii^{li}.

vid. the li.: summa xxxixs.

Summa ecclesiarum ac terrarum ix^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d.

Coldyngham xli^s.

Add. 24,059, fo. 23.

MS. in British Museum.

Mr H. H. Craw, West Foulden—of date 9th March 1895—sends me this notice, as having been received from a friend. Mr J. Crawford Hodgson, still later, having been in the British Museum, I asked him to look up the document. He reports that, in the Catalogue, the article is "List of Hosband lands with their values in Coldingham and other parishes, county Berwick, 14 century. The number of the MS. in the Catalogue is 24,050."—J.H.


On Stenopteryx hirundinis, L., a parasite of the Swallow observed at Lauder. By JOHN TURNBULL and WM. GRANT GUTHRIE.

To THE meeting of the Club, held at Newcastleton on the 31st July 1895, a glass tube, containing insects, was sent for exhibition with the following note.

Insects found at Lauder.

On Saturday afternoon, 27th July 1895, during a down-pour of rain, a young Swallow flew in at the open window, and sat for a few minutes on the middle bar. I took it in my hands and carried it to the open air, and let it fly away. I found the insects (enclosed in the tube) running on my hands; they must have come off the Swallow.

I put them under the glass of my watch, the better to observe them. When first enclosed they were very active, and ran easily on the smooth dial.

The body and legs were semi-transparent, with short stiff bristles all over them; the abdomen large in proportion to the rest of the body, two lobed thus , and of a light green colour. The feet are articulated, and have black hooked claws. There are two projections on the back like aborted wings, or wings folded lengthwise.

On Sunday morning an oval, brown egg had been laid by one of them, and on Monday morning another white one. All were dead on Monday evening, no doubt from want of food.

JOHN TURNBULL,
Gas Works, Lauder.

Note with Reference to the above.

The insects enclosed in the glass tube are true flies, *Stenopteryx hirundinis* (Leach); Dipterous parasites on the Swallow.

The female fly is said to produce only one or, at most, two eggs at a time; these are hatched in the body of their parent, where the larvæ remain till full fed, assuming the pupal stage immediately on being extruded. The oval, brown egg mentioned above is therefore really a pupa; the

white one a larva, which has died before reaching the pupal state.

WM. GRANT GUTHRIE,
Hawick.

[This curious parasite is fully described by the late Mr F. Walker, F.L.S., in Vol. II., pp. 288-9, "Diptera, Insecta Britannica." On Plate XX., Mr Westwood figured *S. pallidum* and 5 *a*, an antenna of *S. hirundinis*, and fig. *b*, wing of ditto.]

Further Observations on Excrescences and Diseases occasioned in Plants by Mites. By DR JAMES HARDY.

ON a former occasion (Ber. Club's Trans., III., p. 111) I made some cursory observations on several alterations produced in different species of plants by the larvæ of mites. Since then I have met with a few other instances of their operations, which may be worthy of record.

The leaves of the Sycamore sometimes carry, on the upper surface, a crowd of small stalked, conical, or spherical warts, little larger than pin heads, which arise from a depression on the underside, thickly beset with white hairs in the centre. They are tough and leathery, and form a secure cover for the minute mite larvæ which they include.

In *Lotus corniculatus* the edges of the leaflets, somewhat thickened, become purple, and densely pubescent; and sometimes a few hollow cups, lined with down, enclose the larvæ. Those rufescent, irregularly thickened margins, as well as empurpled and, as it were, inflamed spots often conspicuous on the leaves of *Hypochaeris radicata*, seem also to be owing to the mite larvæ that abound upon the foliage.

In a dwarf state of *Epilobium palustre*, growing in very wet spots in bogs, the infested leaves twist, and their edges become involute; and sometimes the plant has its growth arrested, and the distorted leaves form a cluster at the summit.

A dense, hoary pubescence characterises those buds of *Veronica Chamædrys* that envelop the larvæ of *Cecidomyia Veronicae*. These buds are principally the terminal ones.

But in some instances this ermine coating appears also on the lateral buds, where no *Cecidomyian* larvæ have ever been, and spreads over leaves quite unconnected with the organs primarily affected. Such plants, at a distance, look as if suffering from mildew, but a closer inspection reveals the agency of colonies of young Acari.

I owe the sight of an interesting example, of the influence of young mites in transforming buds, to Professor Balfour. It occurred in a twig of Broom. The buds, to the number of nine, were converted into globular, sessile capitula—from the size of a pea downwards—composed of closely compacted, diminished leaflets, rendered hoary by a dense, stiffish hirsuties. The specimen was from the west of Scotland.

Another remarkable instance of the extensive derangements which they occasion has been furnished by the *Helianthemum vulgare*. In a large suite of specimens, from a steep, dry bank at Monynut, not only the unexpanded buds are retained in the form of knots, densely covered with hairs, but the entire foliage is often dwarfed, empurpled, and rendered hoary, and even the stem and branches are not free from alteration. In small plants the altered buds and leaves are excessively crowded. When the bud alone is occupied, there is little difference in its appearance from that assumed when the larva of *Cecidomyia Helianthemis* is the source of disturbance.

In a dry, barren pasture at Lucky Shiels I found several ill-thriving plants of *Geranium molle* intensely infested with young mites. When occupying the leaves, these were turned up at the edges, as if about to grasp their little tormentors. The buds also were full of them, and had their functions entirely suspended.

[This is the continuation of a communication, for the Club, of an article "On some Excrescences, etc., on Plants occasioned or inhabited by Mites," that appeared in the Hist. Ber. Nat. Club, Vol. III., pp. 111-113 (1852), which had disappeared among Dr Johnston's papers, and was recovered by Mrs Barwell Carter some time since. It is mentioned at p. 214 of the same volume, in a letter printed there, addressed to Dr MacLagan (date 1856.) The additional notes complete what I had to say at the time.—J.H.]

Midside Maggie's Girdle. By ROBERT ROMANES, ESQ.,
F.S.A. Scot., Harryburn. (Plate VI.)

[Illustrations by permission from Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. "Circular Plate," Vol. x., p. 321; Plate XII., Fig. 1; "Hall's Marks," Vol. xxiii., p. 445.]



IT WILL interest the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, to have it recorded in its Proceedings, that this old and interesting relic of the Hall Marks and Circular Plate—of which the above are illustrations—has found a permanent resting place in the National Museum of Antiquities for Scotland.

The Girdle, which was first exhibited to the Club at a meeting held at Lauder, on 24th June 1869, was very fully and accurately described by Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I., of Wolfelee, in the Address delivered by him to the Club at Berwick, on 30th September 1869; was recorded in the Club's Proceedings of that year; and at the same time Sir



Die Stamps
R

MIDSIDE MAGGIE'S GIRDLE.



Walter told, in a few words, the substance of the romantic story with which the Girdle is associated.

In 1869 the date of the manufacture of the Girdle had not been ascertained; but subsequently (in 1889) Mr Alex. J. S. Brook of 87 George Street, Edinburgh, acquired such a knowledge of the Hall Marks and Register of Gold and Silver Smiths in Edinburgh, as enabled him to identify the maker of the Girdle as Adam Allane, junr., admitted goldsmith in Edinburgh in 1589; and the Deacon of the Craft—whose stamp the Girdle bears—as Robert Denneistoun, who held the office of Deacon in 1608-9. Thus fixing the date of the manufacture of the Girdle to have been 1608-9. Other facts had come to light, which afforded legitimate ground for the conjecture that the letters "B.C."—engraved on the Circular Plate attached to the Girdle—were the initial letters of Barbara Cranstoun of Murraystoun (now Morriston) and Corsbie, who was married to Sir James Seton of Gordon in 1611; and the Girdle was again exhibited to the Club on 6th June 1894, with notes regarding the date of its manufacture and these initial letters.

It is not necessary further to refer to what may be found in the Proceedings of the Club regarding the Girdle, and in the Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., Vol. x., p. 321, and Vol. xxiii., p. 445; but as the information, on which the romance connected with the Girdle is founded, rests largely on tradition, it may not be out of place to indicate that the history of the descent of the tradition is far from being hopelessly complicated or obscure.

The date of the presentation of the Girdle, by the Duke of Lauderdale, to Midside Maggie (the wife of Thomas Hardie, Tollishill, whatever her name was) must have been about the year 1672. A Simon Hardie, who was tenant in Westmains farm, near Lauder, in 1737, was born in 1669 (died 1747, and buried in Lauder Churchyard) and had as his wife Janet Allan, who was born in 1675, and died 1735; and Simon Hardie and his wife Janet had a son, Thomas Hardie, who was born in 1712, and died in 1781; and on 8th August 1737 this Thomas Hardie married Agnes Grieve. (The marriage contract between Thomas and Agnes, which exists, and the tombstone in Lauder Churchyard, make this all quite plain.) Thomas Hardie and Agnes Grieve had

an only child, Janet Hardie, born 22nd June 1738, and she was married to John Simson, who was born 1736, and died 1812; and Janet took with her to the Simson family the Silver Girdle. There is legal evidence, in the Title Deeds to Blainslie, that the only heir of Thomas Hardie and Agnes Grieve was Janet Hardie, the wife of John Simson; and surely the Silver Chain, which Janet brought to the Simson family, is a substantial link between her and the heroine to whom it was presented by the Duke of Lauderdale.

John Simson and Janet Hardie had a family of 13 children, and their descendants are legion; and the youngest of the sons of John Simson and Janet Hardie survived until the year 1862, and was well known to many of the present generation; and was universally called by all, whether relatives or not, "Uncle George."

He, "Uncle George," did not die until 124 years after the date of the birth of his mother, Janet Hardie. It is now (1897) 159 years since she was born, and her birth took place only some 66 years after the date on which the Girdle was presented to her ancestress, who was probably her paternal great-grandmother; and so the pedigree is not very complicated, and there has been no great opportunity for obscuring the tradition.

Reports on the Discovery of Ancient Graves in Roxburghshire and East Lothian.

- 1.—DALCOVE MAINS. Contributed by MR ALEXANDER PORTER, Chief Constable of Roxburghshire and Berwickshire.
Report by JOHN HARDIE, P.C.

Constabulary Station,
St. Boswells, 7th September 1895.

I BEG to report—as instructed by letter from the Chief Constable—I again visited Dalcove Mains to-day, and examined the Stone Coffin, with human remains, found in the Pea Brae Field there. The depth of the top of the coffin from the surface of the ground, as measured by me, was

20 inches; the length of the coffin inside, 6 feet 5½ inches; width at bottom, 20 inches; depth, 10 inches; width at top, 9 inches. The sides of the coffin consist of slabs of red freestone, but none of them are large, and nearly all of them have been broken by the digging; they vary in thickness from 1¾ inches to 3 inches, and from one to two feet square. The bottom is also of freestone, similar to the sides. There does not appear to have been any cover, but it is possible that wood may have been used for that purpose, and all trace of it obliterated. The sides of the coffin slope gradually inward, from about 1 foot 8 inches at the bottom to about 9 inches at the top. The situation of the coffin is almost due east and west; head to the west. It is situated on the top of a natural mound—about 36 yards from the boundary line between Roxburgh and Berwickshire—about 11 yards from the edge of the mound, and 3 feet from the hedge dividing the Stackyard Field from the Pea Brae Field on Dalcove Mains farm. The distance from the Greatridge Hall and Dalcove road, marked in a sketch (which was annexed) is 445 yards; from Kelso and St. Boswells road, 320 yards; and from Dalcove Mains farm steading, 345 yards.

There is no appearance of the place having been used as a burying ground; the graveyard at Makerston being about a mile away, and that of Mertoun two miles. There is not the slightest appearance of the bones having been burned, and when found they occupied the position which would naturally be found where a body was stretched at full length. All the teeth in the upper jaw, with the exception of two, were in position when found, but they have since been pulled out by children visiting the grave. The left half of the under jaw is amissing, but six teeth are fixed in the part found. The skull is in a very good state of preservation, but the other bones are almost crumbling into dust.

Particular search was made by David Gray, farmer, Dalcove Mains, for any article of stone, flint, or metal, which might be of value to Antiquarians or others, but nothing of the kind was found.

The distance of the grave from the river Tweed is about a mile as the crow flies, the nearest point of the Tweed

being in the vicinity of Rutherford Boat, where there is a public ferry.

JOHN HARDIE, P.C.

2.—MAKERSTOUN, ROXBURGHSHIRE.

While the foresters here were engaged digging pits for planting young trees in a plantation called the Limepots, situated to the south-west of a quarry near Manorhill, they came upon a large boulder stone partially buried in the earth; which, when they had removed, they found it to be a cover for a trapeziform stone coffin, in which lay the remains of a human body. The head lay in the narrow end towards the east, and the coffin was in an east and west position. The dimensions of the cavity were—the straight side, 2 feet 8 inches; slanting side, 2 feet 5 inches; wide end, 19 inches; straight end, 13 inches; vertical measurement, from end to end, 2 feet 9½ inches; depth, 15 inches: dimensions of cover—length, 2 feet 11 inches; narrow end, 15 inches; wide end, 2 feet 3 inches. The wide end, where the feet lay, slanted outward, while that of the narrow end slanted inward, and formed a sharp angle wherein lay the head. All the bones, including the skull, were very much decayed. Only parts of the latter were to be seen, but the teeth were quite sound and white. A similar discovery was made last October, in a field on the farm of Dalcove Mains.—*Kelso Mail*, 19th February 1896.

3.—CIST AT REDCOLL, NEAR LONGNIDDRY, EAST LOTHIAN.

By EDWARD J. WILSON, Abbey St. Bathans.

“Last Saturday I was walking by Spittalrig, Trabroun, Lenridge, and Redcoll to Longniddry. On the top of a knoll (a protruding part of the whinstone dyke which runs E. and W., midway between Redcoll and Longniddry) I found a stone coffin slab. It was partly exposed at the higher end, and the stones forming the sides and end seem to be not so rude as I had elsewhere observed them. I

had no tools or permission, and it began to rain heavy, so I had to beat a retreat." (Extract from Mr Wilson's letter.)

The result of the renewed visit is contained in the following extract from the *Haddington Advertiser*, 27th April 1894.

STONE COFFIN UNEARTHED.—Three weeks ago, while Mr Wilson of Bolton Schoolhouse was examining the whinstone dyke which traverses the northern part of the parish of Gladsmuir from east to west, he observed a red sandstone slab, with a shorter transverse slab of the same material, protruding above the whinstone, at a part of the dyke called Solomon's Tower—a wooded knoll standing on the east side of Redcoll farm steading. On Saturday a small party excavated the place, and exposed a fine example of a cistvaen, which, however, contained neither urn, implements of war, nor ornaments—nothing but a few of the lumbar and leg bones, and two or three cockle shells. The whole of the bones were too fragmentary to be of use for anatomical comparison. The cist lay due east and west, and was formed of three short slabs on the south side, two on the north, and transverse ones at the head and foot. The four covering stones—one of which had previously fallen over the edge of the whinstone ridge—overlapped each other, and the flooring was the levelled surface of the dyke. Its extreme outside measurement was 82 inches, while the breadth at the west end, where had lain the head, was 27 inches, and at the foot 21 inches; the depth was 13 inches. In the neighbourhood of Setonhill and Longniddry, such stone coffins are frequently turned up by the plough; but, unfortunately, few people have time or inclination to make a minute investigation of such remains. It might, however, be the means of elucidating some of the intricate problems of the past, if greater precautions were taken when such are come across, whereby the antiquary might determine the race who constructed these rude graves.

[I examined one of the Shells furnished by Mr Wilson, and it was *Cardium edule*, the Common Cockle.—J.H.]

Blysmus rufus, var. *bifolius*, a new plant for the district.

AT THE Berwick meeting, on the 14th October 1896, Mr George Bolam laid upon the table specimens of a form of *Blysmus rufus*, known as var. *bifolius*, which had been gathered by Mr A. H. Evans and himself on the salt marsh at Aberlady Bay, on 28th September 1896.

The plant had been originally found at Aberlady by Mr Evans, on 10th September 1894; it having been recorded for the first time as British, only a few weeks previously, by Mr Griffith, who had detected it in Anglesea. In each case specimens had been submitted to Mr A. Bennett of Croydon for determination.

Bifolius differs remarkably from the ordinary form of *B. rufus*, found upon our coasts, in having the inflorescence one third of the way down the stem, in place of being at its extremity, and also in being rather more slender.

On Lycium Barbarum, L., and L. Europæum, L., the Barbary and European Boxthorns, and their local culture.

WHEN the Club visited Chibburn, 11th September 1895 (see pp. 244-247, *ante*) a trailing shrub, a *Lycium*, above the door, attracted attention; but being out of blossom, the species could not be determined. This year (1897) fine flowering examples have been kindly communicated by Miss Huggup, Hauxley Cottage, and it is found to be *Lycium Barbarum*, L., the Barbary Boxthorn. This was cultivated in Britain in 1696, according to Plukenett *Almagistum Botanicum*, p. 317. It grew, in 1696, in the Royal Garden, St. James's, and is a native of the south of Europe, and of Asia, and Africa.—Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, 2nd Edition, 1811, pp. 3, 4. See also Don's *General History of Dichlamydeous Plants*, iv., p. 458.

The European species, *L. Europæum*, L., is employed to ornament the walls of seaside cottages at Thorntonloch, East Lothian, and also near Cockburnspath. It is a native

of the south of Europe, and was cultivated in Britain in 1730.—*Hortus Anglicus*, London, p. 63. Aiton's *Hort. Kew.*, II., p. 4. Don, *ubi sup.*, IV., p. 458.—J.H.

New Locality for Corallorhiza innata. By REV.
DR FARQUHARSON.

Selkirk Manse,
22nd June 1895.

DEAR DR HARDY,

An interesting botanical "find" was made here last week, which I think should be reported to the Club at the Coldingham Meeting on the 26th. Dr Muir, of this town, found *Corallorhiza innata* growing in Whitmuir Bog in considerable quantity.

The locality is on the borders of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire. According to the old county boundaries, it is in the latter shire; the new boundary puts it in Selkirkshire, so the two counties can fight out the question as to which of them has a right to place this rarity in its Flora.

Where has the plant been found elsewhere within the territory of the Club? Anyway, *Corallorhiza* is rare enough to be worthy of special notice.

So long ago as 1851 I walked from manse of Loch Carron to Loch Maree to hunt for it—a tramp of 20 miles to the spot where it was said to grow—and tramped the 20 miles back again, a disappointed youth, for I did not find it! In those days I had legs; now, I may say, I have no legs, for bronchitic asthma renders what I call my legs of small value for locomotion.

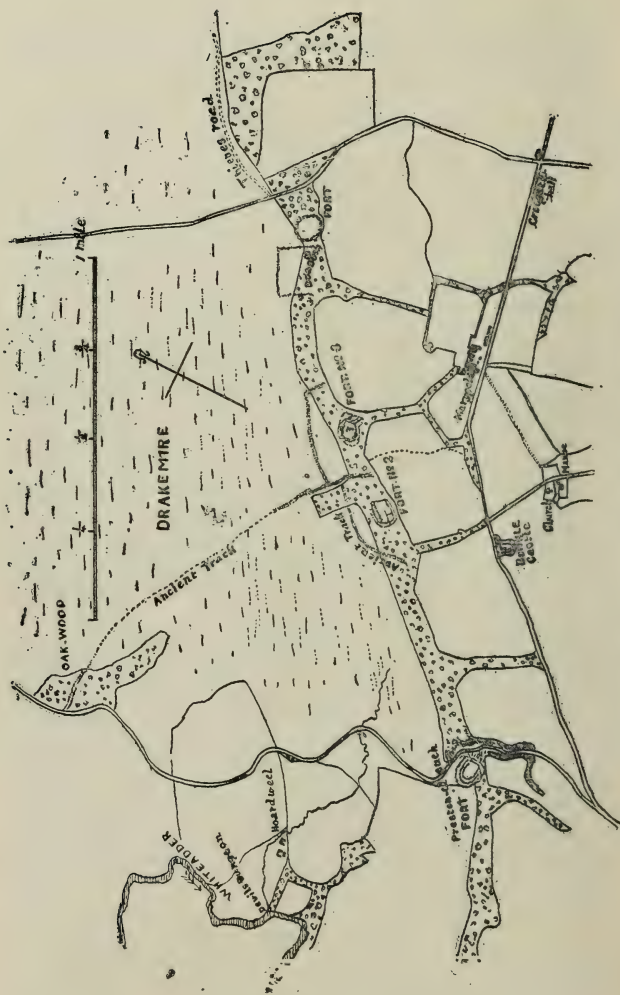
I am glad to learn from the circular that you are to be at Coldingham Loch on Wednesday. That indicates that you are able to move about. Long may you do so. How I envy you!

Kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

J. FARQUHARSON.

J. Hardy, Esq., LL.D.,
Oldcambus.



Plan showing position of Forts, etc., on Bunkle Edge.

Bunkle Edge Forts. By FRANCIS LYNN, F.S.A. Scot.,
Galashiels.

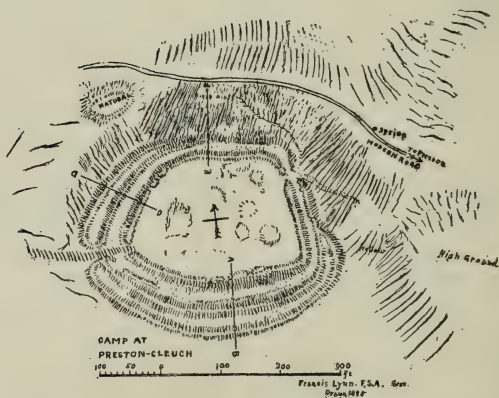
[With Plans and Figure of Stone Implement.]

BUNKLE EDGE, with its line of ancient Forts, Camps, and Entrenchments, is well deserving of attention. No one can visit it without desiring to know more of the men who here laboured and planned, and to trace out the why, and the wherefore, of the extensive works here left by those who so long preceded us in the world's life. The Berwickshire Club does a good work in arranging for such a day's outing as that of 5th June 1895; when, starting from Reston, they drove to Bunkle, and after visiting the remains of the Castle, and inspecting the Kirk, the members mounted up by way of Crossgate Hall to the top of the Ridge or Edge. In the time at disposal, it was not possible to do more than glance at the numerous remains spread out along the ridge; but enough was seen, I trust, to create a thirst to see more.

In describing these Forts, etc., for the sake of reference, I begin at Preston-cleuch Camp, where the Club left off. This is the course followed by Dr Christison, in his able paper "On the Forts in Selkirkshire and Berwickshire," given in the Proceedings of the Antiquarian Society for 1894-95.

First premising that Bunkle Edge is a long ridge, with a steep sloping face towards the south-west, running almost in a straight line north-east, for about three miles, from Preston-cleuch Fort to that at Wardlaw,* at the extremity of the ridge. Along the hollow, on its southern side, the ground was, until very recently, an almost impassable marsh; the dangerous Billy Mire, running parallel to the ridge for its whole length, rendering approach from the south very difficult. The high position of the Edge also gave its inhabitants the advantage of a commanding view of the country as far as the hills to the south of the Tweed. The arrangement of the works seems to indicate that the enemy to be guarded against was expected from the south or east.

* Wardlaw of the Ordnance Survey, but locally named "Warlie Bank."—J.H.

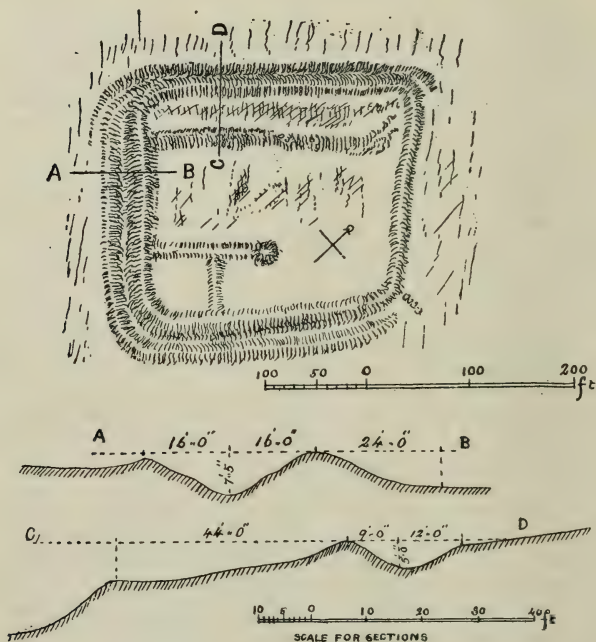


*British Fort No. 1, at Preston-cleuch,
 Bunkle Edge*

Preston-cleuch Camp, which we shall call No. 1, occupies a position of great natural strength; the cleugh forming such a strong defence that terraces have been considered sufficient defence on that side. These terraces were probably stockaded, which would make them impregnable to ordinary attack. On the west the Fort is girdled by a double line of wall and ditch, quite the strongest works of the kind occurring in this district (I do not remember any which are wider and deeper, except perhaps those at the upper end of Addington Fort, in Lauderdale.) The interior has, to all appearance, been under cultivation of some kind during the middle ages, so that no distinct vestiges of the buildings now remain. Two entrances are indicated through opposite angles of the Fort, both strongly protected.

Proceeding eastward along the ridge, the first object of Antiquarian interest is a line of hollow trench and mound, marked on the Ordnance Survey as remains of Camp, and sometimes known in the district as Danish Camps. I shall leave this work to be afterwards considered along with other works of the same kind.

No. 2 Fort or Camp occurs inside the plantation about a mile from Preston-cleuch, and is of an irregular, oblong, square form, with the angles rounded, rather suggestive of Roman work. There is an appearance at the east end as if the wall had been recently altered by foresters or others. Here and along the north side there is only one line of wall or mound, with the ditch outside; but on the west and south there is a double line. Inside the Camp, about 44 feet from the north wall, and parallel with it, there runs a straight terrace and platform, almost the whole length of the Fort. This terrace is, for the most part, of natural rock, being in fact an ice-formed ridge. It has evidently, however, been considered and utilised by the makers of the Camp, as the walls have been run parallel to it; and at the west end, where the natural rock crest has been deficient, it has been artificially made up. Probably a line of dwellings were placed along this terrace. Inside the Fort, at the south-west corner, there are some straight dividing mounds, of a character unusual in British Forts. Possibly these may have been formed at some middle-age period, subsequent to its occupation by its original builders. The measurement



Plan and Sections of Fort No. 2 on Bunkle Edge.

of this Camp, between the inner walls, is about 250 feet by 220 feet.

The next Fort to the east, No. 3, is a very large and curious work, but somehow it has been missed by those who made the Ordnance Survey. Probably, when the Survey was made, the plantation was so thick as to prevent the Camp from being seen at all. On the occasion of the visit of the Club, it was in the same position; a recent storm had so rooted up, and tumbled the trees together, that it was quite impossible to trace the form of the Camp below. Even with a second and third visit, the proper planning of it has been

difficult, and, in the confusion of branches, many minor details may have been overlooked. A glance at the plan given will show that the work divides into two central sections, the eastward of which seems to have been the principal. The row of circles, running along one side of this central enclosure, is interesting. The central circle of the two shown, through which section K. L. is drawn, is rather too large to have been roofed in as a hut-circle. The other two are about the usual size of dwellings. But between the southmost of these circles and the front of the mound rising from K., there occurs a great mass of stone debris. Also on the east angle of this, the inner mound of the Fort, which I have marked on the plan with a P., there occurs a similar mass, which it might be well to have examined.

The general plan of this Fort is a large oval, 260 feet by 380 feet between the inner walls. A second mound of considerable strength encircles it most of the way. At the west side, however, this outer mound dies out, and on the ground there are no indications that it was ever continued. Indeed the outer mound, coming round the northern boundary, turns down and rests on the inner wall by the side of what seems to have been an entrance. On the south-east side, under the parts where I have remarked on the presence of large masses of stone, the second mound is also wanting; but its material has evidently been taken to form the curious enclosure walls which run out towards the south-east. The mounds of these enclosures have no appearance of ditch on either side, so we may conclude that the material forming them was carried from the second wall and deposited to form them. It is quite likely also that the material of the outer mound, already remarked on as wanting on the west side, may have been carried round and used to form the straight mound on the north, which runs in an easterly direction for a considerable distance, then turns and forms a connection with the enclosures already referred to. The whole of these enclosures, outside on the south-east, have evidently been formed at a late date in the history of the Fort, and indications on the plan go to show that the long straight mound on the north was added after all the others. My idea is that these interferences with the second mound,

and the formation of these outer enclosures, were carried out after the formation of the large enclosure-wall and fosse running along three sides of the Fort, at a distance of about 400 feet on the north, and about 500 feet on the east and west. I do not think that this great enclosure was part of the original work, but was formed at a period in the history of the Fort, or Oppidum, when the danger to the inhabitants had ceased to threaten from the south, and was rather expected from the north. The idea that this outer trench was formed late in the history of the township first rose to my mind by seeing the manner in which it cut across the other works, previously remarked upon as existing on the open moor, and which the Ordnance Map makers set down as "Site of Camp."

Besides the trench thus designated on the maps, there is another similar work on the moor, running out from the western angle of the work we are considering. This is not on the Ordnance Maps, but is well marked on the ground. See Section A. B. on drawings. It runs out over the moor, and can be traced over the ridge, down to and through the natural wood known as the Oakwood. From there it crosses the valley, and rises to the higher ground on Blackerston farm. I have no doubt that this work, and the other which runs in a south-westerly direction, through which section C. D. is taken, are works of the same class as the Catrail, which has created so much interest among Antiquarians. Both lines are obviously very ancient. The point which took my attention as showing the more recent formation of the great enclosing work was this. On the outer side of the fosse or trench is a slight mound. See Sections E. F. and G. H. I noticed that the bottom of the trench was at a lower level than that of the older work, and that the counterscarp mound had been formed across its bottom, as if to fill it up and show that it was now disused. A time had evidently come when communication from that side was no longer desirable, the district to the north-west having been occupied by a hostile people.

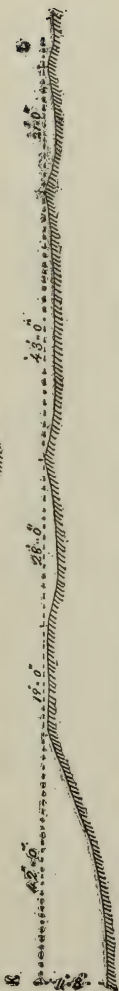
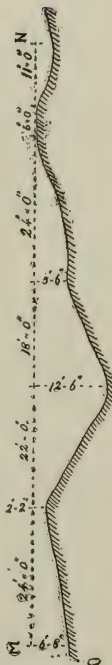
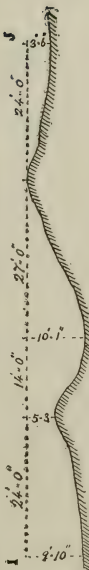
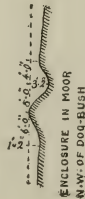
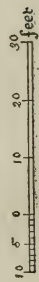
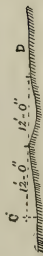
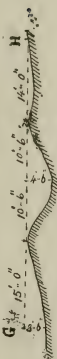
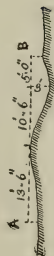
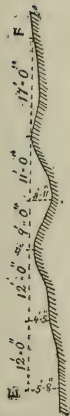
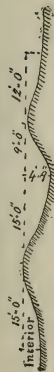
That this is a correct estimate of what the real nature of these old works is, I have no doubt whatever; that running north-westwards can be traced as far as I have stated at least. I leave it to some local antiquary to take it up and

follow onward to the north. The line running south-west can be traced into the wood. It stops, however, entirely at a line some distance within the wood, which has, I think, been the boundary of the ploughed ground on the slope. Before the boundary lines of the plantation were laid down as at present, probably it ran down the slope in the direction of where Preston now is. Whether or not the larger line, coming in from the north-west, ran on past the Fort we cannot now be certain. There are indications of a track having run down the slope to the south-east; but on the meadow land below the modern road running to Marygold I have not been able to trace it. Probably it ran onward and crossed Billy Mire by what was known as Billy Causeway, a very ancient work ascribed during the last century to the Romans, but much more probably constructed by the native Britons.

The curious way in which these old trenches are filling up on the moor, and in the wood on Bunkle Edge, making them resemble a chain of pits, is difficult to account for. I would attribute it to some local accident, characteristic of the soil and the vegetation. I saw the same tendency in some small ditches running across the moor further to the west, and these were evidently middle-age enclosures, perhaps 600 or 700 years old. And on a line of old mound and ditch, crossing aslant the moor track known as the Thieves road, about half-a-mile to the east of the modern road crossing the ridge from Crossgate Hall, I saw this tendency more marked than anywhere else, and yet this was evidently only a field enclosure.

Now leaving this curious Fort, and proceeding north-westwards, the next Fort in the line is the one to the east of Dog Bush, and is a large oval work, measuring 410 feet lengthways along the ridge, by 395 feet across, from the centre of the mound, which is a single one with a ditch outside, and a counterscarp and small mound on the outer side. The enclosures are in places much obliterated, but I give one section which gives a fair idea of the parts that remain. I was unable to see any signs of divisions or hut-circles inside this large enclosure. Quarrying has been carried on in modern times, and that may have obliterated some things; but so far as can now be seen, the Dog Bush

SECTION. WEST WALL-DOG-BUSH CAMP.



Sections of Fort No. 3 on Bunkle Edge with sections of outside entrenchment; also section of wall of Dog-bush Camp and also of trench N.W. from Dog-bush.

Fort is an oval enclosure of the simplest form. I have passed the enclosure to the west of Dog Bush, which also is marked Fort on the Ordnance Survey. After examination, I came to the conclusion that it is really of no great age or significance. It has the look of a dyke and ditch, such as is usually formed by Scotch foresters to bound a plantation. I give one section to show its dimensions and form. On the moor it forms an obtuse angle, similar to the one formed by the larger work we have been considering, which encloses Fort No. 3. This must have been done perhaps by unconscious imitation. The enclosure has no appearance of antiquity, and probably dates from last century. Some member of the Club, who has access to the estate books, may be able to show when it was made, and for what purpose.

These were all the Forts visited by the Club at this date; but as Wardlaw Fort was mentioned in the programme for the day, I may say that it can be seen as a large oval work, measuring 375 feet east to west, by 242 feet between the inner mounds. A second mound runs all round at a further distance of 33 to 35 feet; but on the side of the enclosure, towards the top of Wardlaw, a third mound runs round about a third of its outline. On this side the ditches also show much deeper than elsewhere. It is obvious that, when this Fort was made, it was placed a little behind and below the highest point of the hill, so as to escape the observation of marauders landing on the shores to the east. And to remedy the danger caused by being commanded by this higher ground, the Fort was on this side strengthened by an extra wall and ditch.

In the course of observation, I have frequently noticed proof that our forefathers did not readily think of flanking movements, but usually put stronger and more numerous barriers on the side which directly faced the country occupied by the enemy, even when the ground on that side might be the strongest naturally.

The whole area of Wardlaw Fort has been under cultivation at some period, and is therefore much smoothed and rounded off. Still there are within the walls several slight mounds, probably marking the position of hut-circles. Across the ridge of Wardlaw, at a distance of about a quarter of

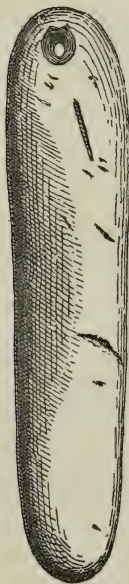
a mile to the west of the Fort, there are remains of another British track, similar to those described in connection with Fort No. 3. I followed it easily, in a northerly direction, for about half a mile, on a line running towards Brockholes. On the south, after crossing the top of the ridge, it curved slightly towards the Fort, and seemed to pass onwards into the ground presently under cultivation. From its direction, I should say that it too ran to the crossing at Billy Causeway.

Besides the Forts noted, there are at least other three sites marked on the maps, as on the slopes of Bunkle Edge, which I have not been able to visit. Report says that they are very faint. One in the field to the north-west of Bunkle Castle shows an extensive quarry. If the Fort was ever there, it is now gone.

Since my visit to Bunkle Edge, a member of the Club, Mr A. Anderson—to whom I have been largely indebted—has made a drawing of a cluster of enclosures which occur in the wood above Primrose Hill. These are very interesting, and belong to a class of work of which examples have lately been observed amongst the Cheviots, and on some of the hills to the west of Gala Water. They cannot be termed Forts, but are evidently of ancient British origin. Of one thing there can be no doubt, and that is that at a remote period, when the climatic conditions were probably different from what they now are, there was along this ridge a very considerable population, with a civilization of a kind, and both the will and the power to execute extensive public works. Now the ridge is bleak and cold, furnishing plants of a truly Alpine character, one member picking up a variety of Club Moss which I have not before seen lower than the 1500 feet line.*

* I saw one of the specimens of Club Moss, picked up on the moor on the day of the excursion, and it was *Lycopodium selago*, L. (Fir Club Moss.) It occurs on all the high heathy ground in this part of Berwickshire. *L. alpinum*. may be here also, for it grows in several localities, especially old roads on Coldingham Moor, where *L. selago* may also be seen. *L. clavatum* and *L. selaginoides* are the other two well-known kinds. They can all grow below 800 feet hereabouts.—J.H.

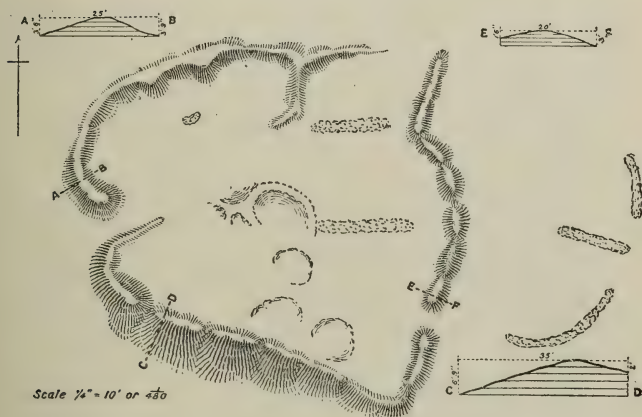
If excavations were carefully carried out in the vicinity of the Forts, no doubt important results would be obtained, which would throw light on the habits and status of their occupants.



*Whetstone, full size, found on Bunkle Edge
31st March 1896.*

I may say that, while walking along with the genial minister of the parish, Mr Mair—to whose hospitality I am so greatly indebted—my son, who accompanied us, picked up a small but very perfect Whetstone, which Dr Hardy asks to have figured in the Proceedings. Though small, it has been much used, as is shown by the way in which both sides are worn. [It appears to be of local origin, and derived from the native Silurian rock.—J.H.]

Camp on Primrose Hill. By ADAM ANDERSON,
Cumledge Mills.



Cluster of Ancient Dwellings and Enclosures above Primrose Hill.
From a Drawing by Mr Adam Anderson.

THESE remains are situated in a wood locally known as the Bank Plantation, lying about 500 yards S.E. from the top of Staneshiel Hill.

On the south side the ground is rather steep; on the south-east, where the decline is more gradual, there are several narrow terraces, but these appear to be the result of cultivation.

The enclosing mound seems to have been of no great strength; on the north side, where it would probably be strongest, the dyke enclosing the wood has been built against it.

Inside there are some faint indications of what may have been hut-circles; but these are very indistinct, the ground being greatly confused by the stones which have been gathered and deposited here when the adjoining fields were being brought under cultivation.

Note of Rainfall and Temperature at West Foulden during 1895. By H. HEWAT CRAW, West Foulden.

Height above sea-level, 240 feet. Distance from sea at Berwick, 6 miles.

	RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.	
	Inches.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January	3	20	40	9
February	1	15	48	6
March	2	95	57	25
April	1	26	63	27
May	0	64	73	37
June 13th, Min. 32°	1	8	78	32
July	5	68	76	44
August	3	24	76	40
September 9th, Max. 78°; 24th, 79°;				
25th, 81°	0	25	81	44
October	6	23	76	27
November	2	18	55	29
December	2	15	48	28
Rainfall and Max. and Min. for year	30	1	81	6

Note of Rainfall and Temperature at Rawburn during 1895. By H. HEWAT CRAW.

Height above sea-level, 920 feet. Distance from sea at Berwick, 24 miles.

	RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.	
	Inches.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January	2	20	38	11
February	2	0	44	4
March	4	20	54	18
April	1	20	60	22
May	1	10	75	30
June	2	30	78	32
July	5	50	62	37
August	3	0	76	35
September	0	50	79	32
October	5	90	71	23
November	3	0	53	28
December	2	70	50	21
Rainfall and Max. and Min. for year	33	60	79	4

A note of the time when Hill Stock on Rawburn were fed with Hay, during Snowstorms, for the last twelve years. By H. HEWAT CRAW.

WINTERS.	No. OF DAYS HAYING.	DATES OF HAYING.
1883-84.		No Haying.
1884-85.	16	From 10th to 20th January.
1885-86.	34	From 25th January to 11th February, and from 2nd to 19th March.
1886-87.	19	From 10th to 18th January, and from 14th to 25th March.
1887-88.	28	From 21st February to 21st March.
1888-89.	5	From 1st to 5th March; South Hirsell only.
1889-90.		No Haying.
1890-91.	10	From 17th to 27th March.
1891-92.		No Haying.
1892-93.	4	From 27th February to 3rd March.
1893-94.		No Haying; very changeable weather, frost and fresh alternately; frost sometimes severe.
1894-95.	54	From 10th January to 5th March; snow fully three feet deep.

In severe winters there would no doubt be some days partial feeding, both in the beginning and end of the Snowstorms.

Meteorological Observations at Cheswick, 1895. By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN, K.C.M.G.

Lat. 51° 41' N. Long. 1° 53' W. One mile from and 100 feet above sea.

Thermometer 4' 6" from ground, shaded.

RAIN GAUGE:—Diameter of Funnel, 5". Weight of Top, above ground, 7½".

1895. MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.				DIRECTION OF WIND.			
	Absolute.		Average.			No. of Days 32° or under.	Total Inches during Month.	Greatest Fall in One Day.	Date.	No. of Days '01" or more fell.	N. to E. Days.	E. to S. Days.	S. to W. Days.	W. to N. Days.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mon.									
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.									
Jany.	41	11	37	27 ³ / ₄	32 ³ / ₄	24	2·87	·34	19th	24	6	7	1	17
Feb'y.	48	5 ¹ / ₂	37 ³ / ₄	26 ¹ / ₂	32 ¹ / ₈	20	1·17	·51	23rd	13	7	5	7	9
March	58	23	47 ³ / ₄	39	43 ¹ / ₂	8	2·26	·72	27th	20	11	2	13	5
April	65	28	55 ¹ / ₂	38	46 ¹ / ₂	6	1·29	·81	25th	11	14	—	14	2
May	73	35	62 ¹ / ₄	42	52 ¹ / ₈	—	·85	·18	9, 19	11	9	7	4	11
June	80	33	68	46	57	—	2·01	·50	26th	11	13	2	8	7
July	79	43	68	50	59	—	4·82	1·14	26th	19	10	3	11	7
August	80	47	69	52 ¹ / ₂	60 ³ / ₄	—	3·83	1·12	4th	19	3	1	19	8
Sept.	79	39	70 ¹ / ₂	45	57 ³ / ₄	—	·25	·07	3rd	8	1	—	15	14
October	72	25	52 ¹ / ₂	36 ³ / ₄	44 ¹ / ₂	11	5·74	·70	9th	24	2	—	10	19
Nov.	63	28	49	37 ³ / ₄	43 ³ / ₈	5	2·02	·34	5th	21	8	4	14	4
Dec.	54	26	43	33	38	14	2·10	·38	16th	25	2	13	14	2
TOTALS						88	29·21			206	86	44	130	105

REMARKS.

Barometer highest on 1st November, 30·75, wind N.; lowest, 28th March, 28·22, wind N.E., with heavy rains.

Thermometer highest on 26th June and 17th August, 80°; lowest on 10th February, 5½°, wind W.

Number of days at or below Freezing Point—88; in 1894—63; in 1893—57; in 1892—84.

Mean Temperature of year—47¼°; 1894—48°; 1893—50°; 1892—46°.

Rainfall—29·21 inches; 1894—21·11 inches; 1893—20·57 inches; 1892—22·96 inches.

No. of Days '01" or more fell—206; 1894—191; 1893—155; 1892—135.

Last frost of winter 1894-5—15th April; first of winter 1895-6—3rd October.

CHESWICK, January 1896.

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———— Sixteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1894-1895.—Charles D. Walcott, Director. In Four Parts. Part I. Directors' Report and Papers of a theoretic nature. Part II. Papers accompanying the Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey, for the Fiscal year ending 30th June 1895. *a.* The Dinosaurs of North America.—By Othniel Charles Marsh. *b.* Glacier Bay and its Glaciers.—By Harry Fielding Reid. *c.* Some Analogies in the Lower Cretaceous of Europe and America.—By Lester F. Ward. *d.* Structural Details in the Green Mountain Region, and in Eastern New York.—By T. Nelson Dale. *e.* Principles of North American Pre-Cambrian Geology.—By Charles Richard Van Hise. With an Appendix on Flow and Fracture of Rocks as relates to Structure.—By Leander Miller Hoskins. *f.* Summary of the Primary Triangulation

executed by the United States Geological Survey between the years 1882 and 1894.—By Henry Garnet, Chief Topographer. 910 pages.

WASHINGTON. Sixteenth Annual Report, continued. Part II. Papers of an Economic Character. Washington, 1895, 598 pages, folio. Part III. Mineral Resources of the United States, 1894; Metallic Products, 646 pages, folio. Part IV. Mineral Resources of the United States, 1894; Non-Metallic Products, 735 pages, folio, 1895.

————— Seventeenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, 1895, 1896. Charles D. Walcott, Director. In Three Parts. Part III. Mineral Resources of the United States, 1895.—By David T. Day, Chief of Division, 1896, pp. 542, folio, 1896. Part III. (continued) Mineral Resources of the United States, except Coal.—David T. Day, Chief of Division, 1058 pages altogether. Washington, 1896.

From the United States Geological Survey.

————— Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1896. Washington, 1897, 8vo.

From the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

————— The Jack Rabbits of the United States.—By T. S. Palmer, M.D., Assistant Chief of Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy. Bulletin, No. 8. Washington, 1896, 8vo.

From the same.

————— (1) Revision of the American Genera of Blarina and Notiosorex.—By C. Hart Merriam. (2) Long-tailed Shrews of the Eastern United States.—By Gerrit S. Miller, Junr. (3) Synopsis of the American Shrews of the Genus Sorex.—By C. Hart Merriam. No. 10, Washington, 1895. Genera and Subgenera of Voles and Lemmings, North American Fauna, No. 12, 23rd July 1896.—By Gerrit S. Miller, Junr., U.S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy. Washington, 1896, 8vo.

From the same.

WELSHPOOL. Collections, Historical and Archæological, relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders, Part LVII., December 1896. London, 1896.

From the Powysland Club.

General Statement of Account—October 1895.

THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE HAVE BEEN:—

INCOME.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Transactions sold	..	..	1	17	0		
Balance due from Treasurer	..	..	1	5	10		
Arrears Received	..	..	25	4	0		
Entrance Fees	..	..	14	0	0		
Subscriptions	..	..	111	13	0		
						£	153 19 10

EXPENDITURE.

Printing Proceedings, etc.	..	..	115	12	8		
Engravings for do.	..	..	7	10	6		
Expenses at Meetings	..	..	6	4	5		
Postages, Carriages, etc.	..	..	5	18	1		
Berwick Salmon Fisheries Co.	..	..	10	16	6		
Berwick Museum, Rent etc.	..	..	3	10	0		
Balance in hand of Treasurer	..	..	4	7	8		
						£	153 19 10

Examined and found correct,
(Signed) JOHN BOLAM.

ERRATA.

PART I.

- Contents, No. 5—for *Araneidea*, "p. 188" read p. 118.
 Page 5, line 2 from the bottom—for "1873" read 1874.
 ,, 13, line 13 from the top—for "Sitchille" read Stichill.
 ,, 23, line 17 from the bottom—for "1837" read 1857.
 ,, 88, first column—for "Lousia" read Louisa.
 ,, 194, line 30 from the top—for "Vol. II." read Vol. III.

PART II.

- Page 232, line 2 from the bottom—add "Sym" after "Pollok."
 ,, 304, line 2 from the top—for "occurs" read occur.
 ,, 306, line 4 from the top—for "Fues" read Fries.
 ,, 306, line 5 from the top—for "larvæ" read larva.



25 JAN. 98

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1897.

Those marked with an Asterisk are Ex-Presidents.

		Date of Admission.
*1.	John B. Boyd, Cherrytrees, Yetholm	... Sep. 18, 1841
2.	James Tait, W.S., Edenside, Kelso	... July 26, 1843
3.	David Francis S. Cahill, M.D., Berwick	... Oct. 18, 1849
*4.	William B. Boyd, Faldonside, Melrose	... Oct. 12, 1853
*5.	Charles Stuart, M.D., Chirnside	... Aug. 16, 1854
6.	Charles Rea, Cleithaugh, Jedburgh	... June 29, 1855
*7.	Rev. Thomas Leishman, D.D., F.S.A. Scot., Linton, Kelso	... Oct. 20, 1856
*8.	George P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler	... do.
9.	Patrick Thorp Dickson, Creagmhor, Aberfoyle, N.B.	Oct. 28, 1857
10.	Middleton H. Dand, Hauxley Cottage, Acklington	June 28, 1859
11.	Stephen Sanderson, The Elms, Berwick	... do.
12.	Dennis Embleton, M.D., 19 Claremont Place, Newcastle	... do.
13.	Charles B. Pulleine Bosanquet, Rock Hall, Alnwick	Sep. 29, 1859
*14.	Watson Askew-Robertson, Ladykirk, Norham	... Oct. 11, 1860
15.	Rev. Edward A. Wilkinson, M.A., Whitworth Vicarage, Spennymoor, Durham	... May 30, 1861
16.	Robert H. Clay, M.D., Wembury House, Plymstock, South Devon	... do.
*17.	Charles Douglas, M.D., Woodside, Kelso	... June 27, 1861
18.	Rev. Patrick George McDouall, M.A., The Elm Trees, St. Edward's Road, Southsea	... July 25, 1861
19.	Rev. Canon Greenwell, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A. Scot, Durham	... do.
*20.	John Scott Dudgeon, Longnewton Place, St. Boswells	June 26, 1862
21.	John Tate, Oaklands, Alnwick	... July 31, 1862
22.	Rev. Peter Mearns, Coldstream	... do.
23.	William Crawford, Solicitor, Duns	... Aug. 15, 1862
24.	John Edmond Friar, Greenlaw Walls, Norham	... June 25, 1863
*25.	Robert Middlemas, Solicitor, Alnwick	... do.
*26.	James Hardy, LL.D., Oldcambus, Cockburnspath	do.

27.	Thomas Clutterbuck, Warkworth	...	...	July 29, 1863
28.	Thomas Tate, Allerburn, Alnwick	...	...	do.
29.	Rev. Adam Davidson, M.A., Yetholm	...	...	do.
30.	Major Robert Brown, Littlehoughton, Lesbury	...	...	Sep. 29, 1863
*31.	Rev. James Farquharson, D.D., Selkirk	...	...	June 29, 1865
32.	James Smail, F.S.A. Scot., 7 Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh	...	...	July 26, 1866
33.	Rev. M. H. N. Graham, Maxton, St. Boswells	...	...	Aug. 30, 1866
34.	His Grace The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Alnwick Castle	...	...	June 25, 1868
35.	Robert G. Bolam, Berwick	...	...	Sep. 25, 1868
36.	James Brunton, Broomlands, Kelso	...	...	do.
37.	Major James F. McPherson, Caledonian United Service Club, Edinburgh	...	...	do.
38.	Robert Romanes, F.S.A. Scot., Harryburn, Lauder	...	...	Sep. 30, 1869
39.	John Bolam, Bilton House	...	...	do.
40.	John Dunlop, Solicitor, Berwick	...	...	do.
41.	Pringle Hughes, Firwood, Wooler	...	...	do.
42.	George L. Paulin, Berwick	...	...	Sep. 30, 1870
*43.	Rev. David Paul, LL.D., 53 Fountainhall Road, Edinburgh	...	...	do.
44.	John Pringle Turnbull, Alnwick	...	...	do.
45.	Rev. Robert Paul, F.S.A. Scot., Dollar	...	...	Sep. 26, 1871
46.	John Philipson, 9 Victoria Square, Newcastle	...	...	do.
47.	Rev. Ambrose Jones, M.A., Stannington, Cramlington	...	...	do.
48.	William Weatherhead, Solicitor, Berwick	...	...	do.
49.	Alexander James Main, M.D., Alnwick	...	...	do.
*50.	Capt. J. R. Carr-Ellison, Hedgeley, Glanton	...	...	Sep. 26, 1872
*51.	W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnbank, Alnwick	...	...	do.
52.	Lieut.-Col. James Paton, Crailing, Jedburgh	...	...	do.
53.	Henry A. Paynter, Freeland, Alnwick	...	...	do.
54.	Major R. Thompson, Walworth Hall, Darlington	...	...	do.
55.	Rev. Evan Rutter, M.A., Spittal, Berwick	...	...	Sep. 25, 1873
56.	Col. David Milne Home, Caldera, Duns	...	...	do.
*57.	Major-General Sir William Crossman, R.E., K.C.M.G., F.S.A., Cheswick, Beal	...	...	Sep. 24, 1874
*58.	F. M. Norman, Commander R.N., Cheviot House, Berwick	...	...	do.
59.	Rev. Beverley S. Wilson, Brantingham Vicarage, Brough, Yorkshire	...	...	do.
60.	George Muirhead, F.R.S.E., F.Z.S., F.S.A. Scot., Fochabers, N.B.	...	...	do.
61.	Thomas Henderson, M.A., St. Michaels, Bedford	...	...	do.
62.	J. A. Forbes, Commander R.N., West Coates, Berwick	...	...	Sep. 29, 1875
63.	David McB. Watson, Hillside Cottage, Hawick	...	...	do.
64.	Charles Erskine, The Priory, Melrose	do.
65.	Arthur H. Evans, M.A., F.Z.S., Cambridge	do.

List of Members.

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66. Rev. Joseph Hunter, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Cockburns-path Sep. 29, 1875
67. Lieut.-Col. Andrew Aytoun, R.A., 28 Inverleith Row, Edinburgh do.
68. The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of London, Fulham Palace, St. James' Square do.
69. T. W. McDowall, M.D., F.S.A. Scot., County Asylum, Cottingwood, Morpeth do.
70. John Halliday, 5 Holland Park, London W. do.
71. His Honour Justice Ridley, 48 Lennox Gardens, London S.W. Sep. 27, 1876
72. Capt. Wm. Elliott Lockhart, Cleghorn, Lanark, N.B. do.
73. Rev. George W. Sprott, D.D., North Berwick do.
74. Rev. W. Dobie, M.A., Ladykirk, Norham do.
75. Major James Hunter, Anton's Hill, Coldstream do.
76. Sir George Brisbane Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park, Kelso do.
77. Robert Richardson Dees, Wallsend, Newcastle do.
- *78. John Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot., Solicitor, Duns do.
79. Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, Bart., Smeaton Hepburn, Prestonkirk do.
80. James Tait, Estates Offices, Belford Oct. 31, 1877
81. Isaac Bayley Balfour, Sc.D., M.B.C.M., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.G.S., Professor of Botany, Inverleith House, Edinburgh do.
82. Rev. Charles E. Green, B.A., Howick Rectory, Lesbury R.S.O. do.
83. Thomas Chas. Hindmarsh, Barrister-at-Law, 1 Essex Court, Temple, London do.
84. W. H. Johnson, Tweed Villa, Relugas Road, Edinburgh do.
85. Lowrey Calvert Chrisp, Hawkhill, Alnwick do.
86. George H. Thompson, Alnwick do.
87. Dr. Denholm, Meadowfield House, Brandon, Durham do.
88. Dr. E. C. Robertson, Otterburn, Newcastle do.
89. William Wilson, B.A., Hidehill, Berwick do.
90. The Right. Hon. The Earl of Haddington, Tynningham House, Prestonkirk do.
91. Peter Loney, 6 Carlton Street, Edinburgh Oct. 16, 1878
92. Thomas Darling, F.C.S., Adderstone House, Berwick do.
- *93. Rev. Canon Walker, M.A., Whalton, Newcastle do.
94. Arthur H. Thew, Belvedere Terrace, Alnwick do.
95. J. K. Weatherhead, Solicitor, Berwick do.
96. James A. W. Mein, Hunthill, Jedburgh Oct. 15, 1879
97. George Skelly, Alnwick do.
98. Rev. Canon Tristram, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Durham do.
- *99. Rev. George Gunn, M.A., Stichill, Kelso do.
- *100. Thomas Craig-Brown, F.S.A. Scot., Woodburn, Selkirk do.

101.	Rev. Robert Small, Caddonfoot, Galashiels	...	Oct. 15, 1879
102.	Robert Henry Elliot, Clifton Park, Kelso	...	do.
103.	George Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick	...	do.
104.	John Crawford Hodgson, Warkworth	...	Oct. 13, 1880
105.	John Broadway, Banker, Alnwick	...	do.
106.	Major Shallcross Fitzherbert Widdrington, Newton Hall, Felton	...	do.
107.	Rev. Charles Cowan, B.D., F.S.A. Scot., Morebattle, Kelso	...	do.
108.	William Alder, Halidon House, Berwick	...	do.
109.	Robert Weddell, Solicitor, Berwick	...	do.
110.	The Right Hon. Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T., Thirlestane, Selkirkshire	...	Oct. 12, 1881
111.	William Craig, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.S.E., 7 Brunsfield Place, Edinburgh	...	do.
112.	James S. Mack, S.S.C., Coveyheugh, Reston	...	do.
113.	The Most Hon. The Marquess of Tweeddale, Yester House, Haddington	...	do.
114.	Edward Johnson, M.D., 11 Lancaster Road, South Hampstead, London N.W.	...	do.
115.	Edward Willoby, Berwick	...	do.
116.	Joseph Wilson, Solicitor, Duns	...	do.
117.	William Maddan, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Berwick	...	do.
118.	William Thompson Hall, Duns Houses, Woodburn	...	do.
119.	James Lesslie Newbigin, Alnwick	...	do.
120.	George Bird, F.S.A. Scot., 31 Inverleith Row, Edinburgh	...	do.
121.	James Cumming, 9 Braid Road, Morningside,	do.	do.
122.	T. D. Crichton Smith, Solicitor, Kelso	...	do.
123.	Edward Tennant, junr., The Glen, Innerleithen	...	do.
124.	Stevenson Macadam, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C., F.S.A. Scot., etc., Lecturer on Chemistry, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh	...	do.
125.	A. L. Miller, Ravensdowne, Berwick	...	do.
126.	Thomas Fraser, M.D., Berwick	...	do.
127.	Alexander Bowie, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire	...	Oct. 11, 1882
128.	Col. Alexr. Murray Brown, Longformacus House, Duns	...	do.
129.	The Most Hon. the Marquess of Lothian, K.T., Monteviot, Roxburghshire	...	do.
130.	Robert Stephenson, Chapel, Duns	...	do.
131.	Rev. W. D. Herald, M.A., Duns	...	do.
132.	Dr. Allan Wilson, Alnwick	...	do.
133.	The Right Hon. the Earl of Home, Hirsel, Coldstream	...	do.
134.	David Dippie Dixon, Rothbury	...	do.
135.	Rev. Matthew Culley, Towlaw, Ferry Hill	...	Oct. 10, 1883
136.	Thomas Greig, Wester Wooden, Roxburgh	...	do.
137.	James Thomson, Shawdon Cottage, Redcar	...	do.
138.	James Thin, junr., South Bridge, Edinburgh	...	do.

List of Members.

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139.	Robert Shirra Gibb, M.B.C.M., Boon, Lauder	...	Oct. 10, 1883
140.	Col. James Edward Forster, Brunswick House, Exmouth, Devon	... do.	
141.	William Robertson, Alnwick	... do.	
142.	Richard Burdon Sanderson, Budle House, Belford	do.	
143.	Henry Rutherford, Fairnington Crag, Roxburgh	do.	
144.	Rev. A. E. Langston, Hebburn Vicarage, Newcastle	do.	
145.	Alfred Morall Appleton, Sedgfield, Ferry Hill, co. Durham	... do.	
146.	James Nisbet, Lambden, Greenlaw	... do.	
147.	Edward A. L. Batters, B.A., LL.B., F.L.S., The Laurels, Wormley, Herts	... do.	
148.	John MacNaught Campbell, F.Z.S., Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow	... do.	
149.	Rev. Charles Blackett Carr, Longframlington, Morpeth	... Oct. 20, 1884	
150.	David Robertson Dobie, M.D., Coldstream	... do.	
151.	John Hunter, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Alnwick	do.	
152.	Robert Amos, Aydon Gardens, Alnwick	do.	
153.	Charles Percy, Alnwick	... do.	
154.	C. Lisle Stirling Cookson, Renton House, Grant's House	... do.	
155.	David W. B. Tait, W.S., Edenside, Kelso	... do.	
156.	Dr. Thomas Scott Anderson, Lintalee, Jedburgh	do.	
157.	Delaval Knight Gregson, Berwick	... do.	
158.	George Henderson, Upper Keith, East Lothian	do.	
159.	Charles S. Romanes, 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh	do.	
160.	Edmond John Jasper Browell, East Boldon, Sunderland	do.	
161.	Robert Yeoman Green, 6 Grey Street and 11 Lovaine Crescent, Newcastle	... do.	
162.	George Hare Phillipson, M.D., D.C.L., M.A., 7 Eldon Square, Newcastle	... do.	
163.	David Herriot, Castle Hills, Berwick	... do.	
164.	Joseph Oliver, Eslington Park, Alnwick	... do.	
165.	Colonel Sir William Ramsay Fairfax, Bart., Maxton	do.	
166.	Alexander F. Roberts, Thornfield, Selkirk	... do.	
167.	D. C. Alexander, Selkirk	... do.	
168.	Lient.-General John Sprot, of Riddell, Upperton House, Eastbourne	... do.	
169.	James Dand, East Ditchburn, Alnwick	... Oct. 14, 1885	
170.	David Leitch, Greenlaw	... do.	
171.	Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, M.A., St. Alban's Vicarage, Felling, Gateshead	... do.	
172.	John Hogg, Quixwood, Grant's House	... do.	
173.	George Currie, Puckawidgee, near Deniliquin, New South Wales	... Oct. 13, 1886	
174.	James Dodds, Schoolhouse, Mertoun	... do.	

175.	William G. Guthrie, 6 Lockhart Place, Hawick	Oct. 13, 1886
176.	Andrew Waugh, High Street, Hawick	do.
177.	William Evans, F.R.S.E., 18a Morningside Park, Edinburgh	do.
178.	Archibald Miller Dunlop, Schoolhouse, Ashkirk, Hawick	do.
179.	Rev. Thomas Martin, B.D., Lauder	do.
180.	Wm. Ivison Macadam, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.S.A. Scot., etc., Professor of Chemistry, New Veterinary College, Analytical Laboratory, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh	do.
181.	Richard H. Dunn, F.S.A. Scot., Earlston	do.
182.	George Tancred, Weens, Hawick	do.
183.	Right Hon. Lord Tweedmouth, Ninewells House, Chirnside	Oct. 12, 1887
184.	Robert Cecil Hedley, F.S.A. Scot., Corbridge-on-Tyne	do.
185.	George Fortune, Kilmeny, Duns	do.
186.	Rev. Macduff Simpson, M.A., Edrom, Duns	do.
187.	Edward Thew, Birling House, Warkworth	do.
188.	Benjamin Morton, 18 St. George's Square, Sunderland	do.
189.	Rev. William Workman, Stow	do.
190.	Dr. Stewart Stirling, 4 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh	do.
191.	F. Elliot Rutherford, 81 High Street, Hawick	do.
192.	Thomas Simson, Commercial Bank, Jedburgh	do.
193.	Robert Carr Bosanquet, Rock, Alnwick	do.
194.	Sir James Joicey, Bart., M.P., Longhirst, Morpeth	do.
195.	Rev. William C. Callander, Ladhope, Galashiels	do.
196.	Rev. Canon J. S. Wilsden, Wooler	do.
197.	General J. J. Boswell, C.B., Darnlee, Melrose	Oct. 10, 1888
198.	Hugh Macpherson Leadbetter, Legerwood, Earlston	do.
199.	Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., Falloden	do.
200.	Ralph Galilee Huggup, Low Burradon, Rothbury	do.
201.	John Turnbull, 51 High Street, Hawick	do.
202.	John Roscamp, Shilbottle Colliery, Lesbury	do.
203.	John Thomas Carse, Amble, Acklington	do.
204.	George Wood, Exchange Buildings, Jedburgh	do.
205.	Thomas Smail, Jedburgh	do.
206.	Rev. James Marshall Lang Aikin, Ayton	do.
207.	T. B. Short, Ravensdowne, Berwick	do.
208.	Matthew Mackay, 8 Milton Street, Newcastle	do.
209.	William John Robinson, Newmoor House, Morpeth	do.
210.	Thomas Mathison, Wandylaw, Chathill	do.
211.	George Bolam, Bilton House, Lesbury	do.
212.	James Stevenson, Architect, Berwick	do.
213.	H. Hewat Craw, F.S.A. Scot., West Foulden, Berwick	Oct. 9, 1889
214.	Major A. H. Browne, Callaly Castle, Whittingham	do.
215.	Capt. Walter Macmillan Scott, Wauchope, Hawick	do.

List of Members.

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216.	Captain Gerard F. Towler	Leather, Middleton Hall, Belford	Oct. 9, 1889
217.	The Right Hon. Earl Percy,	Alnwick Castle	do.
218.	George Dixon Atkinson	Clark, Belford Hall	...	...	...	do.
219.	Richard Welford,	Gosforth, Newcastle	...	...	...	do.
220.	George Tate,	Brotherwick, Lesbury	...	...	...	do.
221.	Robert Redpath,	<i>Journal Office</i> , Newcastle	...	...	...	do.
222.	Rev. William Taylor,	Whittingham, Alnwick	...	...	...	do.
223.	Andrew Thompson,	Ganton	...	...	...	do.
224.	John Cairns,	Alnwick	...	...	...	do.
225.	Rev. James Steele,	Vicarage, Heworth, Gateshead	...	...	...	do.
226.	W. Y. King, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools,	Melrose	...	...	...	do.
227.	Joseph Archer,	Alnwick	...	...	...	do.
228.	Robert Archer,	Solicitor, Alnwick	...	...	...	do.
229.	Rev. J. Wood Brown, M.A.,	17 Via Montebello, Florence	...	...	...	do.
230.	Frank Muirhead,	Paxton, Berwick	...	...	...	do.
231.	William Young,	Berwick	...	...	...	do.
232.	George Veitch,	Northern Club, Edinburgh	...	...	...	do.
233.	James Lockhart Wilson, M.D.,	Duns	...	...	...	do.
234.	Lawrence Morley Crossman,	Goswick, Beal	...	...	...	do.
235.	James Hood, Linnhead,	Cockburnspath	...	...	...	Oct. 8, 1890
236.	Richard Oliver Heslop,	Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	...	...	do.
237.	Robert Huggup,	Low Hedgeley, Ganton	...	...	...	do.
238.	Henry George Wilkin,	Alnwick	...	...	...	do.
239.	Charles Clark Burman, M.R.C.S.,	Alnwick	...	...	...	do.
240.	Rev. Edward Robert,	Alnwick	...	...	...	do.
241.	William Little,	National Bank of Scotland, Galashiels	...	...	...	do.
242.	John Turnbull, junr.,	Rosalee, Hawick	...	...	...	do.
243.	Robert Carmichael,	Coldstream	...	...	...	do.
244.	John Cochrane,	Willow Bush, Galashiels	...	...	...	do.
245.	William Steele, F.S.A. Scot.,	12 Wendover Crescent, Mount Florida, Glasgow	...	...	...	do.
246.	Charles Barrington Balfour, F.S.A. Scot.,	Newton Don, Kelso	...	...	...	do.
247.	Robert Marshall,	Kelso	...	...	...	do.
248.	William Dixon,	Whittingham, Alnwick	...	...	...	do.
249.	Thomas Alder Thorpe,	Narrowgate House, Alnwick	...	...	...	do.
250.	Rev. James Hall,	The Common, Wooler	...	...	...	do.
251.	Robert Fraser Watson,	Briery Yards, Hawick	...	...	...	do.
252.	Robert Carr,	Cheswick Cottage, Beal	...	...	...	do.
253.	John Barr,	46 Main Street, Tweedmouth	...	...	...	do.
254.	J. C. R. Smith,	Galalaw, Morebattle, Kelso	...	...	...	do.
255.	Edward Galton Wheler,	Swansfield House, Alnwick	...	...	...	do.
256.	John Cunningham,	Sector Hall, Axminster	...	...	...	do.
257.	The Honourable Mrs Baillie-Hamilton,	Langton House, Duns	...	...	...	Oct. 14, 1891
258.	Rev. Edward Thornton, M.A.,	Ancroft Vicarage, Beal	...	...	...	do.

259.	William Robson Hindmarsh, Crag View, Alnwick	Oct. 14, 1891
260.	Ralph Storey Storey, Beanley, Alnwick	do.
261.	Frank J. Dalziel, Tweedholm, Walkerburn	do.
262.	R. S. Weir, 31 Linskill Terrace, North Shields	do.
263.	William Percy, Belvedere, Alnwick	do.
264.	Thomas Graham, Alnwick	do.
265.	Philip Wilson, The Knoll, Duns	do.
266.	George Sanderson, Fairfield, Warkworth	do.
267.	Thomas Dunn, Selkirk	do.
268.	William Barrow Macqueen, Solicitor, Proc. Fisc., Duns	do.
269.	Hugh Andrews, Swarland Hall, Felton	do.
270.	Dr. Watson, Whittingham, Alnwick	do.
271.	H. G. McCreath, Galagate, Norham	do.
272.	Hon. and Rev. Sydney George William Maitland, Thirlstane Castle, Lauder	do.
273.	Edward Bateson, B.A., Oxford Street, London	do.
274.	Rev. Patrick Andrew Clay, Ravensdowne, Berwick	do.
275.	Thomas Huggan, Callaly, Whittingham	do.
276.	Andrew L. Allan, Riverside Mill, Selkirk	Oct. 12, 1892
277.	George B. Anderson, Heatherlie Barns, Selkirk	do.
278.	John Ford, Royal Bank of Scotland, Duns	do.
279.	Ebenezer Erskine Harper, Sheriff Substitute, Elm Park, Selkirk	do.
280.	Adam Laing, Solicitor, Hawick, N.B.	do.
281.	James Laidlaw, Allars Mill, Jedburgh	do.
282.	Rev. John Mair, D.D., Southdean Manse, Hawick	do.
283.	James Mair, Parkside, Roker, Sunderland	do.
284.	Dr. Oliver, Tweedmount, Newtown St. Boswells	do.
285.	Rev. John W. Oman, M.A., B.D., Alnwick	do.
286.	Charles H. Scott Plummer, Sunderland Hall, Selkirk	do.
287.	Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E., 2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh	do.
288.	Thomas A. Monro Somers, Solicitor, Duns	do.
289.	R. Addison Smith, S.S.C., 19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh	do.
290.	R. Colley Smith, Ormiston House, Roxburgh	do.
291.	John Scott, Synton, Selkirk	do.
292.	William Strang Steel, Philiphaugh, Selkirk	do.
293.	Tom Scott, A.R.S.A., Bowden, St. Boswells	do.
294.	Gideon T. Scott, Selkirk	do.
295.	Robert Hogg Shaw, Leet Cottage, Coldstream	do.
296.	Cuthbert Ellison Carr, Low Hedgeley, Glanton	Oct. 11, 1893
297.	M. E. Phillips, F.S.A., Bank of England, Newcastle	do.
298.	George G. Turnbull, Abbey St. Bathans	do.
299.	John Wilson, J.P., Chapelhill, Cockburnspath	do.
300.	Rev. David Hunter, D.D., Galashiels	do.
301.	Dr. David Christison, Secretary of the Society of Anti- quaries of Scotland, 20 Magdala Crescent, Edinburgh	do.

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302.	David Bruce, Dunbar	Oct. 11, 1893
303.	Rev. J. J. Muschamp Perry, M.A., F.R.A.S., Alnwick				do.
304.	George Pigg, Thornhill, Alnwick	...	...		do.
305.	David Hume, Thornton, Berwick	...	...		do.
306.	John Daglish, Rothley Crag, Cambo		...		do.
307.	G. P. Phillips, M.D., Morpeth	...	...		do.
308.	Rev. J. Sharpe, Heatherlie, Selkirk		...		do.
309.	James Curle, junr., F.S.A. Scot., Melrose		...		do.
310.	Rev. J. Burleigh, Ednam	...	...		do.
311.	John Caverhill, Jedneuk, Jedburgh	...	...		do.
312.	Robert Walker, M.D., Wooler	...	...		do.
313.	J. Wright, Bank of Scotland, Duns	...	...		do.
314.	Allan Falconer, junr., Duns	...	...		do.
315.	William Home Waite, Duns	...	...		do.
316.	John Green, Warkworth	...	...		do.
317.	Rev. John Agnew Findlay, M.A., Sprouston, Kelso				Oct. 10, 1894
318.	Rev. Charles J. More Middleton, M.A., Crailing, Jedburgh	...	...		do.
319.	George Hardy, Oldcambus East Mains, Cockburnspath				do.
320.	John Thin, Ferniehirst, Stow	...	...		do.
321.	John Turnbull, Royal Bank, Galashiels		...		do.
322.	Stuart Douglas Elliot, S.S.C., 40 Princes Street, Edinburgh	...	...		do.
323.	Herr Johannes Albe, The Hawthorne, Duns	...			do.
324.	Oliver Hilson, J.P., Jedburgh	...	...		do.
325.	Sir Gainsford Bruce, one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court, Gainslaw House, Berwick				do.
326.	C. J. Leyland, Haggerston Castle, Beal	...			do.
327.	Robert Dickinson, Longcroft, Lauder		...		do.
328.	John Wilkie Weddell, Lauder Barns, Lauder	...			do.
329.	Col. Charles Hope, Cowdenknowes, Earlston	...			do.
330.	Francis Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Livingstone Terrace, Galashiels	...	...		do.
331.	William Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot., 1 Forres Street, Edinburgh	...	...		do.
332.	Alexander Nisbet McDougal, Solicitor, Duns	...			do.
333.	Henry Thomas Morton, Twizell House, Belford				do.
334.	James Ferguson, Bailiffgate, Alnwick	...			do.
335.	David G. Simpson, F.R.A.S., 119 Camberwell Grove, Denmark Hill, London	...	...		do.
336.	Hippolyte J. Blanc, Architect, F.S.A. Scot., A.R.S.A., etc., 73 George Street, Edinburgh		...		do.
337.	Surgeon-Major-General S. A. Lithgow, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., Edinburgh	...	...		do.
338.	George Grey Butler, M.A., F.G.S., Ewart Park, Wooler				do.
339.	Rev. Thomas Porteus, B.D., Gordon	...			do.
340.	Rev. John Johnston, B.D., Eccles, Kelso	...			do.

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341.	James Angus, Radcliffe, Acklington	...	Oct. 9, 1895
342.	George Cleland, Bank of Scotland, 61 Leith Walk, Leith	...	do.
343.	John Dent, Customs House Chambers, Newcastle	...	do.
344.	James Dunlop, Castle Terrace, Berwick	...	do.
345.	The Hon. and Rev. William Ellis, Bothalhaugh, Morpeth	...	do.
346.	Rev. Hugh Fleming, Mordington, Berwick	...	do.
347.	Dr John C. J. Fenwick, Longframlington, Morpeth	...	do.
348.	Edmund J. Garwood, United Universities Club, Pall Mall East, London	...	do.
349.	His Honour Judge Greenwell, Greenwell Ford, Lanchester	...	do.
350.	W. R. Heatley, 26 West Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	do.
351.	Rev. James F. Leishman, M.A., Linton, Kelso	...	do.
352.	John Hope Laurie, Hardens, Duns	...	do.
353.	Robert Muckle, Manor House, Tynemouth	...	do.
354.	George Nisbet, Rumbleton, Greenlaw	...	do.
355.	Charles E. Purvis, Westacres, Alnwick	...	do.
356.	A. D. Robson, Solicitor, Galashiels	...	do.
357.	Rev. Arthur Pollock Sym, B.D., Lilliesleaf, St. Boswells	...	do.
358.	James Stevenson, junr., Architect, Berwick	...	do.
359.	John A. Voelcker, B.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., F.L.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., 20 Upper Phillimore Street, Kensington W.	...	do.
360.	David Veitch, Market Place, Duns	...	do.
361.	Andrew Usher, St. Abbs, Coldingham	...	do.
362.	Walter Weston, Inland Revenue Office, Alnwick	...	do.
363.	Rev. E. Arkless, Earsdon Vicarage, Newcastle	...	Oct. 14, 1896
364.	Rev. W. E. Bolland, Embleton Vicarage, Christon Bank	...	do.
365.	Kenneth Cochrane, Newfaan, Galashiels	...	do.
366.	Capt. Ralph H. Carr-Ellison, 1st Royal Dragoons, Broomhouse, Duns	...	do.
367.	John Stockley Carr-Ellison, Hedgeley R.S.O.	...	do.
368.	Rev. James Fairbrother, Amble Rectory, Acklington	...	do.
369.	Francis Gayner, King's College, Cambridge	...	do.
370.	James Lindsay Hilson, Kenmore Bank, Jedburgh	...	do.
371.	Robert Mordaunt Hay, Duns Castle, Duns	...	do.
372.	Samuel McVie, M.B., Chirside	...	do.
373.	Rev. John Reid, M.A., Foulden, Berwick	...	do.
374.	Alexander Steven, Stecarven, Berwick	...	do.
375.	William Charles Stedman, Sol., Abbey Green, Jedburgh	...	do.
376.	Henry Wearing, Allerton House, Jedburgh	...	do.
377.	William Bertram Swan, Auctioneer, Duns	...	Oct. 13, 1897
378.	Edward J. Wilson, Schoolhouse, Abbey St. Bathans	...	do.
379.	Adam J. Scott, Banker, Amble	...	do.
380.	J. L. Campbell-Swinton, Kimmerghame, Duns	...	do.
381.	Jas. Alex. Somervail, Broomdykes, Chirside	...	do.
382.	Arthur Giles, F.R.S.G.S., 107 Princes Street, Edinburgh	...	do.
383.	Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick-on-Tweed	...	do.

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384.	Richard H. Simpson, Ravensmede, Alnwick	...	Oct. 13, 1897
385.	Rev. J. L. Elder, Coldstream	...	do.
386.	Rev. W. H. Gray-Smith, Fogo, Duns	...	do.
387.	Henry Paton, M.A., 15 Myrtle Terrace, Edinburgh		do.
388.	C. D. Vert, S.S.C., 2 Hill Street, Edinburgh	...	do.
389.	J. A. Harvie-Brown, Dunipace, Larbert, Stirlingshire	N.B.	do.

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 Andrew Amory, Alnwick.
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Richard Howse, Secretary to the Tyneside Naturalists' Club, Newcastle.

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GEORGE BOLAM, F.Z.S., Berwick-on-Tweed, <i>Treasurer,</i>		

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CORRECTION.

Vol. XIV., p. 269 *note*. MR CRAWFORD HODGSON desires to correct an error in the date of the Will of NICHOLAS LEWENS of Bamburgh. The abstract was printed from a bad copy, and the real date of the Document is 26th November 1719. He also believes that ELIZABETH BOWMAN, one of the legatees, should be described as grand-niece rather than grand-daughter of the testator.

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BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831.

"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM."

VOL. XVI.—1896-1898.



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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE REV. GEORGE GUNN feels assured of the sympathy of the President and Members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in the issue of this Part of our Proceedings without the imprimatur of DR. HARDY, our late revered Secretary—though it had the benefit of his supervision.

Even under the pressure of constant weakness and of increasing years unto his unsuspected closing hours, his interest in our plans and publications showed that the pursuit of a lifetime had lost none of its attraction, and that he still had at heart the usefulness and prosperity of the Club which owes so much to his assiduity and efficiency as its Honorary Secretary.

His keenness of observation and insatiable desire for knowledge from every field of scientific and historic research, stimulated him to habits of study which became more and more intense with advancing years, and these, aided by a precise memory and powers of vivid representation, led to the series of contributions with which he enriched every volume of our Proceedings.

The memory of the gentleness, simplicity, and humility of his nature and of his undisturbed faith his friends will not willingly let fade.

The blank caused by his death cannot be filled.

I am sure the Club will join me in offering our sincere sympathy to Mrs Hardy, who has been for so many years his most devoted and sympathetic helpmeet.

STICHILL MANSE,
KELSO, N.B., *October 1898.*

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
at Berwick, 14th October 1896. By J. FERGUSON,
F.S.A. Scot., Duns, President.*

IN RETIRING from the Presidential chair, to which you were pleased to call me at last annual meeting, my first word must be one of grateful acknowledgment for the honour conferred upon me. I am deeply sensible of your generosity in having invited me to occupy such a position, and however conscious I may also be of the many shortcomings which have marked my tenure of the office, it will always be a source of unalloyed pleasure to call to mind the loyal co-operation and support extended to me on all hands. Old friends in the Club, and others with whom I have been more recently brought into contact at our meetings, have combined for my encouragement and help in a manner for which the warmest thanks I can offer must form an inadequate return. And no words of mine can sufficiently express my obligations to the officials of the Club—our Treasurer, Mr Middlemas, who, I regret to think, appears among us to-day for the last time in his official capacity, and especially our learned and venerable Secretary, whose aid has so greatly lightened the burden of office. To have been associated, even for a brief period, with an intellect so keen, so wide in outlook, and so fully equipped

by long study and experience, is a privilege I shall ever look back upon with gratitude.

I have thought that I might, not unprofitably, occupy the few minutes at my disposal before we proceed to the general business of this meeting, by supplementing my paper on the mediæval churches of Berwickshire with a brief general survey of the ecclesiastical arrangements of the county, from the time when these were finally settled under our Celto-Saxon Kings in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, until the Reformation. That settlement was the outcome of an important religious movement which reached its culmination in the thirteenth century, when Christianity, as it was understood by the men of the Middle Ages, may be said to have blossomed into full maturity, and its inner spirit of devotion found expression in a religious art, perhaps the purest and noblest the world has yet seen. There was an earlier movement, as we know, which had its origin in Iona, and its centre in Lindisfarne, and which embraced the Merse and Lammermuir, as part of the ancient Northumbria, in its sweep. We would give much to possess a circumstantial account of this first movement as it affected the district between Lammermuir and Tweed, but all we know of it is derived from the scanty notices to be gleaned from the pages of Bede, and later and less trustworthy chroniclers, and from some place-names, lingering to this late day in remote parts of the district, which point back unmistakeably to that remarkable outburst of Celtic missionary fervour from which nearly all that was best in the subsequent centuries was derived, and in which the roots of our social and religious history are embedded. It is true we are familiar, to some extent, with the figures of the main actors, especially with that of the greatest of them all—St. Cuthbert, whose boyhood was spent on the western confines of the county. Even of his labours, however, within its limits, we possess almost no details, except, perhaps, in the solitary

instance of his traditional visits to Coldingham; and we have only a vague, general record of the process, which must surely have had some exciting and romantic episodes, whereby the old inhabitants of the district were led to renounce their Paganism, and enter the pale of the Church. Nor can it be said that the subsequent history of the region, until we approach the time of the Conquest, has anything distinctive from that of the Northumbrian kingdom and earldom of which it formed a part, and whose vicissitudes it shared, until the victory of Malcolm II. at Carham, in 1018, finally severed its English connection, and annexed it to the ancient Laudonia or Lothian, at first an appanage of the Scottish Crown, but ultimately merged, as an integral part, in the Northern kingdom.

The Conquest of England by William and his Normans was followed by results which were not confined to that country. Scotland was speedily flooded with Saxon refugees; and one of these, the Princess Margaret, when she became the Queen of Malcolm Canmore, soon made her influence felt in the land of her adoption. An ardent devotee of Rome, she made it the main object of her life to bring the Scottish Church, which had, up till then, retained many local peculiarities of rite and doctrine, into absolute conformity with, and subjection to, the great Latin communion, and she saw her efforts crowned with a large measure of success. Under her sons, Edgar, Alexander I., and David I., aided by the southern or Norman influence, which, following the Saxon, was now felt as far north as the Grampians, the Romanising of Scotland was completed; and thenceforward, until the middle of the sixteenth century, the Church of Scotland was only a provincial section of the vast ecclesiastical system which, before the Reformation, held the whole of Western Europe in its grasp.

With the events which immediately succeeded the Conquest in the closing years of the eleventh century, our knowledge of the local history of Berwickshire may

be said to begin. Now, for the first time, the mists permanently lift, and little by little, as they gradually roll away, we catch sight of the familiar landscape, on whose face we can see, in active movement, men already beginning to speak the rudiments of the English tongue, and slowly emerging into conditions in which we are able to recognise the beginnings of civilisation and culture. We have not time to indicate the many complex agencies and influences which contributed to bring about this change. For our immediate purpose it will be sufficient to mention the most prominent and powerful of these agencies—the Monasteries. The monastic idea was not new to Christendom. The Celtic Church, by which the northern part of the island had been won to the Faith, was a purely monastic church. All over Europe, from the fourth century onwards, the monk and his cell had awakened reverence or excited derision, according to the disposition of the beholder. But in the eleventh and twelfth centuries it seemed as if the monastic system had suddenly received an infusion of new life, and entered upon a fresh career. The conflict with Paganism was nearly over, and the Church now proceeded to consolidate the conquests she had so hardly won. And the chief instrument she used for this purpose was the monastery, and her most trusty agent was the monk. It has been the fashion to decry both, and it may be freely admitted that there was much that was defective in the principle, and much that was evil, or at least capable of abuse, in the system. But the debt of civilisation to the monastic orders cannot be over-estimated. In a time of political and social anarchy they preserved the semblance of order. They were the conservators of art and learning, which, humanly speaking, but for them, would have perished in a universal and overwhelming torrent of barbarism. And they kept alight, however dimly, the lamp of truth, when it was in danger of going out in utter darkness. With the establishment of the great Border monasteries, then, the

proper history of the district begins. It is to the chronicles written in the seclusion of their *scriptoria*, and to the chartularies in which they engrossed their successive donations and endowments, that we owe what knowledge we possess of the men, localities and events of the dawn of our provincial annals.

First, in order of time as well as interest, comes the Benedictine Priory of Coldingham. Founded in the closing years of the eleventh century by Edgar, eldest son of Malcolm Canmore and his Saxon Queen, Margaret, in a region hallowed by associations with St. Ebba, and her earlier conventual establishment, and saturated with Christian traditions, he bestowed it with suitable endowments of land upon the great monastery of St. Cuthbert at Durham, in recognition of the aid which he believed had been afforded him by the saint in recovering his kingdom from the usurpation of his uncle, Donald. On the day when the newly built church was consecrated, he laid upon the altar a charter of the lands of Swinton in the heart of the Merse.* Other gifts speedily followed, until the greater part of the coast district stretching from the borders of East Lothian to the mouth of the Tweed became the property of the monks of St. Cuthbert.

As a dependency of Durham, the records of Coldingham were preserved in the archives of the parent monastery, and they thus escaped the destruction which would have probably overtaken them had they remained on Scottish soil. They form the most extensive and important collection of documents connected with the early history of the south-east of Scotland in existence; and we owe it to the zeal and industry of an English antiquary, the late Rev. James Raine, that they have been made accessible to the historical student. By the courtesy of the present distinguished librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Durham,

* Coldingham Charters, No. 4; Appendix to Raine's North Durham, p. 2.

Canon Greenwell, which I am glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging, the privilege has been allowed me of seeing the originals in the muniment room of the Cathedral. I do not envy the Borderer who could, without any stir of heart, look upon and handle those venerable parchments, which have so long outlasted all other memorials of their royal or noble granters. Most of the places named in these early charters—Aldcambus, Lumsden, Renton, Swinewood, Reston, Ayton, Prendergust, Eyemouth, Lamberton, Paxton, Fishwick, etc.—are familiar to us to-day—a striking instance of the singular tenacity with which a rural population clings to old localities and designations. Within the territory bestowed by King Edgar, the Priory had churches at Swinton, Fishwick, Aldcambus, and Lamberton, and chapels at West Reston, Ayton and Eyemouth.* The second Cospatrik, Earl of Dunbar, added to the endowments of the monks the church of Edrom, with its chapels of Nisbet, Blackadder, and Kinnerghame;† and Thor Longus, one of King Edgar's retainers, gave them a carucate of land at Ednam, which he had himself transformed into a settled district, with the church he had founded there. The vigorous malediction with which his charter concludes, shows Long Thor to have been a person with whom it must have been decidedly unpleasant to have unfriendly relations. He says—"If anyone shall presume by force or fraud to take away this, my donation, may the Omnipotent God take away from him the life of the celestial kingdom, and may he endure eternal torments with the Devil and his Angels!"‡ As the surrounding district came to be populated, Ednam had subordinated to it the chapels of Stichill, Naythans-thirn (Nenthorn), and Newton.§ The case of Ercheldun

* Coldingham Charters in Appendix to Raine's North Durham; and The Correspondence Inventories, &c., of the Priory of Coldingham; Surtees Society.

† Coldingham Charters, Nos. 111, 543, &c.

‡ Ibid., No. 161.

§ Ibid., Nos. 448, 473, 523.

(Earlston) is somewhat peculiar. The Priory of Coldingham and the Abbey of Kelso would each appear to have had an interest in the church or chapel, which continued to be a fruitful source of contention between the two religious houses until 1171, when an agreement was come to whereby Kelso gave up all claim to the chapel of Ercheldun and the church of St. Lawrence in Berwick, and received undisputed right to the church of Gordon.*

In another charter by King Edgar, as to whose genuineness I have never been able to satisfy myself, a number of other manors, including those of Chirnesid, Hilton, Huton, Fulden, Morthyngton, and Vpsetinton, are bestowed on the bishop and monks of Durham.† Even if authentic, the charter does not appear to have been followed by possession for any length of time, for at the close of the thirteenth century we find the churches of Chirnsid, Hilton, Hutton, Foulden, and Mordington appearing as rectories, the rights of patronage being doubtless vested in the hands of the lay proprietors of the respective manors. Even as regards Aldcambus, the monks of Durham do not appear to have considered the church a necessary pertinent of Coldingham. In an inventory of the possessions of the monastery compiled, according to Mr Raine, immediately after the battle of Falkirk, in 1298, the church of Aldcambus is said to be in the hands of the Master (Magister) of Farne "*in proprios usus*."‡ This, however, was no doubt only a temporary arrangement, and we may, without much hesitation, place Aldcambus on the list of churches and chapels held by the Priory of Coldingham at the beginning of the fourteenth century. The full list of these churches within the Deanery of the Merse, embraced the following:—1, the Priory church itself, with the chapels of Ayton, Eyemouth, and St. Nicholas,

* Coldingham Charters, No. 643.

† Ibid., No. 7.

‡ Coldingham Correspondence, &c., Surtees Society, p. xcix.

West Reston; 2, Aldcambus; 3, Edrom, which had three chapels in the parish, viz., Nisbet, Blackadder and Kimmerghame, and in the south-west of the county, the chapel of Earlston; 4, Swinton; 5, Fishwick; 6, Lamberton; 7, Ednam, and its chapels of Stichill, Naythans-thirn and Newton.

The great Tironensian Benedictine Abbey of Kelso, one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest, in Scotland, held extensive possessions in Berwickshire. The Earls of Dunbar and their retainers, between 1147 and 1190, granted to this Abbey the churches of Hume, Greenlaw, with the chapels of Halyburton and Lambden, and Fogo, and attached to each of them endowments of land.* About the middle of the same century, Roger de Ov conferred upon the monastery the church of Langton, and his successor in the manor, William de Veteriponte or Viponte, besides confirming the gift, bestowed on his own account the church of Horndean, and the pasturage of Dirrington in Lammermuir.† The church of Simprim, with toft and croft and 18 acres of land, was given by Hye of Simprinc, about the same time,‡ and from Robt. Byseth, Lord of Upsetlington, the monks had a donation of the hospital of St. Leonard, near Horndean.§ In 1171, as we have seen, they obtained, by agreement with Coldingham, uncontested right to the church of Gordon, and this church was, shortly afterwards, liberally endowed by Richard de Gordon.|| In 1316 the chapels of Naythansthirn (Nenthorn) and Newton, which originally belonged to Coldingham, and had by that time become mensal chapels of the bishops of St. Andrews, were acquired by them from the occupant of that See in exchange for their church of Cranston.** So that, in the centre of the county, an almost unbroken stretch of

* Liber S. Marie de Calchou, Nos. 71, 72.

† Ibid., Nos. 138, 139, 140.

‡ Ibid., No. 273.

§ Ibid., No. 240.

|| Ibid., No. 118.

** Ibid., No. 310.

territory, extending from the western boundaries of Duns, Edrom, Swinton and Eccles, westward as far as the sources of the rivers Blackadder and Eden, was in their hands, besides a smaller, but valuable, tract between the river Tweed, opposite Norham, and the confines of Swinton. They had also lands at Oxton in Lauderdale.* In the upper reaches of the Whitadder they possessed the extensive district lying between that river and the Monynut water, including Harehead and Bothal, in East Lothian, a grange on Spartleton, and a mill on the Whitadder, near Millknowe.† Their neighbours on the other side of the Whitadder were the monks of Melrose, whose pasturage of Panshiel extended from Kilmade and Kilpallet northwards to Mayshiel, which belonged to the Priory of the Isle of May.‡ These places, although outside the strict limits of the county, can scarcely be passed over in enumerating the possessions of the several religious houses in the district, and they are interesting for other reasons. The names Kilmade and Kilpallet (the cells or chapels of Modan and Palladius), have probably come down to us from the time when Lammermuir was Christianised by the monks of Lindisfarne, and when "the patrimony of St. Cuthbert," as it has been called, extended as far to the north as the Scottish Tyne. Probably also Abbey St. Bathans is another of these early Celtic religious sites, the dedication to St. Bothan clearly betokening Celtic influence.

The beautiful and fertile valley of the Leader, in the west of the county, was early appropriated by the great monasteries. David I. and his powerful vassal, Hugh de Morville, on the foundation of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Dryburgh, in 1150, endowed it with numerous gifts of land in Lauderdale, and the churches of Channel-

* Liber de Calchou, No. 245.

† Ibid., Nos. 247, 248, &c.; Rotulus Redituum in Do., p. 465.

‡ Liber de Melros, Nos. 209, 210, &c.; Registrum Prioratus Sancti Andree, pp. 379, 381.

kirk and Mertoun.* Lauder was at first a manorial church, but by the beginning of the thirteenth century the monks of Dryburgh, along with the Abbey of Kilwinning in Ayrshire, had acquired certain rights to the teinds of the parish, and they were not long in setting up a claim to the possession and patronage of the parochial church. This was successfully withstood for some years by the incumbent, who found means to carry his cause to Rome itself. At one stage of the proceedings the monks had it declared that Channelkirk was the mother church of the district, and that Lauder was a chapel subordinate to it, but the latter allegation was unfounded in fact. Ultimately, the lord of the manor, John Baliol (father of the John Baliol who was awarded the Crown of Scotland by Edward I.) and his wife Devorgilla, a descendant of the De Morvilles, yielded them the coveted right,† and thereafter, with the church of Lauder, and the associated hospital of St. Leonards, and the chapel of St. John at Kedslie, they held undisputed possession of the greater part of Upper Lauderdale. Lower down, Coldingham and the Abbey of Paisley shared the valley with them; Coldingham, as I have already shown, holding Earlston, and Paisley, by the gift of Walter Fitz-Alan, the steward of Malcolm IV., the church of Legerwood, with its pertinents.‡ Walter was a liberal benefactor to other monasteries also, particularly that of Melrose. In the "Chronicle of Melrose," there occurs the following notice of his death:—"A.D. 1177. Walter Fitz-Alan, the steward of the King of Scotland, our intimate friend, died. May his blessed soul live in glory!" The recent discovery at Legerwood of a fragment of a stone cross, with Celtic interlacing work upon it, renders it highly probable that a church or chapel existed here in early Saxon times, founded

* Liber de Dryburgh, Nos. 6, 8, 172, 176, 234, &c.

† Liber de Dryburgh, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 84, 266, 279, 280, &c.

‡ Registrum de Passelet, pp. 5, 7, 116, 118, 119, &c.

by, or to commemorate, missionaries from Lindisfarne.

Of conventual establishments for nuns, Berwickshire possessed at least three—leaving out of view the nunnery in Berwick-on-Tweed founded by David I. They were all of the Cistercian order. We may, indeed, add a fourth, that of Strafontane, or Trefontanis, near Abbey St. Bathans, which, according to Spottiswoode, was a cell of Berwick, and, like the parent monastery, founded by David. It is mentioned in the Papal Taxation Roll,* but was evidently an establishment of little importance, and seems after a brief existence as a nunnery to have been converted into a hospital. The lands of Trefontanis were given to the Collegiate Church of Dunglass in 1451, and the hospital, with its chapel, attached to it as a prebend.† The opulent Priors of Coldstream and Eccles were founded about 1155 by the last Cospatrik, Earl of Dunbar, and Derder his countess.‡ The former held lands at Lennel, the Hirsell, Birgham, Scaythmuir, Little Swinton, Whitchester in Lammermuir, and Bassendean, with pasturages at Gordon and Thornydykes, and the churches of Lennel and the Hirsell, and probably that of Bassendean,§ although the last is not mentioned in the list of the convent's possessions in the Papal Taxation Roll (*temp.* Edward I.) Eccles had endowments of land comprising the greater part of the parish, the parish church, and the chapels of Birgham, Leitholm, and Mersington.|| The Priory of St. Bathans, reared on the banks of the Whitadder, near the northern base of Cockburn Law, before the year 1200, by Ada, illegitimate daughter of William the Lion, who became the wife of the first Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, was en-

* Coldingham Correspondence, &c; Surtees Society, p. cxiv.

† Registrum Magni Sigilli 1424-1513, No. 520; Retours, Berwickshire, No. 16; Chalmers' Caledonia; New Statistical Account.

‡ Chartulary of Coldstream, No. 8; Chalmers' Caledonia.

§ Ibid.

|| Historical Manuscripts Commission, 12th Report, Appendix VIII., pp. 131, 132.

dowed with most of the land in the parish surrounding the convent, with smaller possessions at Kimmerghame Mains and Ninewar near Duns, and with the teind sheaves of the towns, lands, and mains of Colbrandspeth, Chapelhill, two Hoprigs and others, in the district now comprised in the parish of Cockburnspath,* which was made up of the lands just mentioned, the ancient parish of Aldcambus, and the chapelry of Colbrandspeth, subordinate to Oldhamstocks.

The Hospitals in the county numbered at least nine. Besides those of Aldcambus, St. Leonard's Lauder, St. Leonard's Horndean, and Strafontane, already mentioned, there were others at Colbrandspeth, Duns, Hutton, Auldenstune or Morriston, near Legerwood, and Earlstoun.† Most of them were attached to monasteries, and were set apart for the occupation of infirm or diseased monks, whose presence in the larger establishments might create discomfort or become a source of contagion, for the reception and maintenance of poor and sick persons, especially lepers, and for the accommodation of pilgrims. Hutton was connected with the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem‡

The Parish Churches which, so far as we can ascertain, appear to have always been manorial were Chirnside, Hutton, Foulden, Whitsome, Hilton, Mordington, Longformacus, Polwarth, Duns, Ellem, Cranshaws, and Upsetlington, afterwards Ladykirk. I have already referred to the disputed charter by King Edgar, by which most of these manors are stated to have been conferred on Durham. It certainly lends weight to the objections which have been urged against the genuineness of this charter to find that in none of the parishes in which

* Historical Manuscripts Commission, 12th Report, Appendix VIII., pp. 164, 165.

† *Retours Berwickshire*, Nos. 145, 413; *Coldingham Correspondence*, &c; *Surtees Society*, p. cx; *Liber de Melrose*, No. 80; *Coldingham Charters*, No. 164; *Chalmers' Caledonia*.

‡ *Rotuli Scotiæ*, Vol. I. p. 25.

the manors referred to were situated, does that Priory appear to have exercised any right of ecclesiastical supervision or patronage. Until some evidence to the contrary, therefore, is forthcoming, we must regard these churches as having been outside the sphere of direct monastic influence or control, and as having been served by a secular clergy presented to the livings by the proprietors of the adjoining manors. When, at a later period, the collegiate churches of Dunbar and Dunglass came to be established, the former had attached to it as prebends the parish churches of Duns and Chirnside, and the latter the chapel and hospital of Strafontane,* and the parish church and hospital of Hutton.

Bunkle and Preston occupied a unique position. Originally manorial, they became at an early date, certainly before the close of the 13th century, mensal churches of the bishops of Dunkeld, who appointed vicars to serve them. They are not mentioned in the earliest valuations of Church livings in Scotland, nor in the Papal Taxation Roll; but they appear, under the bishopric of Dunkeld, in Bayamund's Roll, in 1275.

The whole of this elaborate and complicated arrangement of Monasteries, Hospitals, Parish Churches and Chapels, was under the episcopal supervision of the bishops of St. Andrews, within whose diocese the county was situated. And it is clear from ancient tax lists that the Deanery of the Merse extended considerably beyond the modern county boundaries; for we find embraced in it the churches of Wedale (Stow), Smailholm, Stichill, Ednam, and Makerston, as well as those within the town and liberties of Berwick-on-Tweed. The local monastic chartularies contain numerous confirmations by the bishops of St. Andrews of the gifts of laymen affecting the churches of the district, and

* The vicarage of Edrom was also united to the Collegiate Church of Dunglass by a Bull of Pope Pius II., dated 12th Nov. 1459. Theiner, pp. 422, 423; Hist. Man. Com. 12th Report, Appendix VIII., pp. 127, 185.

also of agreements between, and arrangements by, the various monasteries, on matters coming within their episcopal jurisdiction. More interesting than any of these even, is a glimpse which we get, in an old pontifical of St. Andrews, preserved in one of the great French libraries—the *Bibliothèque Nationale*—of an early occupant of the See—David de Bernham—1239-1253—hard at work consecrating churches in this remote province of his diocese. One thinks with a kindly feeling of this shadowy figure, were it for nothing else than his evident industry, and his quaint appropriation of the opening words of the Vulgate version of the 131st Psalm (132nd in Authorized English version)—*Memento Domine David*, “Lord Remember David,”—as the motto on his episcopal seal. An impression of the seal on which the legend may be read is preserved at Durham.* This little “touch of nature” gives some assurance that the old bishop was possessed of a sense of quiet humour as well as piety, two qualities not always found in combination.

Our brief glance at the ecclesiastical state of the Merse in the Middle Ages may show us how complete was the hold which the Mediæval Church had upon the entire district, and how ample was the provision originally made for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants, as these were then understood. And had the primitive zeal and purity been maintained, who can tell for how many centuries the imposing edifice built by the piety of the early generations might have stood? But decay soon set in. The monastic orders became more concerned to conserve and extend the rights of their several houses, than with the proper discharge of their religious duties; and when their spiritual influence declined, the very wealth on which they prided themselves proved their ruin. Possessions such as theirs could not but excite the cupidity of the rapacious feudal Lords by whom they were surrounded,

* Coldingham Charters, No. 478,

and whose reverence they had ceased to inspire. Disunion and corruption within, fraud and violence without, soon brought about the inevitable end. At the great upheaval in the sixteenth century which we call the Reformation, an upheaval that marked the culmination of influences which had been at work from at least the close of the thirteenth, the old institutions were ruthlessly swept away, and a new act of the drama of our history opened, with different actors and fresh scenery. How many acts have still to be rehearsed before the play is played out, and the curtain falls, who shall say?

There is much that is fascinating in the study of the slow evolution of man and his history in whatever department we take it up, and the limited field we have so hurriedly surveyed is no exception to the rule. There is much likewise that, in the present state of our knowledge, is baffling and mysterious.

“For the drift of the Maker is dark, an Isis hid by
the veil.

Who knows the ways of the world, how God will
bring them about?”

We seem to catch only partial, fitful glimpses of the design of the Unseen Artist, who sits behind what Goethe calls the “noisy loom of Time” slowly fashioning all, amid much apparent confusion and delay, and with frequent seeming destruction of the fabric He is ever weaving. But we are sure that the ultimate result will, when achieved, fully justify the Worker and His methods; and we may well believe that when future happier generations are permitted to see more of the finished design than we, they will also be enabled to understand much that to us is enshrouded in mystery. Meanwhile, we have our work laid to our hand, and our duty is plain. One of the main functions of an Association like the Berwickshire Naturalists’ Club, which is devoted to the study of the antiquities as well as of the natural history of the Eastern Borders, is now recognised to be the collection and arrangement, in our special

locality, of those widely-scattered materials, lying in many an obscure nook and out-of-the-way corner, out of common view, which go to make up History. And, however much little minds, engrossed in the trivial occupations of their empty day, may scoff at our pursuits, and even great minds—like Thomas Carlyle, who ought to have known better—may sneer at the dry-as-dust antiquary poring over his musty records, we may be content to know that without such humble labours as ours, neither History, nor any Philosophy of History could possibly be constructed. We cannot scan too carefully or minutely for ourselves the wonderful web of human experience, or strive too earnestly to read the design, at once the prophecy and unfolding of human destiny, which is woven therein; and each of us may do his part, by catching up threads here and there as he may, and by seizing such stray hints and glimpses of the Divine Plan as are ever and anon revealing themselves, to anticipate and hasten on the day of complete and final and glorious disclosure.

*Additional Notices of Remains of Early Religious
Architecture in Berwickshire.* By the President.

PLATES I., II., and III.

SINCE the publication, in the Club's Proceedings for 1890, of my Notes on the Pre-Reformation Churches of Berwickshire, several works on the early ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland have appeared. One of them, by Messrs Macgibbon and Ross, is a production of the first importance. It has done for our churches what the earlier and even more elaborate work of these eminent architects did for the remains of our ancient castles and palaces; and we may be said to owe to their labours the first complete and systematic investigation into the religious architecture of Scotland that has yet been undertaken. In another book, *Ancient Towers and Doorways*, published in 1896, the late Mr Galletly's drawings and photographs of many interesting Scottish churches, of the Norman period especially, have been reproduced, accompanied by descriptive and historical notes by Mr Andrew Taylor. It is a satisfaction to find that in both of these works the more noteworthy examples found in Berwickshire have received a due share of illustration.

The older Scottish ecclesiologists, with Mr Muir at their head, were accustomed to recognize only two styles of Scottish Gothic—the First-Pointed, nearly co-incident in point of time with the same style in England, and the Second-Pointed, embracing the period from the end of the thirteenth century till the Reformation. The slight admixture of Perpendicular and Flamboyant forms, and the other features introduced with these towards the close of the Gothic period, did not escape notice; but they were not regarded as of sufficient importance to demand recognition as an individual style.

A different view now prevails. Messrs Macgibbon and Ross have been careful to point out that at the close of the Second-Pointed period religious architectural art in Scotland, while combining features derived from the Perpendicular style in England and the Flamboyant in France, presents several characteristics that must be regarded as native and original, and is fully entitled to be ranked as a distinct style, which they designate Scottish Third-Pointed. Its distinguishing mark

is the pointed barrel vault, generally plain, sometimes ribbed, but almost always carrying an outer roof of overlapping stones. In churches of this class the vaults of the transepts or side chapels, where such occur, instead of being run into the main building, as in earlier examples, are terminated by gables supported on arches in the line of the side walls. Ladykirk, as was stated in my account of that church, is the only instance of this peculiarity in Berwickshire; but the same feature is exemplified in other parts of the country, notably at Corstorphine, Seton, and Arbuthnott. The details are in most cases debased imitations of earlier forms, but in nearly every instance where this reversion occurs, a careful examination of the mouldings will disclose sufficient indications of the later date.

Recent visits to several of the churches in the county have resulted in fresh discoveries, and these I now propose to give some account of, adding a few historical notes, and references to the works already mentioned, where necessary.

ABBEY ST. BATHANS.—See description in Macgibbon and Ross's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. III., pp. 410-12, and the figures there given of the east window of the parish church, the recumbent effigy of a prioress, and the plan of the chapel. The authors think that the modern church occupies the site of the original one, and that the conventual buildings were included within the existing churchyard on the south. The latter conjecture is, however, disposed of by the statement in the New Statistical Account that the remains of the priory, which were visible at the beginning of the century, lay between the church and the river to the north.

The late Mr Turnbull of Abbey St. Bathans informed me, shortly before his death, that he had in his possession a fragment of the painted glass of the church, and also Grose's drawing of the ruins of the priory buildings. These would have been figured for the Club's Proceedings, had Mr Turnbull lived.

AYTON.—A drawing of the window in the south transept or chapel will be found in *Eccles. Arch. of Scotland*, vol. III., p. 543. Mr Ross remarks: "It is evident from the nature of the design and the form of the mouldings that the window is of late date, probably of the end of the sixteenth century."

BUNKLE AND PRESTON.—I re-visited these churches, along with Mr Ross and Mr Fortune, in September 1894. I found the plaster in the interior of the Bunkle apse in a much more decayed state than at my previous visit; and traces of a piscina-niche near the south-east window, and of another window to the north-east were distinctly observable. The niche had been roughly built up and plastered over, the basin stone having been left *in situ*. Mr Ross made a drawing of the apse, which is reproduced on page 318, vol. I. of *Eccles. Arch. of Scotland*. The piscina in Preston church is figured in vol. III. of the same work, p. 417. There can be no question that this latter church, which was originally of First-Pointed date, has been altered, and possibly partly rebuilt, at different times; but I can see nothing to indicate that the east wall has been subjected to any alteration, and I believe it to be original.

Mr Galletly's sketch of the apse at Bunkle may be found in *Ancient Towers and Doorways*, opposite p. 41. Mr Taylor is mistaken in saying that "some quaint gargoyles," presumably removed from the old church when it was taken down, are visible in the present one. The finial which crowns the east gable of the latter, however, is evidently older than the rest of the building, and Mr Ross is of opinion that it is mediæval.

CHIRNSIDE.—See illustration of the ancient doorway of this church in *Eccles. Arch. of Scotland*, vol. I., p. 322. Further examination leads me to think that the outer nook-shafts of the doorway may originally have been monoliths, and that my strictures on the restoration were, so far, undeserved. It is worthy of remark that the head of the doorway, as it now exists, is segmental and not fully semicircular.

In the apex of the gable of the projection into which the doorway is built, may be seen a much wasted triangular panel, bearing the crest of the Halls, formerly of Whitehall, now of Dunglass—"a crane standing on a hill, holding in her left foot a stone." (*Nisbet's System of Heraldry*.)

COCKBURNSPATH.—The circular tower or belfry is believed by some archæologists to be older than the church. Mr Ross is undecided, but he quotes with approval (*Eccles. Arch. of Scotland*, vol. III., p. 414) Mr T. S. Robertson's views, which are strongly in favour of its greater antiquity. The junction of the

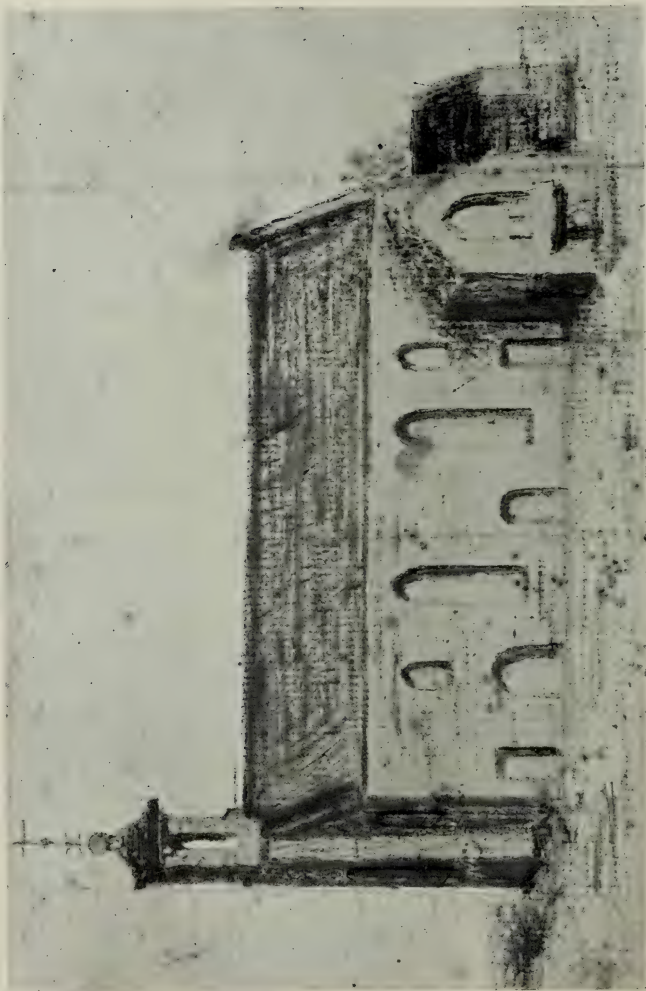
tower and walls of the west gable of the church was concealed by rough plaster when I examined the building; but our member, the Rev. J. Hunter, minister of the parish, informed me, not long ago, that, when some of the pointing was removed recently, there were apparent indications that the gable had been broken into for the insertion of the tower. Such features as the latter possesses, as may be seen from Mr Ross's sketch, do not present anything distinctly mediæval; and however willing, and even desirous, from an antiquarian point of view, to see its superior age established, I as yet see no reason to modify the opinion I formerly expressed on the subject.

ST. HELEN'S, ALDCAMBUS.—See *Eccles. Arch. of Scotland*, vol. I., pp. 323-25, and the views and plan of the church there given. Following Mr Muir, I seem to have understated the width of the nave by about a foot.

COLDINGHAM.—The excavations carried out in 1895 to the south of Edgar's Walls, exposed part of the foundations of the south wall of the apartment, which is generally believed to have been the refectory, but which some think was the guest hall of the priory. Their outlines showed that the architecture of this wall had been similar in character to that of the opposite wall on the interior, and that there was a series of flat buttresses on the exterior. The apartment has been 28 feet in width, and has been vaulted. Portions of the groin ribs have been found. They are of simple rectangular form, broadly chamfered below. The length of the building has not been determined, but further excavations are to be undertaken, which may throw light on that and other points.

More recently, at the instance of Colonel Milne-Home, Mr Ross and I made a careful examination of the wall bounding the church precincts on the south-east, in which are incorporated portions of the original buildings. We found traces of a doorway leading into the enclosure from the east, which still shows the remains of the bar slit. A moulded corbel is visible in what was probably the north-east angle of the cloisters; and there is every reason to believe that excavation at this part would reveal the foundations of the large arches figured by Grose and Cardonnel, and perhaps, of some of the contiguous domestic buildings. The so-called "oven" near





Dundee Kirk taken 1799

the east end of the refectory, Mr Ross is satisfied was merely an ambry recess. The account of the priory in the *Eccles. Arch. of Scotland*, vol. I., pp. 437-448, is well illustrated by drawings made on the spot by Mr Ross. Views of the church are also given in *Ancient Towers and Doorways*.

The impression of the fine Seal of the priory now figured (Plate I.) by the kind permission of the owner Mr Craw, West Foulden, is believed to be unique. There is no impression to be found among the Coldingham documents preserved at Durham, and that described by Laing (*Catalogue of Scottish Seals*, vol. I., No. 995), seems to present some slight differences in the inscription.

CRANSHAW.—It appears from the Report by Sir William Purves on the Revenues and Patrimony of the Scottish Crown, prepared in 1681 and published in 1897 by Mr Murray Rose, that the Crown had certain patrimonial rights in this parish, a fact which no doubt accounts for the existence in the parish church of the sculptured panel bearing the Royal arms. One regrets to displace the picturesque but improbable tradition which has been associated with this stone, but *magna est veritas*.

DUNS.—I have been fortunate enough to discover among the papers of the late Mr Charles Watson, Duns, a pencil sketch of the old parish church, taken down about 1790, which is here reproduced. (Plate II.) The sketch has probably been drawn from memory, the water-mark on the paper bearing the date 1822.

My conjectural identification of Chapel with the "Bona hospitalis de Duns," (*Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, 1890-91, p. 122) has recently received unexpected confirmation. In the lately published *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Register relating to Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. I., p. 617, the following entry occurs: "Anno 1394, 1 Benedict XIII. Antipope. (Petition of) Thomas Young (*juvenis*) bachelor of canon law, priest. For a benefice value 60 marks in the gift of the bishop, prior and chapter of St. Andrews, notwithstanding that he has the hospital of Duns, with the annexed church of Ellam, in the same diocese. Granted."

Now, it is significant that the lands of Birken-side and Kide-leugh, now forming part of the estate of Duns Castle,

and situated in close proximity to Chapel, were at one time kirklands of Ellem. There are documents in the charter-room at Duns Castle, which place this beyond doubt. I cite only two.

1.—Charter by John Sinclair, dean of Restalrig, to George Home of Ayton, of “Birkenside, Peilheuch and Kideleugh, called the kirklands of Ellem,” 1542.

2.—Disposition by Alexander Home of Linthill, and Marjorie Home, his spouse, to James Cockburn of that Ilk, for £7,500 Scots, of “the lands of Birkensyde and Peilheuch, now commonlie called Linthill and Chappel, being a part of the kirklands of Ellem, held by Alexander Home of Linthill of Alexander Home of Ayton and his predecessors, and now of James Cockburn, who has acquired the barony of Duns from Alexander Home of Ayton, and the old house called the *Magdalene Chapel*, and four acres of land lying about it,” 1681.

EARLSTON.—Mrs Wood, Galashiels, informs me that a fragment of ancient window tracery was recovered in taking down the old church a few years ago.

ECCLES.—If Row (*History of the Kirk of Scotland*, Wodrow Society Edition, p. 324) is to be believed, the church of Eccles must have been in the unusual form of a Greek cross. He says “Mr Henrie Blyth (anno. 1619) was transported to a ministrie in the Mers, not far from Berwick, called Eckells (*i.e.* as I conjecture Ecclesiae, for it is two kirks—a kirk and a cross kirk, or four square yles.)”

I am indebted to Rev. J. Wood Brown, late of Gordon, for this reference.

EDROM.—Drawings of the fine old Norman arch will be found in *Ancient Towers and Doorways*, and in *Eccles. Arch. of Scotland*, vol. I., pp. 317-19.

The Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers, already referred to, furnishes us with important additional information regarding Edrom. The dedication was to St. Mary, and there seems to have been a hospital at the place to which I can discover no reference elsewhere. I quote some of the entries.

“Anno 1394, 1 Benedict XIII. Antipope. (Petition of) John de Hawyck, honorary papal chaplain for a canonry of Moray, with expectation of a prebend, notwithstanding that

he has the perpetual vicarage of St. Mary's, Ederham. Granted."

"Anno 1414. Benedict XIII. Antipope. (Petition of) William Stephani, bachelor of canon law, canon of Moray, rector of Essy, and master of the hospital of Edirham, in the diocese of St. Andrews, whom the pope, as is said, proposes to appoint to the see of Orkney. For licence to hold the said hospital *in commendam* for a year after he obtains the bishopric. Granted."

LADYKIRK.—The Rev. W. Dobie contributed a valuable historical account of this parish to the Club's Proceedings for 1891, and a fully illustrated description of the church is given in *Eccles. Arch. of Scotland*, vol. III., pp. 218-22. Upsetlington church seems to have been manorial, and the statement in my Notices that it belonged to Kelso should be corrected.

LAUDER.—I am under obligation to our member, Mr Romanes of Harryburn, Lauder, for having called my attention to a ruined building, locally known as "The Chapel," situated in a small park to the east of the farmhouse of Thirlestane, in this parish. I visited and examined it in September 1894. It has been an oblong structure of a very plain type, the masonry being of rough rubble, without ornament or mouldings. The interior length is 78 feet, and the width 17 feet 8 inches. There are evident traces of a fireplace in the west gable, the jambs projecting about 2½ feet, and indications of a window in the south wall near the west end. The south wall is much broken down, the east gable is entirely gone, and there are only occasional traces of the north wall appearing in the modern boundary dyke. The architectural features afford no clue to the age of the building.

Mr Romanes has kindly furnished me with the subjoined extracts from the Account Books of the Lauderdale estates, which show that a hospital existed at Thirlestane in the seventeenth century, and the early part of the eighteenth; and there can be no doubt that the ruins are those of the hospital in question. There is a strong probability that it dates from Pre-Reformation times; and although I have not been able to find any direct evidence to establish the fact, it is noteworthy that in a precept of *clare constat* granted in 1562 by the

commendator of Dryburgh in favour of Alexander Home of Manderstone, mention is made of the lands of *Spittle* Snawdoun near Thirlestane, and that in a charter under the Great Seal, dated 12th April 1557, in favour of Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, of the lands and town of Thirlstane, Walter Cranstown, *Chaplain*, is said to be one of the tenants occupying these lands.

THIRLESTANE.—*Notes from Lauderdale Account Books.*

Payed to seaven persons appointed for the Hospitall in Thirlestane as the pryce of 22 boles of meal at the several rates in part of their allowance ordered by His Grace to them p. discharge dated 8th Dec. 1674 £106 6 8

1674—To the persons appointed for the Chapell of Thirlestane in part of his Gr's allowance £3.....

1676—Pensioners in Hospital of Thirlestane £2 4 9½

To George Hoggart, John Smith, John Greive, Robert Thomson, and Wm. Brotherstones, fyve pensioners for Thirlestane Hospital as the price of 32 bolls 2 firlots oat meall for their allowance at 2 pecks to each of them weekly from 1st Nov. 1677 to 1st Nov. 1678 £81 5....

To the said fyve persons seven bolls 2 fir. meal, for their allowance from 1st Nover 1678 to 24th January 1679, with two firlots more to William Brotherstone in part of his allowance thereafter £20.....

To Thomas Sounhouse, and James Waderstone, two persons more for the said hospitall of Thirlestane, four bolls two fir. meall as their allowance at 2 pecks weekly to each of them from 1st Octr. 1678 to 3rd Feby. 1679, at 2l 10s per boll £11 5....

To John Greive, George Huggart, John Smith, William Wadderstoun, Robert Thomson, William Brotherstaines, and James Thomson Beedmen, and Elizabeth Nicolson, Beedwoman, appointed for Thirlestane Chappell, each of yem 6 bolls 2 fir. meal as ther allowance from the first November 1682 to ye 1st November 1683. To the deceast James Wadderstoun, one of ye said Beedmen three bolls one firlot, Thomas Abernethie, a poor workman, one boll, and to a blind woman in Wantonwalls, one firlot meal as ther ordinarie allowance, the said yeir, being in all 6 bolls 2 firlots price 9½ 10/- per boll forsaid, and to Elizabeth Nicolson for leading her peats and turves 40/- Scots £199 15....

Repeated 1683-84, and in 1685—William Wadderstoun, Robert Thomson, William Brotherstaines, and James Thomson, being omitted in 1685.

NOTE.—The Beedsmen of Thirlestoun were paid by the miller in 1701.

With reference to the ancient church of Lauder, Mr Romanes remarks in a recent letter :

“The site of the old church was long ago quite obliterated; but I fancy we now know of the existence of a vestige of it.

“The old manse, now taken down and in course of being replaced by a new erection, was built in 1660, 13 years before the present church; and in a projecting part of the building to the back, there was introduced in the wall, evidently subsequent to its erection, a square, red, rudely cut sandstone, inscribed :

PATRIB. ET PO
STERIS. IN RELI
ONE . 61
M.I.B.K.D. . 1618.

James Burnet was the minister from 1615 to 1642, and the last four letters and date were probably added during his ministry. I do not know what the letters K.D. stand for. Burnet was married, but I cannot find the name of his wife.

“It seems probable that the first date, ‘61’ refers to a century before that in which the old manse was erected; and it is thought that this stone had been built into the original church, and on its being pulled down, had been removed and inserted in the wall of the manse.”

The terms of the inscription are quite consistent with the theory stated by Mr Romanes, and it would seem that there is an appreciable difference between the lettering of the first part of the inscription and that part bearing the date 1618. There can be little doubt that the letters M.I.B. are the initials of Magister Jacobus Burnet, minister of the parish in 1618. According to Keith (*Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*) he married a daughter of the house of Traquair, but as the name of that family was Stuart, the mystery of the other initials K.D., remains unsolved, unless they are those of a second wife.

LEGERWOOD.—This church is being restored, and it is intended to remove the modern masonry which blocks the chancel-

arch, and to place a roof on the chancel. If this be carefully done, without disturbing or injuring the original features which still remain, every one interested in the preservation of our ancient churches will sincerely rejoice.

In September 1894, when re-examining the building with Mr Ross, I discovered in the south wall of the nave a fragment of what has apparently been a pre-Norman Cross, with Celtic interlacing work upon it. The ornament was somewhat decayed, but was tolerably distinct when the growth of lichen which covered it had been removed. (Plate III., Fig. 1.)

Another sculptured stone of much later date was found in clearing out the earth which had accumulated in the chancel. It shows beautiful leaf carving, which has evidently at one time been coloured red, on a flat or slightly concave surface, and has probably been part of a monument or tomb. (Fig. 2.) Both stones are to be placed in the restored chancel for preservation.

Drawings of the chancel-arch and details will be found in *Ancient Towers and Doorways, and Eccles. Arch. of Scotland*, vol. I., pp. 320, 321. The bases of the pillars of the arch are now exposed to view. They are quite plain, except that of the inner pillar on the south side, which is ornamented with a kind of cable moulding, unfortunately mutilated.

LONGFORMACUS.—Underwent complete renovation a few years ago, under the direction of Mr Fortune, Duns, and is now a model of what a small country parish church should be. The heraldic stone referred to in my previous Notes has been removed to the interior. The only relic of mediæval date found in the course of restoration was the grave slab here figured, which is ornamented with an incised cross having a graduated base. It has been placed in one of the entrances to the church. (Plate III., Fig. 3.) Its length is 6 feet 4 inches, and its width 2 feet 7 inches at the upper, and 2 feet 9 inches at the lower end.

MERTON. DRYBURGH ABBEY.—Mr Balfour, the proprietor of Newton Don, has most generously restored to the Abbey the missing portion of the doorway leading from the nave into the cloisters which I discovered at the old family burying ground on his estate, and has thereby earned the gratitude of



FIG. 1. Pre-Norman Slab, Legerwood.



FIG. 2. Sculptured Stone, Legerwood.



FIG. 3. Longformacus.



FIG. 4. Nenthorn.



every one interested in the ruined fane. The doorway is now complete, and forms a noble companion to that in the west wall of the chapter-house.

Dryburgh is well illustrated and described in *Eccles. Arch. of Scotland*, vol. i., pp. 448-64. The motto on the heraldic shield figured on p. 457 has been mis-read by the authors, and should be *DVRVM PATIENTIA FRANGO*. The quaint thirteenth century inscription on the cloister wall to the north of the chapter-house doorway, almost close to the ground—*HIC JACET ARCHEBALD'*—is worthy of notice.

NENTHORN.—Two grave slabs were discovered in the churchyard when re-visited by me on 16th July 1894. They had been concealed by tall grass and herbage, and so escaped notice when I first examined the site. The larger (Plate III., Fig. 4) is about six feet in length, and displays near the upper and wider end an incised double circle, with floriated cross, each of the arms terminating in an ornament resembling a fleur de lis, which is repeated in the spaces between. Beneath the cross and a little to one side is an incised pair of shears. The other slab has no mark or inscription upon it, but has been more carefully wrought, and is slightly coped.

WESTRUTHER. BASSENDEAN.—This church is also described in vol. III., p. 412, of Messrs Macgibbon and Ross's work, where a plan of the building is given, along with a diagram showing the mouldings of the window jamb.

Report of the Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club for the year 1896.

1.—ST. BOSWELLS, DRYBURGH, REDPATH, AND EARLSTON—
By the President.

THE first meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, 3rd June, at Newtown St. Boswells, for Dryburgh Abbey, Redpath, Cowdenknowes, and Earlston. At first the weather was unpromising, a heavy mist, accompanied by a chill north-easterly breeze, giving rise to fears that a wet day might follow. Fortunately, however, for the excursion, the rain kept off, and although the sun did not break through till well on in the afternoon, the weather was highly favourable. After breakfast at the Royal Hotel (Mrs Brydon's) the company was joined by Dr Hardy, and universal satisfaction was expressed that he was able to be present.

To the number of nearly sixty, including a few friends, the members were soon comfortably seated in brakes, and started about eleven o'clock for Dryburgh Abbey. Mr and Mrs Wood, Galashiels, provided each of those present with a concise printed Itinerary of the route, which enabled them to catch up as they passed along many places associated with Border history or poetry, or otherwise interesting. Tweed reached, the company crossed by the foot-bridge, while the carriages forded the river. After a hasty glimpse at the Earl of Buchan's "Temple of the Muses," "Stirling Tower," etc., the company proceeded to their first destination, and soon stood before the venerable ruins of

DRYBURGH ABBEY.

When all had gathered in the area of the cloisters, the President addressed the company as follows:—"We stand to-day within the cloister-garth of the venerable and far-famed Abbey of St. Mary of Dryburgh. Long centuries have come and gone since first these gray walls rose to shelter the little company of Premonstratensian monks from Alnwick Abbey, who came one bleak December day, nearly 750 years ago, to take possession of the inheritance, by fair Tweedside, provided for them by the pious munificence of the saintly David and his powerful vassal Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale, the traditional site of whose tomb we are presently to see. No doubt,

they hoped that the stately buildings they reared would outlast a full millennium at the least. 'But time,' as Sir Thomas Browne says 'antiquates antiquities, and hath an art to make dust of all things;' and we now behold only the shadow of what was once so glorious, but whose glory has passed away for ever. Here on this side are the remains of the once magnificent Church; the solitary gable on that side is all that is left of the Refectory; there, on the east, is the long line of buildings devoted to the occupation of the monks, and to their deliberations in chapter; and beyond, is all that survives of what was probably the Guest Hall of the Abbey, where, if we had only ante-dated our visit by a few hundred years, we should no doubt have enjoyed the hospitality of the grave, white-habited canons. But all these were ruins centuries before the institution of Antiquarian Societies and Field Clubs, and before the existence of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club—the oldest of them all—was even dreamed of.

"Most of the conventual buildings would appear to have been erected not many years after the date of the foundation of the Abbey, the style of the architecture being that of the transition from Norman to Early English, which took place in the closing years of the 12th century, or the beginning of the 13th. The eastern portion of the church, with the transept and its chapels, is of the purest and most beautiful Early English; and we are fortunate enough, in this connection, to have an actual date supplied to us in a deed granted in favour of the monks by the Bishop of St. Andrews, in 1242, the terms of which show that the monastery was then in course of erection. Being very near the English border, the Abbey suffered repeatedly from the attacks of our Southern neighbours. Edward II. burned the buildings in 1322, and a similar outrage was committed by Richard II. in 1385. The character of the architecture of the west end of the nave, as we shall see, points to the re-edification or restoration of that part of the church sometime after the last mentioned year. The *coup de grâce* was given by the lieutenants of Henry VIII., Evers and Hertford, in 1544, when Dryburgh shared the fate of Melrose and the other Border Abbeys, and Teviotdale and the Merse were reduced to 'a smoking desert,' to gratify the lust for revenge of a monarch who, by a bitter irony, surely, was the first to bear the title of 'Defender of the Faith.'"

The President then conducted the party over the ruins, giving architectural and historical details as they passed along. The fine cloister and chapter-house doorways, the superb circular window in the refectory gable, the great western entrance to the Church, and the exquisite fragment of the north transept, received a large share of attention. Speaking of the church, the President gave a series of interesting figures, showing its limited dimensions as compared with those of similar structures in other parts of the country; but he added that however much others might have surpassed it in size, "it yielded to none in the elegance of its design, or the grace and beauty of its mouldings."

When the remains of the Abbey had been fully gone over and inspected, the President conducted the company to the burial place of Sir Walter Scott, and concluded his remarks as follows:—"I have reserved to the last that portion of the church which possesses the deepest interest for us all—the Chapel of St. Mary—where, under granite imperishable as his own fame, rests all that was mortal of Sir Walter Scott. I need do no more than point out the fact that the architectural features partake of the same grace and beauty which distinguish the rest of the edifice; for here we think more readily of the slumbering tenant than of his abode, and the casket, beautiful though it be, is less precious far than what it enshrines. If such men as St. Columba, Robert the Bruce, and John Knox were, under Divine Providence, the makers of the Scottish nation and its history, it was no less certainly Scott's function to reveal their work to the world. To him as to none other it was given to understand and pourtray the character of his nation, in its weakness and its strength; to show to mankind at large its courage, its loyalty, its earnestness, its *dourness*, its outward hardness and roughness, its inner reverence and tenderness. And because he did this, because he knew and loved us so well, no leal Scotsman, no true-hearted Borderer, whether he dwell by Tweed or Tyne, can stand by his grave, as we do to-day, without a strange blending of love and pride and sadness, or leave it without a feeling of satisfaction that, while his genius and its wonderful fruits are the common heritage of the race, no foreign shore, but his own native soil, holds his ashes. The first, we know, are secure of immortality; to the other we may address the fine line of

Tennyson :—

‘Lie still, dry dust, secure of change.’”

In another part of the ruins were seen the burying places of the Erskines of Shielfield (from whom came the well-known Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirnside, and his still more famous sons, Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, the founders of the Secession Church), and of the Haigs of Bemersyde. These and other ancient sepulchres were duly inspected, but as time was passing all too rapidly, the order was given to “mount and ride.”

Not far from the Abbey, there was pointed out on the wayside the socket of an ancient cross, supposed to have marked the boundary of its consecrated limits. Soon afterwards came in view the seat of the Haigs of Bemersyde, of which family Thomas the Rhymer prophesied—

“Tide, tide, whate’er betide,
There’ll ay be Haigs in Bemerside.”

In the little village of Bemersyde, the house of James Barrie, of some local renown as a poet and character, was seen. He first saw the light of day at Bothwell, in the Lammermoors, and was long keeper of the Wallace Statue near by. In the front wall of Barrie’s house is a figured stone of some antiquity, said to have been taken from the ruins of a chapel in the vicinity. Driving round the shoulder of Bemersyde Hill, a pause was made to view the superb scene, so often gazed upon with delight by Sir Walter Scott, and where, it is said, as his funeral *cortège* passed the spot, his favourite horses halted through force of custom. The point “commands a prospect of the vale of Melrose, and of a long stripe of the basin of the Tweed, a near view of the Eildon Hills, and a distant one of the blue Cheviots—unitedly a landscape of exquisite loveliness and many a romantic feature.” Looked upon as it lay outspread in its first flush of summer beauty, it constituted a scene which must long pleasantly linger in the memory of all who beheld it. Here, a paper was read by Mr Richardson of Gattonside, on the geology of the surrounding district. (Appendix I.) The paper, which was lucid and interesting, was listened to with close attention. Resuming the journey, Halidean Hill with a small loch on its crest, was passed, and then Halidean Mill, with its legend of

THE FAIRIES AND THE MILLER.

The account given in the Wilkie MSS., in the possession of Dr Hardy, is as follows:—"One evening the miller of Halidean Mill was drying a melder of oats, belonging to a neighbouring farmer. Tired with the fatigues of the day, he threw himself down upon some straw in the kiln-barn, near the bauks on which the corn was laid out to dry, and fell into a profound sleep. He was awakened by a confused noise, as if the killogie was full of people, all speaking together. This made him pull aside the straw from the bauks of the kiln, and on looking down he observed a number of feet and legs paddling among the isles (embers or ashes), as if they were enjoying the warmth of the recent fire, which was hardly extinguished. As he listened he heard distinctly the words, 'What think ye o' my fitties?' to which another voice replied, 'What think ye o' mine?' Laying hold of his beer-mell—a mallet for breaking the hulls o' barley—he threw it down among them, which made all the ashes fly among their legs, and at the same instant he called out, 'And what think ye o' my meikle mell among a' thae fitties o' thine?' With a great uproar the surprised assemblage called out, yelling as if they were burnt, and then a hoarse laugh followed, and these words in an unearthly tone—

'Mount and flee for Rhymer's Tower,

Ha! ha! he!

The pawky miller has beguiled us,

Or we wad hae stoun his luck,

For this seen (seven) years to come,

And meikle water wad hae run

When the miller sleepit.'"

Mr Henderson, who gives an extract from the Wilkie MSS. in his *Northern Folk Lore*, has mistaken the name of the place, designating it Holdean Mill, and calls the bauks of the kiln banks ['bauks, the lofting of a house'—*Jamieson*.] That these uncanny visitants were fairies will appear from the nearly parallel version of the Fairies of Rothley Mill, told in Hodgson's History of Northumberland. "The old mill of Rothley, in the parish of Hartburn, Northumberland, with its black water-wheel and heathery roof, far from habitation, and shut up in a glen, narrow and thick with wood, was the haunt of a family of fairies. Old Queen Mab and her train, with the help of the miller's picks, formed out of the rocks the numerous circular

basins which are still to be seen here in the bed of the Hart—and were every moonlight summer's evening seen, like so many water fowls flickering and bathing in them. The well itself was their great council hall, and the eye of the kiln their kitchen, where in boiling their pottage they burnt the seeds of husks of oats the miller laid up for drying the corn he had next to grind. The meat and firing thus made use of they took as a customary claim for guarding and charming the mill and other useful services; but the miller, thinking them too extravagant, was determined to disturb them; and while they were preparing their supper one night threw a sod down the chimney, and instantly fled. The falling mass dashed soot, fire, and boiling pottage amongst them; and the trembling fugitive, before he could reach the dingy verge of the glen, heard the cry, 'Burnt and scalded! burnt and scalded!—the sell of the mill has done it;' and the old mother of the family set after him, and just as he got to the style going into Rothley, touched him, and he doubled up, was bow-bent, and a cripple to his dying day!"

THE DRIVE TO REDPATH.

Proceeding up the "Pilgrims' Path," along which in olden times pilgrims and others were wont to journey from Dryburgh Abbey to the Hospital of Soutra, the company were within easy view of Smailholm Tower, where Sir Walter Scott visited from time to time, and where he places the scene of his "Eve of St. John." A little to the north is the site of the ancient hamlet of Wrangholm, the reputed birthplace of St. Cuthbert. Next came under notice the once universally dreaded Hen Dean, where 60 years ago—says Mr Wood—when superstition was more rife than now, it was considered an act of unheard-of heroism to pass this place in the dark without whistling. It was believed that a headless hen going up and down the dean in the dark calling 'chuck! chuck! chuck!' was a demon in disguise. Redpath was then reached. Its lands came into possession of the Abbey of Melrose somewhere in the 14th century, having been gifted to the monks by Thomas Randolph of Moray, whose tower stood at the west end of the village. Another tower stood at the east end, and at that time the place was said to have had a population of 600 inhabitants. Now it wears a very quiet and decayed appearance. Once it was the busy seat of the hand-loom weaving industry, and about the beginning of the century the

click of the shuttle could have been heard in every house. Mrs Wood's Notes on the village will be read with interest. (Appendix II.)

COWDENKNOWES AND EARLSTON.

The greater portion of the company preferred at this point to enter on foot the grounds of Cowdenknowes, immortalised in Border romance and song. They had been most frankly thrown open to the Club by their genial and popular proprietor—Colonel Hope—whose absence from home was very generally regretted. The walk was along the banks of the Leader to the mansion. The stream flows through a narrow valley with steep well-wooded banks, which afforded at almost every step most charming views. The remains of the old tower, incorporated with the mansion, were examined with interest. For centuries Cowdenknowes belonged to the powerful Border family of Home, and according to *The Annals of Dryburgh*, “the house was used as a resting-place for the Kings and Queens of Scotland, when they went their tours of justice round the kingdom. Mary Queen of Scots is known to have resided here some time on her way from Craigmillar to Hermitage Castle and Jedburgh, and one room continued to bear her name—‘Queen Mary’s room.’ On the upper part of the entrance door is the inscription—‘J.H.†M.K. 1594.’” It does not appear that any of the old historic broom, with which Cowdenknowes is usually associated, remains—

“The broom, the bonny bonny broom,
The broom o’ the Cowdenknowes.”

During a brief stay in Earlston, the handsome new Parish Church was visited, and its relic of Thomas the Rhymer inspected. This is an ancient stone which appeared in the front of the old edifice, but is now in the eastern wall, bearing the inscription in modern letters—

AULD RYMR
RACE
LYEES IN THIS
PLACE

On leaving the town, a visit was paid to the Rhymer’s Tower, lately acquired by the Edinburgh Border Counties Association. A pleasant afternoon drive soon brought the party once more to Newtown St. Boswells.

THE DINNER.

A company of 50 gentlemen sat down to dinner at four o'clock in the Railway Hotel. Mr Ferguson, president, occupied the chair, and was supported on the right by Dr Hardy, and on the left by the Rev. John Walker, Whalton. Mr Craig Brown, F.S.A. Scot., Selkirk, was croupier. Grace was said by the Rev. M. H. Graham, Maxton, and thanks were returned by the Rev. Dr Paul, Roxburgh. After dinner, the Chairman gave the toast of "The Queen," which was loyally honoured, and then announced the toast of "The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club." In doing so, he took occasion to return thanks for the Club to Mr Biber Erskine of Dryburgh, who had generously thrown open the Abbey for their inspection, free of charge; to Mr Scott of Drygrange, and to Colonel Hope of Cowdenknowes, for allowing access to their grounds, the latter having provided refreshments for the members; and amongst themselves to the Rev. M. H. Graham of Maxton, who had kindly undertaken all the trouble in connection with the arrangements for the day, and carried them through in the most admirable manner; to Mr and Mrs Wood, Galashiels, who had supplied them with the excellent Itinerary for their tour; to Mr Richardson for his interesting geological paper; and lastly to Mr Dunn, Earlston, for his kindness in arranging for their seeing Earlston Church, and the Rhymer's Tower. The Rev. Hugh Fleming, Mordington, gave the toast of "The Lady Members," which was also heartily honoured. It was mentioned that two gentlemen were present—Mr Thomas Smail, Jedburgh, and Mr Veitch, London, formerly of Jedburgh—who had seen Sir Walter Scott in their boyhood. The President handed round for inspection a cray-fish caught in the river Aln, Northumberland, and sent by Mr James Thomson, Shawdon. Dr Paul, Mr Boyd of Faldonside, and Rev. George Gunn of Stichill, showed a number of rare and beautiful botanical and horticultural specimens. The two gentlemen last named had botanised in Redpath Dean that day, and had found a number of interesting plants, including the following:—*Lepidium Smithii*, Hook, *Sanicula Europaea*, L., *Reseda luteola*, L., *Barbarea vulgaris*, Br., *Geranium sylvaticum*, L., *Anchusa sempervirens*, L., *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*, L., *Polystichum aculeatum*, Roth., *Asplenium trichomanes*, L. (on Dryburgh Abbey.) *Polygonum Bistorta*, L., was picked up near Redpath, and two fine Austrian briar roses—one double—attracted attention in the village

itself. Two sections of old querns (local) were exhibited on the table; a flint spear-head from Caddonlea was shown by Mr T. Scott, Bowden; and a beautiful polished jade axe of small size from Jamaica, by Dr Paul. Two Scottish gold coins and a copper counter, found in Dryburgh Abbey, were seen in the possession of Mr Stuart E. Stirling, Newtown St. Boswells, as well as a sword and sceptre piece which had been picked up at Wrangholm. Nine nominations for membership were handed in. The gentlemen present at the dinner in addition to those already mentioned were:—Mr Romanes of Harryburn, Lauder; Mr Alexander Bowie, Canonbie; Mr W. Maddan, Berwick; Rev. John Reid, Foulden; Mr J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; Mr Edward Thew, Birling Manor, Warkworth; Mr John Hogg of Quixwood; Mr Robert Alexander, Duns; Mr David Veitch, Duns; Mr W. B. Swan, Duns; Mr Joseph Wilson, Duns; Mr George Nisbet, Rumbleton; Mr John Turnbull, Galashiels; Mr James Wood, Galashiels; Mr B. Morton, Trinity House, Sunderland; Mr J. L. Newbigin, Alnwick; Dr Macvie, Chirnside; Mr H. Weary, Jedburgh; Mr George Wood, Jedburgh; Mr W. C. Stedman, Jedburgh; Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick; Rev. J. A. Findlay, Sprouston; Mr George Fortune, Duns; Master W. L. Ferguson, Duns; Mr D. McB. Watson, Hawick; Mr George Veitch, London; Mr Peter Loney, Edinburgh; Mr John C. Scott of Synton; Mr Thomas Mathieson, Wandy Law; Mr Robert Carmichael, Coldstream; Mr John W. Weddell, Lauder Barns; Rev. P. Mearns, Coldstream; Mr Francis Lynn, F.S.A., Scot., Galashiels; Mr John Cochrane, Galashiels; Mr Kenneth Cochrane, Galashiels; Mr J. Lindsay Hilson, Jedburgh. Amongst others who were in the party during the day were:—Colonel Milne Home of Wedderburn, and the Misses Milne Home of Wedderburn (2); Mr H. H. Craw, F.S.A., Scot., Foulden West Mains; Mr Somervail, Charlesfield; Mr Allan A. Falconer, Duns; Dr Shirra Gibb, Boon.

TREES AT DRYBURGH.

Mr Loney took measurements of trees at Dryburgh Abbey, and reports as follows—"By the sides of the road, between Dryburgh and the Abbey, and growing in the hedgerows, there are some fine old trees, the girth of a few of the largest, at three feet from the ground, being as follows:—A sycamore, 11 feet in girth, with a clean stem and spreading

head; several ash trees with girths of 9 ft. to 11 ft. 6 in.; and several beeches from 9 feet to 13 feet 6 inches; oaks, 8 feet and 9 feet. These trees are all from 80 feet to 90 feet in height, with spreading tops. Within the entrance gate there are several cedars of Lebanon, healthy trees, with girths from 5 feet to 6½ feet; near the mansion are two silver firs with girths of 15 feet, and a height of 110 feet; near the Abbey, and forming part of an avenue, there are several ash trees of a venerable appearance, from 8½ feet to 9 feet in girth, with trunks to 40 feet, and a height of 90 feet; an elm 11 feet 10 inches, with a trunk of 10 feet, branching into several limbs. There are also some fine old thorn trees standing singly in the park and covered with bloom, as were also some young laburnums, which were literally covered with golden racemes. A hemlock spruce has a girth of 9 feet 8 inches, with 4 stems, attaining a height of 50 feet. Unfortunately this tree is unhealthy. Another specimen of the hemlock spruce with a girth of 4 feet 8 inches, at 18 feet high, branches out into two limbs; it is 52 feet high, and is drawn up by the ruined structure with which it is surrounded. Though handsome as many of these trees are, the place of honour must be accorded to a yew 11 feet in girth and 39 feet high, with wide spreading top, and said to be 700 years old."

APPENDIX I.

Geological Sketch for the Excursion of 3rd June 1896. By
RALPH RICHARDSON, Gattonside House.

The district traversed by this excursion has several features of geological interest. Beginning at the west, we find at Redpath the frontier line separating two great formations—the Silurian and the Old Red Sandstone—the country to the west of that line belonging to the former, whilst that to the east belongs to the latter formation. This frontier line runs from the sources of the Leader, past Lauder and Earlston, and southwards by Redpath, Bemersyde, and Newtown St. Boswells. The ruddy hue of the fields caused by the disintegration of the Old Red Sandstone, is a marked feature. Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys were probably built out of old red sandstone, obtained from quarries at Dryburgh—one of which was worked at the beginning of this century. As the carving on these

Abbeys proves, it was admirable stone; but now it is disused, for it is cheaper to bring New Red Sandstone from Cumberland or Dumfriesshire.

The village of Redpath probably derives its name from the red colour of the earth eroded from the subjacent Old Red rocks. The excursion was entirely through Upper Old Red territory, which is here dotted with the vestiges of ancient volcanic outbursts indicated by the felstone (intrusive) of Bemersyde Hill, and the basalt (intrusive) of the Wallace Statue rock, and the quarries to the west of Clinthill. At the Holmes, opposite Dryburgh Abbey, is a mass of volcanic agglomerate (intrusive) occurring as a neck (or volcanic orifice) of calciferous sandstone age. A similar but much more extensive deposit of volcanic agglomerate is found on the north western flank of the Eildon Hills, the summits of which, however, consist of felstone. This volcanic agglomerate is, though hard, used *faute de mieux* in Melrose as building stone.

At Dryburgh and Mertoun we find interesting fluvial phenomena in a succession of river terraces. In keeping with nearly all rivers, the Tweed is fringed on both banks with a succession of terraces. At Gattonside I found, by aneroid, that there are three terraces, respectively 20, 50, and 175 feet above the normal level of the river. At Dryburgh and Mertoun four terraces have been observed, the highest being oldest, and the river having gradually eroded its bed from the highest to the lowest, which at present forms the river *holm* or *haugh*. The upper margin of the oldest terrace in this locality has been traced by the Geological Survey from opposite Dryburgh Abbey inland to St. Boswells (Lessudden) and Maxton, afterwards passing eastwards to the Tweed, near Rutherford railway station. I found the height of this terrace, by aneroid, to be, at the Brae Heads of St. Boswells opposite Dryburgh Abbey, 120 feet above the present normal level of the Tweed.

Various theories have been advanced to account for the River-terracing, which has occurred all over the globe, but the subject is still a disputable one, so far as the periods and present method of Terracing are concerned. All that, I think, we can yet conclude, is that River-terracing is not due (as some authors have alleged) either to the action of the sea or of ice, but to that of the river itself. I have treated the subject pretty

fully in my paper on the Terraces of the River Tay and its tributaries,* and explain there the various theories which have been advanced to account for these curious and interesting phenomena.

With regard to the Palæontology of the district traversed, I am informed by Mr Goodchild of the Geological Survey, that nothing but the scales of *Holoptychius* has been discovered in the Upper Old Red of Berwickshire. The presence of this fossil, however, proved that the rocks were Old Red. An admirable Map embracing this district was published by the Geological Survey in 1879 (Sheet 25), after Surveys by Sir Archibald Geikie, Prof. James Geikie, and Mr B. N. Peach.

APPENDIX II.

Notes on Redpath. By MRS WOOD, Galashiels.

Directly opposite Drygrange, on the left bank of the Leader, is the village of Redpath, pleasantly situated in the valley, and sheltered on all sides by hills and thickly wooded heights. The present village, it seems, is but a shadow of its former self, as it is known to have been a thriving place in old times, with a population of at least 600; and this fact is amply attested by the numerous foundations of dwellings which we have seen, from time to time, brought to light. Being under the jurisdiction of the Abbey of Melrose, it is probable that that connection may have contributed to its size and prosperity; at any rate its declension is traced back to the dispersion of the monks at the Reformation. A row of houses once stood in what are now two fields lying at the end of the village, and there also was "Cairncorree Castle," a building of some pretensions to architectural beauty in those days. Several plum trees of the Castle gardens still adorn a corner of some of these fields. The name Cairncorree is familiar to every reader of Border History as that of an ancient and honourable family, their place of burial—the north transept of Melrose Abbey, below the statue of St. Peter—would indicate as much.

* Transactions Edinburgh Geological Society.

In addition to the row of houses adjoining the Castle, another row ran along the top of a field in the middle of the village, known as "The Nursery," and continued down "The Style Well" road to the plantation.

From the earliest accounts we have of Redpath, its inhabitants appear to have been chiefly employed in the weaving of linen. These linens—as was then the custom—were all disposed of at the annual district fairs—St. Boswells, St. James', Earlstoun, and Mellerstain, the latter, long since numbered among the things that were, being held in a field adjacent to the Earl of Haddington's mansion.

Redpath was well known at one time for its horse races, which were held on a level piece of ground on the south of the village, still called the "Race gate," between "Redpath rig" and the "Cadgers' gate." These annual races seem to have been very popular, but the making of the new turnpike road to Kelso across the course caused them to be transferred to Redpath moss. Whether, owing to the change of ground, or that such sports gradually gave way to other forms of amusement, the races at the moss never seem to have been so much frequented, and their existence having been maintained for some years with difficulty, they were, in June of "Waterloo year," finally abandoned.

Redpath lies about 3 miles north from Dryburgh, and long before macadamized roads were dreamed of, there existed a way from the Abbey to the Hospital on Soutra Hill. This way was called "The Pilgrims' Path," and in its course passed over the height at "Redpath rig," where tradition says a Cross stood, and close by was a well whose waters doubtless were prized as no common beverage by many travellers. At this part the path bore the name of "The Pilgrims' Rest," and continuing down to Redpath, a branch struck off to the mill where pilgrims intending to visit the Church of St. Mary at Melrose, crossed the Leader on their way. From Redpath the path is said to have proceeded to Earlstoun, along the valley and thence over a hill to the north of the town known as "The Corse Hill." At the head of this hill, not far from the present farmhouse of Huntshaw, was another Cross, the produce of a piece of land—"The Corse rig,"—being devoted to its upkeep, as was that of Redpath rig to the maintenance of the Cross at "The Pilgrims' Rest."

APPENDIX III.

ITINERARY by the late Mr JAMES WOOD, Woodburn, Galashiels.

The First Meeting of the Season, 1896, to be held at St. Boswells, for Dryburgh Abbey, Redpath, Cowdenknowes, and Earlston.

Leaving the Railway Hotel at Newtown, the first object to be observed is the triple Eildons, the Trimontium of the Romans, and Eildon Hall, the residence of the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P. for Roxburghshire.

Passing the "Major Baillie Memorial Hall," a little farther down the burn is the site of the old and interesting Secession Church of which Dr Waugh, one of the founders of the London Missionary Society, was ordained minister in 1780. This old building is now demolished, and its place taken by a new U.P. Church at the top of the brae.

A mile beyond this we reach St. Boswells, which takes its name from St. Boisil, prior of Old Melrose, in the seventh century.

John Younger, shoemaker, philosopher, and poet, lived and died in Lessudden, the former name of St. Boswells. Lessudden, along with many towns and towers on the Borders, was burnt by the English in 1544.

South of this is Lilliard's Edge, the site of the battle of Ancrum Moor, where to avenge the death of her lover by the English, "Maid Lilliard" rushed sword in hand into the heat of the fight, her feats of valour being commemorated on the memorial stone in the following words:—

"Fair Maiden Lilliard lies under this stane,
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;
Upon the English loons she laid many thumps,
And when her legs were cutted off, she fought upon her stumps."

The next stage of our journey is Dryburgh Abbey, where we

"Will ruminare in sultry hours
In Dryburgh's chaste and classic bowers."

Just before reaching the Abbey, the Earl of Buchan's "Temple of the Muses" may be seen, as well as "Stirling Tower," bristling with cannon, and after "the holy ruined pile" has been described by the President of the Club, the party may

walk up the hill to the statue erected in 1800 to Sir William Wallace—

“Great patriot hero,
Ill-requited chief,”

and then away past Wallace's Lodge to Bemersyde, catching a glimpse of the ancient house, of which Thomas the Rhymer prophesied—

“Tyde what may betyde,
Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde.”

In going through the village we pass the house of Jamie Barrie, the Bemersyde poet, whose wife kept a small grocery shop, the words on the sign being Jamie's composition—

“Sma' beer
Sold here ;
A penny a bottle ;
I'm sure it's no dear.”

The drive proceeds by Bemersyde Hill, where a pause is generally made by visitors at the place where Sir Walter always stopped his carriage to admire the magnificent view.

Passing Halydean Mill Loch, the party will proceed up the “Pilgrim's Path,” an ancient road leading from Dryburgh to the Hospital of Soutra.

Due east from here may be seen Smailholm Tower, the scene of Sir Walter's “Eve of St. John,” and a little to the north of the Tower is the site of the hamlet of “Wrangholm,” the probable birthplace of Saint Cuthbert.

Continuing, the drive reaches the “dreaded Hendean,” where in old times a headless hen was heard going chuck. chuck, chuckin' in the dark, up and down the dean, and which the good folk knew could be nothing else than the deil in disguise.

Redpath is the next place reached, where some time will be spent. The lands of Redpath came into the possession of the Abbey of Melrose somewhere in the 14th century, having been gifted to it by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, whose tower stood at the west end of the village. Another tower stood at the east end of the village, which at this time was said to have a population of 600 inhabitants.

Resuming the drive, we proceed up “the Market Road,” passing on our left “The Round Wood,” the site of a British camp, and down the hill to Redpath dean, with the Black Hill to the right, whose top was encircled by a vitrified fort ; and

then on to Cowdenknowes, embalmed in song and story, where "The Homes had aince commanding," but now the seat of Col. Hope, a member of our Club.

Leaving Cowdenknowes, the drive is over the slope of the White Hill, and down the "White toun gait" into Earlstoun, when the company, after visiting the church (an account of which has been given in "The Proceedings" by Mr Ferguson), will proceed to Rhymer's Tower, now the property of "The Border Counties' Association."

The last occupant of the Tower was Dr Murray, about 160 years ago, the friend and correspondent of Boerhaave, and who from possessing a musical clock, an electrical machine, and the power of curing strange diseases, was looked upon as being almost as great a wizard as the Rhymer himself.

From here some of the members may be inclined to cross the Leader, and view the grave and Throuch of James Blaikie, who, when only 48 years of age, not only had his tombstone prepared, but his grave dug in his garden, and morning and evening offered up his devotion—kneeling in his grave.

From here the drive will be down the Leader, passing Dry-grange with the milk-white yowes,

"Twixt Tweed and Leader standing."

Cross the Tweed by the "Fly bridge" at Leaderfoot, passing on the left Ravenswood, the then owner of which perished in Sir John Franklin's last expedition to the North Pole, and a little farther down the river, Old Melrose, the site of the ancient monastery of the Culdees, arriving back at St. Boswells about four o'clock.

NEWHAM BOG, TWIZEL HOUSE, AND BELFORD.

By the President.

The second meeting of the year was held on Wednesday, 24th June. The attendance was smaller than usual, owing probably to the wet weather on the previous day. In the early morning the outlook was the reverse of promising, but fortunately no rain fell; and although the weather throughout the day was dull and threatening, the programme laid down was carried out in its entirety. Members arrived by train at

Newham Station about 10 a.m., and proceeded at once to Newham Bog, a well-known botanical station, and a refuge for several uncommon species of birds and insects. It was once a small lake, known as Newham Loch, but was drained in 1833 by a Mr Robson, father of Mr Robson of Belford, formerly schoolmaster of Luckier. The ground was not so wet as had been anticipated—considering the downpour of the Tuesday—and the party were enabled to conduct their researches under fairly comfortable conditions.

Epipactis palustris, Crantz., and *Pyrola rotundifolia*, L., were abundant all over the bog, and in full flower. Other plants found in tolerable plenty were *Habenaria bifolia*, R. Br., *Habenaria viridis*, R. Br., *Listera ovata*, R. Br., *Orchis maculata*, L., and *incarnata*, L., *Orchis latifolia*, L., *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L., *Potentilla palustris*, Scop., *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, L., *Scutellaria galericulata*, L., *Valeriana dioica*, L., and *Valeriana officinalis*, L. Several species of *Carex* were also abundant, particularly *paniculata*, L., *panicea*, L., *flava*, L., *pulicaris*, L., and *paludosa*, Good. Comparatively few birds were observed, but most of the migratory warblers were present. A pair of Magpies kept up a continual chattering in the dense brushwood, but were careful to keep out of view. A specimen of the Satin Moth, *Leucoma salicis*, and a colony of caterpillars of the Small Egggar Moth, *Eriogaster lanestris*, were found on the willows.

Most of the party left the bog about half-past twelve, and retraced their steps to Newham Station, whence the drive to Twizel House was to start; but Mr Boyd, Dr Paul, Mr Gunn, and Mr Hindmarsh lingered behind in search of the Coral-root, *Corallorhiza innata*, Hall., and were rewarded by the discovery of a considerable number of plants growing in a part of the bog, where the herbage was thin and the brushwood afforded some shade. With the finding of this rare and interesting plant, the object of the Club's visit to Newham may be said to have been completely accomplished.

Dr Hardy has kindly allowed me to print the following Notes on a visit paid by him to Newham in 1890.

[July 1, 1890. Went along with Mr W. T. Hindmarsh by rail to Newham Bog. *Viola odorata* grew at the roadside by the way near to Newham Cottages. A nice clump of natural wood in the oblong or oval bog, which is a great fox cover, from which

foxes can scarcely be induced to be dislodged. It is wet in winter, and will not bear a horse. It would form a pretty sketch. At present it is dry, even the boggy lake. The bushes are birch and alder and grey willows, some of them pretty thickly clustered together. The *Pyrola rotundifolia* is in great abundance on the east side, where the ground is drier, and is now in blossom. There was much of *Epipactis palustris* here also, not yet in flower. A patch of *Habenaria viridis* grew among the *Pyrola*. *Lycopus Europæus* plucked, and a portion was afterwards planted in the garden here, but from its creeping habit was not a treasure. A good deal of *Lythrum salicaria*. *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, a large example, sweet scented. *Alisma plantago* in ditch at the north end. *Arundo phragmites* scattered here and there and in the bed of what had been the lake. *Carex paniculata* in great tufts; and some examples of *C. teretiuscula*, *Carex pulicaris*, *Circea lutetiana* (but doubtful if this was the locality, as I had been collecting elsewhere.) *Eupatorium cannabinum*, *Habenaria bifolia* or *chlorantha* several, but not in flower yet. *Listera ovata*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Lycopodium selaginoides*, *Myosotis cæspitosa*, *Veronica scutellata*, and *Beccabunga*, *Parnassia palustris*, *Pedicularis palustris*, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, *Ranunculus Lingua* in flower, and *R. flammula*, *Rhinanthus crista-galli*; *Sium angustifolium*, *Galium uliginosum*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Valeriana officinalis*, *Valeriana dioica*, *Ajuga reptans*, *Briza media*, *Salix repens*, *Salix pentandra*, and others. *Caltha palustris*, *Carex flava*, *Mentha hirsuta*. *Carex filiformis* grew in the marshiest places in the vicinity of the lake, but was scarce. *Carex hirta* was also observed.

These two lists do not exhaust the Flora. Under the influence of drainage several plants have either disappeared or become scarce.

Many additions to the Lepidoptera have been obtained by Mr George Bolam. See his "Notes on the Rarer Lepidoptera," B.N.C., Vol. xv., pp. 297-306.

Water-rat runs were numerous. Of birds, the Whinchat was visible at the north end of the lake. Black-headed Buntings and *Sylvia trochilus* frequented the densest portion of the thickets; the Common Thrush was visible, as well as Starlings, and there were Lapwings on the margins. Before the ground was half examined, heavy rain set in, and we had to take refuge in the railway station, and have our clothes changed and dried.

There was nothing more done that day.—J.H.]

The drive from Newham to Twizel House was an extremely pleasant one, but was somewhat marred by fog rising from the sea, which prevented anything like wide views of the surrounding country being obtained. A fine glimpse of Bamboroughshire was got from above Newham, but was soon overcast. The route was by way of Ellingham and Warenford. Near the latter the grounds of Twizel House were entered by the handsome new lodge. The approach to the mansion winds along the left bank of the Waren burn, here overshadowed by lines of Portugal laurels of great age and immense size. On reaching the mansion the company were received by Mr H. F. Morton, the proprietor of the estate, who most kindly and courteously conducted them over the extensive and attractive policies. There are numerous splendid Coniferæ in the grounds which attracted much admiration. Among the more prominent examples may be mentioned:—*Picea magnifica*, *Picea nobilis*, *Abies Menziesii* (a very good specimen), *Abies Douglasii*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Pinus Austriaca*, *Pinus insignis*, *Wellingtonia gigantea*, *Cupressus microcarpa* (exceedingly fine), *Cryptomeria Japonica* and *Taxodium sempervirens*. After a visit to the garden, where some herbaceous borders have been recently laid out, and a picturesque fernery arranged in a hollow behind a low cliff, with water trickling from the base, the party were taken some distance up the glen above the house. This is a charming spot. The banks are steep and densely wooded, with shrubby undergrowth, through which Mr Morton is having winding walks cut in all directions. When his operations are completed, few places in Northumberland will vie with Twizel House glen in beauty. The Waren burn, which flows through the glen, was very low; its course bestrewn with rough boulders for the most part, but here and there gliding over smooth shelving ledges of rock, at the base of rough scaurs, on some of which were observed plants of *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Symons, and *Polystichum aculeatum*, Syme. *Allium ursinum*, L., was most abundant all through the dean; *Lysimachia nemorum*, L., and *Sanicula Europæa*, L., were also plentiful, and a patch of *Omphalodes verna*, Mönch., doubtless an escape, was seen near the cottages, which have been lately rebuilt by Mr Morton. The Chiff-chaff and Redstart were heard in the woods, and

the gardener stated that both the Green and Great Spotted Woodpeckers are occasionally observed. Mr Morton has seen the Kingfisher on the Waren, but the banks of that stream are too rocky to suit the bird.

On the Mansion itself important alterations and improvements were being made, which the members had an opportunity of inspecting. A new porch had been erected over the principal entrance, and the back of the structure was being remodelled.

Before leaving Twizel House, the President briefly thanked Mr Morton, on behalf of the Club, for his kindness in not only throwing open his beautiful grounds to the members, but in personally conducting the party over them. In doing so he had conferred a special privilege on the Club, by affording them an opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of the late Mr Selby, who was at one time proprietor of the estate. Mr Selby was one of the founders of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, had formerly occupied the presidential chair, and was a frequent and valued contributor to its Proceedings. His scientific eminence was acknowledged on all hands. Much of his life-work was devoted to the embellishment of Twizel, and the magnificent trees they had seen that day were, most of them, planted by his hands. They were, therefore, very deeply indebted to Mr Morton for the courtesy he had shown them and they hoped that he would be long spared to enjoy his beautiful residence, and to see the completion of the important improvements he was carrying out with such skill and taste on all sides.

Mr Morton, in reply, expressed his gratification at the visit of the Club, and the hope that on some future occasion he might have the pleasure of showing the members the completed improvements.

The party quitted the grounds by the old lodge, and proceeded to Belford, passing Adderstone and the well-known "Purdy's Shop," where lived the blacksmith who accompanied Dorothy Foster in her adventurous journey to London. On arriving at Belford, the party had dinner in the Blue Bell Hotel. The President, Mr J. Ferguson, F.S.A. (Scot.) Duns, occupied the chair. The other members present were Rev. George Gunn, M.A., Sticill, Rev. Dr Paul, Roxburgh, Rev. E. Arkless, Earsdon, Newcastle, Rev. Dr Steel, Neworth, Rev. John Walker, Whalton Rectory, Mr Charles S. Romanes,

Edinburgh, Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, Alnwick, Mr James Thomson, Shawdon, Mr W. B. Boyd, Faldonside, Mr Willoby, Berwick, Mr James Tait, Belford, Mr William Bain, Belford, Mr William Hindhaugh, Middleton, Mr Joseph Archer, Alnwick, Mr R. S. Weir, North Shields, and Mr Johnston, Edinburgh. Dr Stuart, Chirnside, was with the company at Newham Bog, but had to return home at mid-day. After dinner the President gave expression to the regret of the meeting that the Secretary of the Club, Dr Hardy, was unable to be present. The usual toasts followed, and it was then intimated that Mr G. D. Atkinson Clark of Belford Hall had kindly thrown open his house and grounds to the Club. Votes of thanks were awarded to the Duke of Northumberland and Earl Percy for allowing access to Newham Bog, to Mr Morton and Mr Atkinson Clark for the courtesy they had extended to the Club that day, and to Mr Hindmarsh and Mr Tait for their valuable services in making the local arrangements for the meeting.

The short interval between dinner and the departure of the trains was devoted, under the guidance of Mr Tait, to an inspection of the exterior of the Church, a modern building on an old site, incorporating portions of the old structure, including the chancel arch, which from description, appears to have been of Norman date. The tombstone of the Rev. Marcus Dods, a former Presbyterian minister in Belford, was examined with some interest, on account of his more famous son, the well-known Professor in the Free Church College, Edinburgh. The grounds of Belford Hall were entered by the "Hole in the Wall," a passage leading from the street of the town. The iron-studded doors by which admittance is given, were brought, as Mr Tait informed the company, from the old castle at West Hall. The garden and grounds are very attractive, and it was to be regretted that there was not time to examine the fine trees in the policies. A fig tree, with fruit upon it, was observed growing in the garden in the open. The mansion is well worthy of a prolonged visit, but only a few minutes could be devoted to it. A good collection of shore birds in the entrance hall, and many antiquities and curios, including the bell of the ill-fated vessel, "The Forfarshire," of Grace Darling fame, were hastily inspected; and the hope was expressed that at some future time the privilege might be granted to the Club of making a more adequate examination of the contents of this fine place.

APPENDIX.

Notes on Coniferous Trees at Twizell. By GEORGE BOLAM,
F.Z.S., Berwick-on-Tweed.

The Conifers at Twizell are particularly interesting. The late Mr Selby took up residence here, about the year 1811, and began planting almost immediately. I am not aware that the actual ages of any of the specimens still growing can be ascertained, but there is a paper by Mr Selby, upon the trees and shrubs injured by the frosts of 1860-61, in the *Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club*, vol. v., p. 73, in which reference is made to several of them; and there is an old manuscript of Mr Selby's, still preserved at Twizell, containing notes upon the "Coniferous Trees at Twizell, 1865," which gives some additional information. From the latter source it is still possible to identify many of the existing trees, and we may safely conclude that many of them had been planted a good many years previous to that date.

Amongst the most conspicuous may be mentioned two fine specimens of the *Araucaria imbricata*, standing on the lawn a little to the south-west of the house; and near them is a large *Picea menziesii*, a handsome and striking tree, though now getting rather thin in foliage, which is referred to in the 1865 MS., as the only specimen then growing at Twizell. Behind this is a large *Abies nobilis*; and further back towards the wood, a very nice *Sequoia sempervirens*, a tree not often met with in our neighbourhood of the same size. Another of these, though not so fine an example, having been overgrown with other trees, occurs on the west side of the flower garden—both specimens being referred to in the 1865 book. Near the *sempervirens* on the lawn, is a smaller specimen of *Cryptomeria japonica*, which is bearing cones, and was also referred to in 1865. Upon the lawn, south-east of the house, are good specimens of *Thuja occidentalis*, and *Picea smithiana*, the Himalayan Spruce, remarkable from its drooping branchlets, "almost as pendulous as those of a Weeping Willow;" and a very handsome *Cupressus macrocarpa*, forming a dense spreading bush of over twenty feet in height and covered with its walnut-like fruit, the leader is still slowly ascending. Proceeding eastwards upon the same side of the drive, is an aged example

of *Pinus ponderosa*, beneath which are many of the cones larger than one's two hands put together. There are other specimens of this tree, one at the corner of the sunk fence, and others by the side of the new drive to Warenford, but all are showing considerable signs of decay, and one or two others have already had to be removed. Upon the south side of the drive, going east, is a *Wellingtonia gigantea*, of forty or fifty years standing, and three beautifully grown specimens of *Pinus austriaca*, one of which, with longer leaves and more timber-like growth, may be the nearly allied *P. pallasiana*; another example of this variety occurs on the south side of the park going to Warenford. Near the three Austrians is an equally fine *Pinus insignis*—a very dark tree, and with abundance of the handsome lopsided cones upon it. The leaves of this species are usually *three* in a sheath, but in this specimen there are many instances of *four* in a sheath, which is remarkable. A little further on we find a very good *Pinus cembra*.

In the old orchard is a large and heavy *Abies cephalonica*, with broken stem and several leaves, also another *Picea smithiana*, and many other trees, such as *Cupressus nuthaensis*, *Abies pinsapo*, *Pinus laricio*, and *Cedrus deodara*, might be mentioned, but I think I have enumerated the most striking specimens.

UPPER VALE OF WHITADDER, PRIESTLAW, AND MILLKNOWE.

By the President.

The Club's third meeting for the season was held on Wednesday, 29th July, when a party of over thirty assembled at Duns, for the purpose of exploring the upper vale of the river Whitadder. Starting in brakes from the White Swan Hotel, shortly after 10 o'clock, Ellemford was reached about an hour later, and the valley of the Whitadder entered. Crossing the bridge thrown over the river a few years ago by the County Road Board, the site of the old Parish Church of Ellem and its disused graveyard were seen at the top of a wooded cliff almost directly in front. The parish was united to Longformacus in 1713, and the place is not unknown to history. In Sept. 1496, James IV. of Scotland, with his army and artillery,

came from Haddington across the Lammermuirs, past Johnscleugh and Ellem to Langton, on the expedition known as the Raid of Ellem, and on the 19th of that month there was paid, as appears from the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, a sum of £5 Scots "to the man and the wif of the hous quhar the King luyit at Ellem." The expedition, which was ostensibly in support of the pretensions of Perkin Warbeck to the English Crown, had no practical result. Proceeding up the valley, Cranshaws, with its fine old Tower—still in excellent preservation, and recently partially restored by the proprietor, Mr Smith of Whitechester—was seen on the high ground to the left, with Harehead on the opposite ridge across the river. Here the mouth of the Bothal glen came into view, with Bothal and Crichness in the distance. A little above the junction of Bothal Water with Whitadder, the latter takes a bend to the left, and the road leads up the narrow pass, with "The Bell,"—a steep stony slope rising from the north bank of the river to a considerable height, beautifully dotted over with patches of birch wherever the trees could find a root-hold—shutting in the view to the right. At its upper extremity is Snail's Cleugh, a pretty little bosky ravine running up towards the heights on the same side. There is a tradition, mentioned by the Rev. J. Wood Brown in his "Covenanters of the Merse," that a Covenanting cooper in the village of Garvald used to cross the Lammermuirs, and hide behind a waterfall in the Cleugh in the persecuting times. A wealth of ferns—amongst them *Polypodium dryopteris*, *P. phegopteris*, and *Cystopteris fragilis*—adorns the rocky sides of the ravine.

BRITISH CAMP AND HUT CIRCLES.

On the height above the Cleugh to the east is a remarkable series of hut circles, which some of the party carefully examined. Nearly opposite, Kilmade Burn joins the Whitadder, and on the elevated ground, occupying the angle formed by the junction, is a large hill fort. Mr Francis Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Galashiels, made a minute inspection of the fort, and has kindly supplied the following particulars regarding it. "The enclosure is very irregular, measuring 430 feet by about 280 inside, the external measurements being 550 feet by 490. The general plan is egg-shaped. On the side to the hill, where the fort was most open to attack, there are as many as four

ramparts; on the side facing the Whitadder there are three; and towards the steep slope to the Kilmade Burn the number falls to two. The fort has been a stone one, and the line of the face-building can still be seen here and there. In the interior there are several indications of hut circles and divisions, but the whole are so badly ruined that without careful excavation very little could be made of them. The entrance has been at the north-west corner, and immediately outside several circular hollows are observable, which have, no doubt, been the sites of ancient dwellings."

WALK TO PRIESTLAW, ETC.

On the haugh, just at the foot of Snail's Cleugh, the conveyances were left, and the greater number of the party proceeded on foot to Priestlaw and Penshiel. Mr Stephenson, tenant of Cranshaws, had very kindly provided a horse and cart to convey the party over the river at the various fords on the route. Soon after passing Priestlaw, the glen down which the Fasney flows opens up to view, with Priestlaw Hill on the south and Spartleton towering on the other side of the Whitadder to the north, the whole affording an exceedingly attractive panorama of pastoral hill scenery.

Half-a-mile up the Fasney glen are situated the ruins of what the Statistical Account calls Penshiel Tower, but which are more probably the remains of a grange belonging to Melrose Abbey. The most important part has been a building 84 feet long, by about 20 feet wide, which had been vaulted on the ground floor along its entire length, and into which doubtless the monks' cattle were driven at night for security. Fragments of the vaulting can still be seen. Traces of foundations of walls enclosing a courtyard, and some other erections, were visible, including what appears to have been a small chapel, correctly orientated, and measuring 28 feet long by 18 feet wide. The Abbey of Melrose held the whole of the land from Kilmade Burn to the ridge behind Penshiel, their neighbours on the north-west (embracing what is now known as Mayshiel), being the monks of the Priory of the Isle of May. [Appendix I.] To the north of the Whitadder the whole region as far as Monynut Water, belonged to the monks of Kelso, who had a grange on Spartleton, and a mill on the Whitadder, probably near where Millknowe presently stands.

The chapel of Penshiel, with that of Whittinghame, was united to Dunbar when that church was made collegiate in 1342. About 150 yards to the north-west of the ruins is a large upright stone of grey Granite, evidently the last survivor of a group which had stood there, as is shown by the inequalities of the ground.

The Geology of the Fasney and the whole neighbourhood, as may be seen from the late Mr William Stevenson's Notes, [Appendix II.] is interesting, but there was not time to make any investigations. Copper is understood to have been worked near Priestlaw in the beginning of the century, but the difficulty of transport, and the distance from smelting facilities, rendered the operations unprofitable, and they were discontinued.

An interesting tradition connected with Cromwell's campaign in Scotland, which terminated in the battle of Dunbar, is associated with Priestlaw. The following version of it is taken from an article entitled "The Making of England," in *Macmillan's Magazine*, by Sir Archibald Geikie:—"Many years ago, among the uplands of the Lammermuirs, I made the acquaintance of an old maiden lady, Miss Darling of Priestlaw, who with her bachelor brothers tenanted a farm which their family had held for many generations. In the course of her observant and reflective life, she had gathered up and treasured in her recollection legends of these pastoral solitudes. I well remember among the tales she delighted to pour into the ear of a sympathetic listener, one that went back to the time of the battle of Dunbar. We know from his own letters in what straits Cromwell felt himself to be when he found his only practicable line of retreat through the hills barred by the Covenanting army, and how he wrote urgently to the English Commander at Newcastle for help in the enemy's rear. It has usually been supposed that his communications with England were kept up only by sea. But the weather was boisterous at the time, and a vessel bound for Berwick or Newcastle might have been driven far away from land. There is, therefore, every probability that Cromwell would try to send a communication by land also. Now the tradition of Lammermuir maintains that he did so. The story is told that he sent two soldiers, disguised as natives of the district, to push their way through the hills and over the Border. The men had got as far as the valley of the Whitadder, and were riding past the mouth of

one of the narrow glens, when a gust of wind lifted up their hoddens-grey cloaks, and showed their military garb beneath. They had been watched and were now overtaken and shot. Miss Darling told me that tradition had always pointed to an old thorn bush at the opening of the cleugh as the spot where they were buried. At her instigation, the ground was dug up there, and among some mouldering bones were found a few sorely decayed military buttons with a coin of the time of Charles I." Unfortunately the exact spot where the remains were unearthed has passed out of memory. Mr Darling, the present tenant of Priestlaw, handed to Dr Hardy a metal button, and a coin said to have been found in the grave, and also several coins picked up in the neighbourhood, one of them a very beautiful silver piece of Francis and Mary, found near the Nun's Walls, on Horseupcleugh. The button has been submitted to Dr Joseph Anderson of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, who says:—"I am satisfied that it bears a front face crowned and with long hair, and that the letters on either side are 'C. R.,' so that it is in all probability a Royalist button, rude as it seems." This would appear to show either that the soldiers were disguised as Royalists at the time of their capture, or that they had been wrapped in some portion of the uniform of their captors when buried.

MILLKNOWE AND GAMELSHIEL.

While the foregoing was the route taken by the main party, Dr Hardy went over the Hungry Snout by Millknowe, and joined the others at Fasney Bridge, a little beyond Priestlaw. Millknowe had interesting associations for Dr Hardy, as having been a favourite resort in his younger years of his friend Principal Cairns, who frequently spent leisure days there with his relatives, the Darlings of Priestlaw, at that time tenants also of Millknowe. It had been intended to visit the ruins of Gamelshiel on Spartleton, and also Johnscleugh, the source of the Whitadder, Kingside, and Mayshiel. but time did not permit. An interesting legend connected with Gamelshiel Tower, as related by Robert Chambers in his "Picture of Scotland" may be given as illustrating the folklore of the neighbourhood. "The lady of Gamelshiel Castle, a ruined strength situated in a hope or small glen, near the farm of Millknowe, was one evening taking a walk at a little distance below the

house, when a wolf sprung from the wood, and, in the language of the simple peasants who tell the far-descended story, worried her. Her husband buried her mangled corpse in the corner of the court-yard, and ever after, till death sent him to rejoin her in another world, sat at his chamber window, looking through his tears over her grave; his soul as dark as the forest shades around him, and his voice as mournful as their autumn music."

THE LUNCHEON.

About half-past two, the company again assembled for luncheon on the haugh at Snail's Cleugh, where they had left the conveyances. Mr Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot., Duns, president of the club, occupied the chair, and Mr Stephenson, Cranshaws, was croupier. The company included:—Dr Hardy, secretary; Rev. Dr Gloag, Edinburgh, (late of Galashiels); Miss Stephenson, Chapel; Mr W. R. Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot., Edinburgh; Mr Romanes of Harryburn, Lauder; Mr Darling, Priestlaw; Mr John Caverhill, Jedneuk, Jedburgh; Colonel Brown of Longformacus, and Miss Brown; Mr F. Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Galashiels; Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, Alnbank, Alnwick; Rev. Mr Burleigh, Ednam; Mr Cuthbert E. Carr, Hedgely; Captain Carr Ellison, Broomhouse; Rev. Ambrose Jones, Stannington; Rev. John Walker, Whalton Rectory; Mr Charles S. Romanes, C.A., Buskinbrae; Mr Thomas Greig, Wooden; Mr George Fortune, Duns; Herr Johannes Albe, Duns; Mr A. M. Caverhill, Crichness; Mr Wm. Maddan, Berwick; Mr John Barr, Tweedmouth; Mr Matthew Dick, Campbeltown; Mr James Stevenson, junr., Berwick; Mr John W. Weddell, Lauder Barns; Mr George McDougal, Blythe; Rev. C. J. More Middleton, Crailing; Mr Hood, Linhead; Mr Guthrie, Hawick, Mr G. Bolam, and Mr Walter Elliot, Pitcox. After luncheon, the Chairman gave the toast of "The Queen." He said it was usual to announce this without remark, but on the present occasion, assembled as they were in such a remote part of Her Majesty's dominions—(laughter)—he thought the members present should at least express their loyal interest in the happy event which had taken place in the Royal household just a week before—and their best wishes for the future happiness of the young princely couple who had been united in the bonds of marriage. The toast was heartily honoured. The Chairman next gave "The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club," and took the opportunity of conveying his

personal acknowledgments, as well as the thanks of the Club, to two gentlemen in the company—Mr Stephenson, Cranshaws; and Mr Darling, Priestlaw—for the invaluable assistance they had so kindly rendered to the Secretary and himself in organising this meeting. It was matter of regret that they had not been able that day to overtake all they wished to do, but he thought it was probable that they would be back in the district at no distant date to go over the unexplored ground. He then called attention to the relics handed to the Secretary by Mr Darling, and which were exhibited to the company. Mr Stephenson, in replying for Mr Darling and himself, expressed the pleasure which it had afforded them to welcome the Club to the district, and to assist them as far as lay in their power. Mr Carr proposed "The Ladies," after which the Chairman, on behalf of Dr Hardy, announced the gift to the Club of a handsome volume bearing on the life of Sir Walter Elliot of Wolflee, who had been a well-known member of the Club. The book had been presented by Sir Walter's son in New Zealand, through Mrs Elliot Lockhart. It was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Club should be conveyed by the Secretary to the donor. Several gentlemen were nominated for membership. The company reached Duns in two parties, one at 4-20 and the other at 5 o'clock, in time for the different trains, after having had what was universally felt to have been a most interesting and enjoyable excursion, in a region hitherto unvisited by the Club. The weather throughout the day was highly favourable.

APPENDIX I.

Abstract of Charters in favour of the Priory of the Isle of May.

1. Charter by Patrick Earl of Dunbar (middle of 13th century) of the whole land within these boundaries, viz.—from Windidure to Kingissete, and so by the footpath coming down to Kingisburne, and thence going up by Kingisburne to the high road which goes by the rede stane, and by that way to Windidure.

2. Charter by John Fitz Michael (reputed ancestor of the family of Wemyss; reign of Alexander II. 1214-1249) of land

.....to Windedure.....of Bromside, and from Bromside to Kaluerburne (Kelburn) and thence going up to Goselaw. Portions of this Charter are illegible, hence the description of the boundaries is imperfect.

3. Charter by John Fitz Michael of the whole land in the southern parts of Caluerburne from the ford between Panscheles and Kingissete to the stone standing as between east and west, and thence to the great stone beneath Winethes, and thence to Strotherhedef, and thence by a little footpath to Windisdures in the pertinents of his town of Pancheles, with an acre of meadow, and pasture sufficient for the sustenance of 300 ewes (*oves matrices*) and 30 bearing cows and 24 brood mares with their young, and with permission to the monks to have 10 sows with their brood in his pasture.

In the 16th century Mayshiel was feued out to William Cockburn of that Ilk. Register of Pittenweem, p. 9. (Records of Priory of Isle of May.)

Abstract of Charters in favour of Melrose Abbey.

LIBER DE MELROS.

No 210. John (of Metkill) Fitz Michael. Charter to monks of Melrose of his whole land of Panneschelyss, except the land which he had given to the monks of May. Boundaries and description of land not given.

211. Charter by the same of said lands, in similar terms.

212. Charter of Earl Patrick confirming John Fitz Michael's charters.

213. Charter of Confirmation by John, son of Waldeve.

215. Charter by John Fitz Michael of "the whole land which Aldred and Oliver his son held in my land of Pannscheles, to wit, that land which is in the eastern part of Fastenei (Fasney) within these boundaries, that is to say from the ford of Fastenei by the way which is called Richardis rode to the head of Kelnemade, and thence by the stream which runs in Kelnemade to Witedre."

217. Charter of Henry of Beletun of all his land of Kingissete in the territory of Panneselis lying between Calneburne and Kingeburne and Witeddre.

APPENDIX II.

Notes on the Geology of the Upper Vale of Whitadder. 1847-1850.

By the late WILLIAM STEVENSON, Duns. Extracted from
MSS. in the possession of the President.

A lake or loch of considerable extent appears to have at one time existed between Elmford and Longformacus, occupying the valley between these places, and probably extending up the Whitadder as far as St. Agnes. Between Whitchester and Caldra a beautifully defined alluvial plateau or terrace forms a very striking object. It occurs at an elevation of about 25 feet above the level of the haugh, or nearly 40 feet above the bed of the Dye. The Conglomerate rises very little above the level of the stream for a considerable distance, and the sections displayed are generally of alluvium. The opposite side of the valley presents similar alluvial phenomena. The terrace is not quite level latitudinally, but dips a little towards the valley. Longitudinally it appears to be quite horizontal. This will, however, require to be determined by accurate levelling, which will also tend to throw much light on the relation of this ancient body of water to other lakes and water-courses, which have also formerly existed in this portion of the Lammermuirs. The inclination of the terrace would appear to indicate tidal action, and consequently that the waters of the sea stood at that level, when they moulded the alluvial matter of which it consists into its present form. Accurate levelling may perhaps also decide this point.

Near the bend of the Whitchester burn, at about half-a-mile from Elmford the Greywacke is seen. It is hard, and dips W.N.W. under a dyke of Porphyry of a whitish mottled appearance, exactly resembling the boulders found in the Old Red Sandstone Conglomerate at Hardens, etc. Some soft greenish Greywacke Slate appears almost in contact with the Porphyry, but this softness is perhaps due to weathering. The hill on the east side of the road is also composed of Porphyry. Near the mouth of Bothal Water (immediately behind St. Agnes) the Greywacke is of a yellowish colour, and presents some curious appearances, probably the result of some modification of chemical action produced by igneous agency, a kind of Claystone Porphyry appearing in the vicinity. The strata are nearly vertical, with a N.N.W. strike. The hill

between Millknowe and Spartleton consists of a beautiful Granite like that of Cockburnlaw. Spartleton itself appears to be Metamorphic Greywacke elevated by Granite.

Near the top of the burn which joins Fassney Water below the mouth of Kilpallet burn, Greywacke Slates occur generally of a drab colour containing many curious organoidal markings. Some of these markings, of a red colour upon a drab ground, have the forms of plants, and are very beautiful, others are evidently efflorescences of Manganese. On the opposite bank of the Fassney at the mouth of this burn, Metamorphic Greywacke of a dark blue colour dips N.W. about 80° . Just below this, the stream runs for a considerable distance along an anticlinal, the dips on either side being to N.W. and S.E. at high angles. Further down, the N.W. bank consists of speckled Porphyry and the S.E. of Metamorphic Greywacke for some distance. The Porphyry is the same as that seen near Elmford. A great many fragments of similar Porphyry occur in the Old Red Sandstone Conglomerate at Hardens, etc. The direction of the junction is N.E.-S.W. About a quarter of a mile below the mouth of the burn on the same side of the Fassney, Metamorphic Greywacke, nearly vertical occurs, strike N.E. to S.W. A little lower down a conformable dyke (perhaps a continuation of the above, being in the same line) of a very hard, apparently Quartzose Porphyry, of a red colour, crosses the stream in a N.E. to S.W. direction. The strata are highly metamorphic, occasionally altered to a sort of Jasper, and at the junction, are welded to the igneous rock. They are nearly vertical, dipping N.W. and S.E., conform to an anticlinal, probably the same as the one appearing below the mouth of the burn. Midway from the burn to the bend of the Fassney above Priestlaw, the strike of the strata is N.E. by N., nearly vertical. A mass of Porphyry of the description most common among the Greywacke Strata here crosses the stream. It presents the appearance of beds dipping N.E. by N. about 60° . Below this a Claystone Porphyry, identical with that of the Conglomerate dykes, has broken through the Greywacke, here of a red colour, and much altered, the planes of stratification being superseded by the induced structure due to the Porphyry, which exhibits divisional planes running N.W. by W., but not very distinctly marked. On the other side of the stream a little further on

the Granite appears on the N.W. side of the stream, in the form of a Conglomerate bed, dipping N.W. by W. at high angles. In some places it is much decomposed. Porphyry appears in the bed of the stream and on the S.E. side, of the ordinary reddish variety. It contains (near the Granite) a vein of Heavy Spar with Green Carbonate of Copper, running nearly N.N.W. The stormy state of the weather compelled me to stop my observations on this interesting locality, which well deserves a most careful examination.

Snail's Cleugh Greywacke vertical, strike W.N.W., 76° to 77° a deep rent right across the strata running N.N.E. to S.S.W. It varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet wide and is exposed to a depth of 12 or 15 feet, the burn running in the bottom of it and forming some deep pools. The sides correspond exactly, dipping to E.S.E. at angles of about 80° . Two large blocks of stone are seen plugged into it and perhaps have been the means of keeping the sides apart. The wearing effect of the water here appears to have been very trifling. The crack would probably at one time be filled with detrital matter which has since been washed out.

In Kingside burn and from Mayshiel down to the lower part of Kellburn little or no rock is exposed, there being a deposit of clay of considerable thickness, probably of ancient lacustrine origin.

Mr Darling (Priestlaw), informs me that at 'Goudie Heugh,' a spot on the Fassney situated a little above the junction of Kilpallet burn, large plates of Mica were found some years ago. The place is now built up.

From the top of Priestlaw hill, the White Nick bears N. 25° W., Largo Law N.N.W. and the tops of Mainslaughter Law, Dirrington Law, and the Great Cheviot, S.S.E. exactly. Priestlaw hill consists of Metamorphic Greywacke elevated by Granite, which appears on the N.E. declivity of the hill rather more than half-way down. Spartleton hill is precisely similar in constitution, the Granite forming the inferior eminences on its S.W. declivity up to about one-third of its height above the Whitadder. The granitic mass is thus very nearly bisected by the course of the river. In a quarry behind Priestlaw house the Granite is very incoherent, crumbling readily into a coarse sand. Opposite Johnscleugh is a stratum of Conglomerate (Greywacke) of a very interesting nature. It consists of large

pebbles, mostly of the size of one's fist, but some of which are 5 or 6 inches in the longer diameter, and very much rounded, evidently by water. Of these several are White Quartz such as might be derived from the Mica Slates of the Grampians, others are Clay Slate similar to that of Comrie, etc., but the greater proportion are of Granular Quartz rock, very much resembling that of Clunie, the Dee above Braemar, Glen Tilt, on the Falls of the Tummel. The Conglomerate is very hard (from subsequent metamorphic action) the interstices between the pebbles being occupied by a hard bluish Greywacke, once a moderately coarse sand. The stratum is vertical, or nearly so, and conformable to the strata with which it is associated, which strike N. by E. to S. by W. The strata on the west side are slaty, and on the east coarse grained Greywacke, very hard. The Conglomerate bed appears to be about 4 yards wide. The circumstances under which this remarkable rock was formed and the precise localities whence its component parts were derived are questions of much interest. It differs from the other Conglomerate beds of the Greywacke in the far larger size of the water-worn fragments which it contains, as well as in the greater part of these being Granular Quartz, the Quartz of the other beds of Greywacke Conglomerate with which I am acquainted among the Lammermuirs being of the pure white compact variety, and the fragments never exceeding horse beans in size. The bed in question appears to be local, and I rather think occupies the same or nearly the same, place in the Greywacke system as the other beds referred to. No Granular Quartz occurs nearer this place than the localities above enumerated and the islands of Jura, Islay, etc. It must therefore be presumed to have been brought from some one of these places, unless we suppose a tract of land of which White Sandstone or Granular Quartz was a constituent rock, to have occupied the space, or a part of it, which intervenes between the Grampians and Lammermuirs, and which is now a great depression. Perhaps a large river flowing from the primary lands to the westward and discharging its waters into the ocean about this place may have brought the boulders in question and thrown them down at this spot. I rather incline however to the opinion that the fragments in question are all that remains of some island of Granular Quartz rock (itself the remnant of a more extensive formation) which resisted the

dashing of the waves of that ancient sea under whose waters our Greywacke rocks were deposited, until by their ceaseless action it was carried off piecemeal, and its remains deposited full many a fathom deep, there to be consolidated, and after a lapse of ages unreckoned, to be again raised and stand out as firmly as before against the warring elements. The occurrence of this nearly upon the great N.N.W. line of fissure is worthy of being kept in view when investigating the causes, circumstances of production, etc., of the latter. I am much indebted to Miss Darling of Priestlaw for calling my attention to the interesting rock above described.

HAWICK FOR CAVERS AND DENHOLM.

For the report of this, the fourth meeting, which was held on 26th August, we are indebted to our member, Mr D. McB. Watson.

The drive was by Weensland and Cauldmill to Cavers, entering the grounds by the west lodge. At Cavers House the Warden's Tower was pointed out, and several very fine trees attracted much attention. The old Church and Churchyard were open and the Percy gauntlets and Douglas banner were exhibited in the Church. Part of the old village cross still remains *in situ*, and the drive was continued down the avenue where the village formerly stood, passing Midgard and arriving at the entrance to Denholm's Dean near East Middle. Here the party divided, one section to visit Ruberslaw, a fine specimen of volcanic formation, and noted for its associations with Covenanting times, as well as for remains of camps, and richness in botanical specimens, while the other party proceeded through the Dean towards Denholm. Good specimens of Red Sandstone Conglomerate were seen *en route*, and the rich flora of the glen was admired. It was a favourite resort of Dr John Leyden, whose birthplace and monument were inspected at Denholm, and also the old Ha' of the Cranstons and Douglasses. In returning to Hawick, an opportunity was given of inspecting a characteristic deposit of sand in the main valley, and higher up in the Trow and Kirkton burns evidences of ice action and glacial flow. Mr W. Grant Guthrie's fine entomological collection, and the archæological and botanical collection of Mr Barton,

Teviothead, with selections from other local collections, were exhibited in the Buccleuch Memorial; and the reference room of the Public Library, containing a number of interesting books, was open to members. The Tower Hotel, in which the members dined, is one of the oldest buildings in the town, and was formerly a fortress belonging to the Douglasses of Drumlanrig, and subsequently to the family of Buccleuch, and was for some time the residence of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. Hawick Moat and the last of the old bastile houses, belonging to Mr John Turnbull, were also visited.

NOTES.

The following notes on Cavers and Denholm have been taken principally from papers read before the Hawick Archæological Society by Dr J. A. H. Murray, Oxford.

CAVERS.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it was possessed by the Norman family of the Baliols. Hugh de Baliol swore to the due observance of the peace concluded in 1237 between Alexander II. of Scotland and Henry III. of England, and understood to have been signed at Cavers. At his death, his son, Sir Alexander Baliol, obtained Cavers as part of his inheritance, taking from it his title, and is referred to in the Acts of Parliament of Alexander II. as Alexander de Baliol de Cavers. Sir William Douglas, created first Earl of Douglas in 1358, and subsequently Earl of Douglas and Mar, married Lady Margaret of Mar, and on Thomas de Baliol and the Earl of Mar both dying childless, he inherited their possessions, and the bárony of Cavers passed into the line of Douglas. James, second Earl of Douglas and Mar, son of Sir William, was the hero of the battle of Otterburn, and the gauntlets and pennon brought from that well-fought battle and well-sung field still remain in the keeping of his descendants. A brief recapitulation of the prominent events in his career may be given. Born in 1358, he spent his early life at Dalkeith, where at the age of fifteen he married the Princess Isobel Stewart, and he was only thirty when, after distinguishing himself in the wars of the period, and holding the important

position of Lord of Liddesdale, he took part in the muster of a Scottish army at Southdean, where a small party under his command were detached and made a rapid advance to Durham and Newcastle, which he attacked, and under the walls of which he defeated Percy in single combat, and carried off these trophies which the English leader failed to re-capture at Otterburn, before which town Douglas lingered, to allow him the opportunity, and where the Scottish leader fell and the Percy was made prisoner in the battle which ensued. The standard of Douglas and the gauntlets taken from Percy were brought back by his son, Archibald Douglas, the founder of the Cavers branch of the family. Cavers House has been so much added to and altered at various dates that its original form can hardly now be recognised. Dr Murray, in a paper read before the Hawick Archæological Society in 1863, says—"Thus Cavers House presents the remains of five different periods of building; the few traces of the Cavers of the Baliols; the tower of the Wardens of the Middle Marches; the mansion of the Sheriffs of Teviotdale at the time of the Union; the Italianised composition of a century ago; and extensions of later date."

CAVERS CHURCH.

The age of Cavers Old Church is not known, the date (1663) above one of the doorways marking only the epoch of some repairs. It was originally in the form of a Latin cross, the base being formed by the vaults of the Cavers family, while the arms or the transepts were formed by the aisles of Stobs and Gladstaines, but when the latter family became extinct in the district in the course of last century, the heritors pulled down their aisle, thus destroying the symmetry of the building as well as robbing it of its ancestral memories. The ancient village or town of Cavers mentioned in Border history, and which was burnt down by Lord Dacre in 1535, extended from the present houses near the church to near the junction of the avenue with the new church road; the square or market place, in the centre of which the village cross still stands, was at the end near the church, and tradition states that the size of Cavers was so considerable that it contained at one time no fewer than nine inns or public-houses.

DENHOLM.

Denholm is a common name of villages, meaning the home or dwelling by the Dene or valley. The earliest notice in written history is when Guy of Denum signed the Ragman Roll at Berwick and took the oath of fealty to Edward I. During the wars of Wallace and Bruce the Denum family continued on the English side, and from 1333 to 1357 John of Denum and William of Denum were registered by the English king, Edward III., as lords of the barony; but it was a barren title, for the Scottish king had bestowed Denholm along with Cavers upon the Earl of Mar, and subsequently on the Earl of Douglas for his valiant patriotism and good services in the Border, and the old family found that their taking the wrong side had lost them for ever their ancestral domains, and their name is now unknown. Thomas, Earl of Mar, brother-in-law to William, first Earl of Douglas, and grandfather of the first of the barons of Cavers, granted the lands of Denholm to be held in feu by Thomas Cranston for nearly 300 years, until 1658 when Sir Archibald Douglas purchased back from William, Lord Cranston, the lands of Denholm and Spittal and re-annexed them to the barony of Cavers. The charter of Robert II. to Thomas Cranston mentions the lands of "Fouleryslands in Denum," a name which is no longer known in the village, also "Little Rulwood, beside the town of Denum in the barony of Cavers." There is strong reason to suppose that Little Rulwood was the old name of Denholm Dean, as there is no account or tradition of any other wood "beside the town of Denholm." When Sir Archibald Douglas bought back the barony of Denholm he either rebuilt or repaired the old castle of the Ha', which still bears the date 1662 on the lintel of the outer door, and his arms with those of his lady, Dame Rachel Skene, above the fireplace. From this period we may date the growth of Denholm as a rural village, one of the first acts of the Douglas family being to grant a number of feus of ground for houses and gardens by which Denholm grew in size and gradually swallowed up the baronial village of Cavers. The monotony of village life was broken up by two fairs, the summer fair in May or June, and the winter one the night before the Jedburgh fair in November, but these gradually died out. A curious custom connected with these fairs was the Bougha-bale (Anglo-

Saxon Boga or Boha-bale, *i.e.*, a blazing pile or bale-fire of boughs) kindled on the vigil, or evening before. In the centre of the green three trees were set up on end, meeting in tent fashion at the top, the space within and around these was built up with whins and rossity faggots, and when a light was applied at the bottom the blaze that rose was glorious. The bougha-bale was a very ancient custom, and there is reason to believe that it dated back to the days of Saxon paganism. Denholm was one of the earliest seats of the stocking trade in this district, and the firm of Dickson & Beattie, who commenced business here in 1793, transferred their works to Hawick in 1809, where it has grown into the extensive factory of Dicksons & Laings. In connection with this subject it may be noticed that the house in which Dr John Leyden was born was used as the scouring-house of the firm of Dickson & Beattie.

Dinner was partaken of in the Tower Hotel, Hawick. The chair was occupied by Rev. George Gunn, and Mr D. McB. Watson officiated as croupier. A letter from the President expressing regret that he was unable to be present was read by Mr Gunn. The company consisted of the following members:—Rev. G. Gunn, Stichill; Mr Alex. Bowie, Canonbie; Mr James Thomson, Shawdon, Alnwick; Rev. Thomas Martin, Lauder; Rev. Hon. S. S. W. Maitland, Thirlestane Castle, Lauder; Mr David Skinner, Lauder; Mr Andrew Waugh, Hawick; Mr John Turnbull, Galashiels; Mr Adam Laing, Hawick; George Wood, Jedburgh; Mr A. M. Dunlop, Ashkirk; Mr W. Shaw, Galashiels; Mr W. G. Guthrie, Hawick; Mr W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Mr P. Loney, Edinburgh; Dr Stevenson Macadam; Mr R. I. Rutherford, Fairnington; Mr D. McB. Watson, Hawick. The following visitors were also present:—Messrs A. D. Murray, Newcastle-on-Tyne; William Barton, Woodhead; Robert Murray, Hawick; Frank Wood, Hawick.

Mr Gunn stated, on behalf of the botanical section, that the plants found in Denholm Dean were rather common. They included:—*Nasturtium amphibium*, Br., *Sedum acre*, L., *S. Anglicum*, L., *Stellaria holostea*, L., *S. nemorum*, L., *S. aquatica*, Scop., *Sanicula europæa*, L., *Arenaria trinervis*, L., *Allium ursinum*, L., *Vicia sylvatica*, L., *Geum urbanum*, L., *G. rivale*, L., *G. intermedium*, Ehrh., *Circaea lutetiana*, L., *Chrysosplenium*

alternifolium, L., *C. oppositifolium*, L., *Neottia nidus-avis*, Rich., *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, Beauv., *Euonymus europæus*, L., *Rhamnus catharticus*, L., *Prunus insititia*, Huds., *Spiraea salicifolia*, L., and a *Pyrus* named *pinnatifida*, by Dr J. A. H. Murray.

5.—ULGHAM, LONGHORSLEY, AND MORPETH.—

By J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth.

THE fifth meeting was held on 9th September at Ulgham and Longhorsley. The following members assembled at Widdrington Railway Station at half-past eleven o'clock:—Messrs J. Ferguson, Duns, the President; John Bolam, Bilton; George Bolam, Berwick; A. M. Dunlop, Ashkirk; M. H. Dand, Hauxley; A. H. Evans, Cambridge; George Fortune, Duns; J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; W. H. Johnson, Edinburgh (visitor); the Rev. Thos. Leishman, D.D., Linton; Major J. F. Macpherson, Edinburgh; Messrs B. Morton, Sunderland; J. L. Newbigin, Alnwick; Charles Romanes, Edinburgh; E. Thew, Birling; and the Rev. J. Walker, Whalton Rectory.

A short drive by way of Pegswood brought the party to Ulgham Park Wood, in which with no fuller knowledge than the explicit written direction of the Rev. Geo. Robinson, vicar of Ulgham, the "Boome tree" was easily found. All that remains of this ancient monarch of the woods is the lifeless stump, eighteen or nineteen feet in height, of what must have been in its days of life and health a mighty oak. It was suggested that a "boome" tree means no more than a boundary tree; certainly the Boome tree at Alnwick, blown down on the Ash Wednesday of 1836, seems to have been on the boundary of the churchyard. In the latter case the Boome tree was an ash.

Whilst in the wood rain began to fall, and with intervals it continued to do so through the remainder of the day. When Ulgham was reached a welcome shelter was found under the roof of the parish church. The vicar was unfortunately from home, but the Rev. John Walker pointed out the features of interest.

ULGHAM is a member of the barony of Morpeth, and has at various times been spelled Hulcham, Ullecham, Elchamp, and Ougham; there is a place of the same name in

the south-west of the county. It has apparently always been pronounced 'Uffham,' and in this Mr Woodman—whose monograph upon *Ulgham: its Story*, has been largely drawn upon for this notice—sees a probable derivation of the name from "ham" the home of "uf" the owl. An alternative derivation is from the "ham" of "Ulf" or "Ulph. The manor and chapelry (now divided into the three townships of Ulgham, Ulgham Grange, and Stobswood), were granted by William the Conqueror, with the barony of Morpeth, to William de Merlay or Marlay, with whose descendants through the successive families of Greystoke, Dacre, and Howard the greater part remained until 1889, when it was sold by the Earl of Carlisle to Sir James Joicey of Longhirst. The alienated portions were the estates granted to Newminster Abbey and to the knights of St. John. The only relic of the Norman lords is the 'Marlish Gate'—the portion of the road from Ulgham to Morpeth where the Howard and Portland estates meet. Mr Woodman has printed copious extracts from the presentments made at the manor courts by the litigious neighbours, and also the Court Roll for 1619, in which year Anthony Rumney was bailiff of the manor. His tombstone remains in the churchyard, and the following inscription, in raised letters, can still be deciphered. It runs:—

HEAR. LYETH. A | NTHONY. RO | MNEY. GENTEL |
MAN. WHO. WAS. | BAYLIFFE. OF. | VLGHAM. DECEASED.
THE. | XXV. OF. MARC | H. ANNO. DOM | MINI. 1621.

Tradition has it that his family had fled to Ulgham Park to avoid the infection of the plague, which, carried by a favourite dog, followed and destroyed them all.

The old market cross, consisting of a shaft about six feet and a half high standing on a base with three steps, remains in the village. There is a tradition that during the raging of the plague at Morpeth, the market of that town was held here.

THE PARISH CHURCH was probably originally built by Margery, "the lady of Ulgham,"* whose body reposed before the high altar of Newminster; it was, and (until recently) continued to be, a parochial chapel within the rich rectory

* *Newminster Chartulary*, p.p xvi. and 298.

of Morpeth, until it was cut off during the rectorship of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Grey, and endowed with the glebe within and the tithes arising from the lands within the parochial bounds. In post-Reformation times the chapel was rebuilt probably with money obtained by a "brief," and again within the last forty years. It is now in excellent order and repair, though darkened by obscured and stained glass windows. The features calling for special notice are four in number. (i.) The extremely curious and puzzling stone,* formerly used as the top of a window on the north side of the old chancel, and now built into the inner face of the east end of the north aisle. It bears in bas relief a horse with an armed rider, a female figure, and above two birds; the male figure has been described as St. George, or as a knight riding to the relief of a distressed lady, but the latter appears to be militant, for her arms are a - kimbo. Characterised as Norman work by some, it is ascribed by others to a much earlier date, even to a period anterior to the introduction of Christianity. (ii.) In the outside of the west wall of the church there is built another curiously shaped stone, but without carving. (iii.) Over the chief door in the south wall of the nave is a stone† bearing the following arms (iv.) Underneath the last mentioned is a wooden tablet with the following M.I. to the Lawson family, who for a long period owned the Hospitallers' lands in this township, and the leasehold estate of Gloster Hill, in the parish of Warkworth.

Near this place | Lyeth the body Of Mr Ro | bert Lawson,
 who died the 8th | day of August 1697. Of Mrs | Elizabeth
 Lawson, the first wife | Of the said Robert, who died | 21 Febr.
 1668. Of Mrs Catherine | Lawson, his second wife, who died |
 27 November 1698. Of Jane Law- | son Daughter of Robert
 and | Elizabeth, who died the 18th Janr. | 1663. Of Ralph
 Lawson, second | son to Robert and Elizabeth | who died 4th
 September 1693. | And of Lawson Armstrong, who | died 4th
 Decr. 1802, aged 82 year. |

THE TOWNSHIP OF ULGHAM comprised twenty-four "ancient farms," of which twenty-three belonged to the lord and one

* This stone is figured in the *Proc. of the Soc. of Antiq. of Newcastle*, vol. v., p. 22.

† The writer does not know whether the armorial stone and the tablet occupied similar positions before the rebuilding of the chapel.

to the Hospitallers. In 1619 the former were in the hands of twenty tenants, and the latter was held by two freeholders, John Key and John Bulman. In 1715 the customary tenants were reduced to thirteen: Richard Wilson, the tenant of the manor house and of the demesne and other lands, having apparently absorbed some of the smaller holdings, for out of a total rental of £129 8s., he paid £57 8s. The farmers resided in the village, each in his own house, with a garden and croft attached to it; but the rest of the land was farmed in common, each occupier working, and taking the crop from, the number of ridges he occupied in proportion to the "farms" he held, and depasturing the march or unenclosed lands in the same manner. It was not until 1859 that all traces of this, the older system, were swept away in the improvements which the Earl of Carlisle was able to make after he had purchased the Hospitallers' lands, and had acquired by exchange those portions of the glebe which were in scattered ridges amongst the farms.

THE HOSPITALLEERS OR KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN held about seventy acres in the township, and were possessed of their lands here in the reign of Edward I. The Ministers' Accounts, after the Dissolution, contain the following entry:—

Hugham. Et de iis. iij. de redd. et firmis tam liberorum quam customariorum tenentium ac ad voluntatem domini Regis in villa de Hugham predicta per annum solvendo ad festa predicta equaliter.—Summa iis. iij.*

As has been already noticed, these lands in 1619 were held by John Key and John Bulman; the latter had enclosed a parcel of ground called the Goose Crook, which action was the subject of an enquiry in the manor court. Of the succeeding owners, the Lawsons, more may be said on a future occasion: their descendants continued to hold the pleasant house on the south side of the road, at the high or west end of the village, until it was sold with its lands in 1838, by Robert Swallow, to the Earl of Carlisle.

The manor house and demesne lands were rented by a gentle family descended from Richard, son of Peter Wilson of Toatham, in the parish of Shap, in Westmorland, who was a com-

* *Arch. Æl.*, Vol. xvij., p. 276. The rent days were Ladyday and Michaelmas.

missioner for the Northumberland estates of the Howard family. Though not freeholders in Ulgham, his descendants acquired estates in neighbouring parishes, viz., at Hepscott in the parish of Morpeth, at Duddoe in Stannington, at Tritlington, and at Morpeth itself. The best known member of the family was Richard Wilson of Lincoln's Inn Fields, who acquired a large fortune in the practice of his profession as a solicitor in London. A member of the Beef Steak Club, and Pursebearer to Lord Eldon when Lord Chancellor, he was known familiarly as 'Morpeth Dick.' The long association of the Wilson family with Ulgham ended in 18.., and though there are descendants through the females, the male line is believed to be extinct.

THE TOWNSHIP OF ULGHAM GRANGE, a fine estate of over 700 acres, was one of the earliest possessions, and an original endowment of Newminster. In the charter of 1138 Ralph de Merlay says: "At Wlacam I have given them [the Cistercian monks] to build their granges upon, from the Eagle's Nest to the well of Egard, and as the stream of that well runs into the Lina, and as the Lina runs as far as the march of Forum."* Though the Cistercian monks were an order devoted to farming and trading, and not much to missionary work (as that term is now used) they would doubtless have a little chapel at their grange. The latter stood on a spur on the edge of their lands on the sloping banks of the Line. In the old pasture field may be seen high and wide ridges, probably unbroken and in the same form as when they were cultivated by the monks.

The value of the Grange at the Dissolution was £13 6s 8d, and it remained in the Crown until 1601, after which it came into the hands of the great Northumbrian house of Grey. It was apparently granted by Sir Ralph Grey of Horton and Chillingham to the two sons of his second marriage with Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Mallet, viz :—Robert Grey, D.D., rector of Bishopwearmouth, and Edward Grey of Gray's Inn. §

1638, 10th March, Edward Grey of Chillingham, esq., and Robert Grey, clerk, his brother, conveyed Ulgham Grange.

* *Newminster Chartulary*, pp. 1, 2.

§ Edward Grey, son of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham. knight, was entered at Grey's Inn, 3 Aug. 1629.—Forster, *Gray's Inn Register*.

1647, 10th June, Edward Grey of Cowpen, esq., conveyed Ulgham Grange to Robert Grey of Little Langton, in the county of York, clerk, to secure £500.

1647 [? 164 $\frac{7}{8}$] 18th March, Edward Grey of Cowpen, esq., leased Ulgham Grange to Roger Fenwick and Ralph Fenwick his brother, both of that place, yeomen, for 9 years at £100 a-year.

With the Greys of Howick the Grange continued until 18.., when it was purchased by Mr Cresswell.

The Fenwick family continued at the Grange until 1849. Unless any descendants survive in Australia, the family is extinct so far as the male line goes, but this is not the place to deal with their detailed history.*

Of STOBBSWOOD, the most northerly part of the chapelry, it is not necessary to say much. It was held in 1715 by six tenants whose farms were of nearly equal value, four paying £4 each, and two £5 each per annum. Five years later a memorandum appears in the Churchwardens' books, of the liability of Stobbswood to repair 30 yards of the churchyard wall.

The carriage road from Ulgham to TRITLINGTON, on the south side of the sedgy Line, passes Ulgham Fence, and Ulgham Cockles; it leaves Cockle Park Tower on the left. Tritlington lay within the confines of the ancient forest of Earsdon. In the possession of the writer is a beautifully engrossed pre-Reformation deed on vellum, with two seals pendent, one being that of John, Lord Lumley, apparently a pelican and her young; the other that of the chantry priest showing a Maltese cross. It is dated 15th August 1533, and is a lease, granted by Sir John Purles, priest of Lumley's chantry, within the parish church of Chester-le-Street, to Sir William Ogle of Cockle Tower, knight, of three husband-lands, and Woodhorn Close, with pasturage within the town and forest of Earsdon, and a stone house in Tritlington, to hold for 81 years at the rent of 32s. a-year, to be paid to Sir John Purles and his successors, priests of the said chantry.†

The only family of exceptional interest connected with Tritlington is that of Threlkeld. A portion of the township seems to have been acquired about the beginning of the eighteenth century by Deodatus Threlkeld, the eldest son

* For incidental notices of this family of Fenwick, see vol. xii., p. 517.

† For the text of the deed, see *Proc. of Soc. of Antiq. of Newcastle*, vol. v., p. 156.

of William Threlkeld, chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and incumbent of Startforth, by his wife a French woman. He was born in France in 1657, and was a respectable watch and clock maker in Newcastle, at which town he in 1691 constructed a new clock in the steeple for All Saints' Church at a cost of £42 3s. His wife was Margaret, sister of George Ilderton of Ilderton. Horsley, before 1730, writes of 'Tritlington, where Mr Threlkeld has built, not a very large house, but a very pleasant one.' This old house (with terraced gardens sloping to the stream) still remains, and retains four great gate pillars, two of which carry, carved in stone, wicker work baskets of fruit, and the other two pineapple ornaments. In these may perhaps be discerned traces of the French birth and blood of the builder. Threlkeld was residing here in 1723, when he caused the following advertisement to be inserted in the *Newcastle Courant* of the 27th July of that year:—

"Deodatus Threlkeld, being gone from Newcastle to reside at his house at Tritlington, near Morpeth, will continue to make and sell as many gold and silver watches as he with his own hand can finish; at which place may be furnished with the same, and also at Mr Francis Batty's, goldsmith at Newcastle, or at Mr Thos. Shipley's, merchant in Morpeth. At all which places watches will be taken in to be mended. The said Deodatus Threlkeld will be at Morpeth every Wednesday and to be heard of at the said Mr Shipley's."

For a detailed history of the Threlkeld family the reader is referred to the pages of Mr Longstaff's fascinating account of Stainton on the Street,* where he will find it stated that by his first wife, Deodatus Threlkeld had a son, to whom was given the same pious name, and who emigrated to Virginia. To support Mr Longstaff's account of the difficulties and troubles of John Threlkeld, the eldest son of the second marriage, the following advertisement may be quoted:—

'Whereas a commission of bankruptcy is awarded against John Threlkeld of Newcastle, merchant,' etc., etc. [He is required to surrender himself to the commissioners on the 11th inst., at the sign of the 'George' in Westgate Street, Newcastle,] 'and to make a full discovery of his estate and effects.'—*Newcastle Courant*, 8th July, 1732.

'Notice to persons indebted to John Threlkeld of Newcastle, merchant, a bankrupt, to pay their debts to William Wharton of Newcastle, attorney, to the use of Robert Dennett, esq., and Mr

* *Arch. Æl.*, vol. III., pp. 96-103.

Charles Ewer, the assignees of the estate of the said bankrupt.'—*Newcastle Courant*, 2nd Sept., 1732.

'All the groceries and other merchant goods lately belonging to Mr John Threlkeld of Newcastle, are to be sold at a very reasonable rate.'—*Newcastle Courant*, 14th Oct., 1732.

Deodatus Threlkeld died on the 26th Feb. 1732, and is buried in the chancel of Hebburn. He devised Tritlington (subject to an annuity to his son John, who voted for the same in 1748) to his youngest son Thomas. The latter sold the estate in fourths in 1784, to John Sadler of . . . , Thomas Potts of Morpeth, Robert Smith of Plessy, and to Thomas Davison. The heirs of the first mentioned have gradually acquired the shares of the others.

After leaving Tritlington it was determined, on account of the persistent rain, to abandon the visit to Paxton Dene, and to proceed to Longhorsley. By the unexpected and unobserved adoption by the driver of the road past Fenrother and by Longhorsley Moor, the party unfortunately missed the Rev. Matthew Culley, who had driven by Cawsey Park (as had been arranged) to meet them. In his absence the members partook of his hospitality at Longhorsley Tower, and examined the ancient mansion of the Horsley family.

The drive back to Morpeth was by way of Heron's Close and Espley. At the dinner at the *Newcastle House* at Morpeth, the President was requested to transmit the special thanks of the Club to Mr Culley, and to convey an expression of regret that the train service did not allow them the satisfaction of awaiting his return.

BERWICK MEETING.

The annual meeting was held in the Museum, Berwick, on Wednesday, 14th October, at one o'clock. There were present—Mr John Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot., Duns, retiring President; Rev. George Gunn, M.A., Stichill; Mr Robert Middlemas, Alnwick, retiring Treasurer; Sir William Crossman, R.E., K.C.M.G., Cheswick House; Colonel Milne Home of Wedderburn, Billie, and Paxton; Mr G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall; Captain Carr Ellison, Hedgeley; Captain Norman, R.N., Cheviot House, Berwick; Captain Forbes, R.N., Berwick; Rev. J.

Walker, Whalton; Rev. J. Muirhead, Westruther; Rev. J. Burleigh, Ednam; Rev. Beverley S. Wilson, Durham; Messrs W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Richard Stephenson, Chapel; Peter Loney, Edinburgh; W. Maddan, Berwick; R. G. Bolam, Berwick; George Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick; R. S. Weir, South Shields; H. Hewat Craw, West Foulden; A. L. Miller, Berwick; R. Amos, Alnwick; W. Weston, Alnwick; George Fortune, Duns; John Ford, Duns; J. Stevenson, jun., Berwick, and others.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, RETIREMENT OF MR MIDDLEMAS, TREASURER,
AND APPOINTMENT OF JOINT SECRETARY.

The President delivered the annual address, in the course of which he referred to the impending resignation of the Club's Treasurer, Mr Middlemas, and the proposal to appoint a Joint Secretary to act along with Dr Hardy. He said—"It is matter of great regret to the Club that our Treasurer, Mr Middlemas, finds it impossible to continue in office. I am sure we all appreciate the zeal and capacity he has displayed in the furtherance of our interests during the long period in which he has so successfully managed the finances of the Club. We accept his resignation with reluctance and regret; we heartily thank him for his long, able, and valuable services; and we trust he may see many happy days in the enjoyment of his well-earned leisure. Important changes have also to be faced in connection with the Secretaryship. Fortunately, we are still to have the inestimable benefit of Dr Hardy's supervision and guidance, and these I trust we shall continue to have for many years, but we must all sympathise with the desire which Dr Hardy has expressed to be relieved of some of the duties which his advanced years forbid him any longer to undertake. In making the necessary appointments to-day, I cannot doubt that the Club will exercise that sound discretion which has always marked its decisions on matters of importance."

The Treasurer, in submitting his financial statement for the year, thanked the President for the manner in which he had spoken of his services, and expressed the great pleasure he had always experienced in his official connection with the Club, and the deep regret with which he found it necessary to ask the members to relieve him of his office. He was glad to be able to report that financial prosperity continued to attend the Club.

The balance of funds in his hands amounted to £151 12s 10d, and there were now 388 members. In connection with the subscriptions, he thought it right to mention that there were several defaulters who had not paid anything for a number of years.

Captain Norman thought the time had come when the Club should strengthen the Treasurer's hands, and he moved that these defaulters be struck off the list, as well as those who had failed to pay their entrance fee.

Sir William Crossman seconded, and the motion was carried.

Captain Norman then moved :—" That the Club receives with regret the resignation of Mr Robert Middlemas, thanks him for his long and valuable services, for a period of over twenty-five years, and resolves to invite the members to subscribe for the purpose of presenting him with a small acknowledgment of their appreciation."

Colonel Milne Home supported the motion, which was cordially adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out the proposal with reference to a testimonial to Mr Middlemas :—The President, the ex-President, the Secretary, Rev. George Gunn, Sir William Crossman, Colonel Milne Home, Mr Boyd, Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, Mr George Bolam, Captain Forbes, Captain Norman, Mr Sanderson, and Mr Young.

Mr Middlemas returned thanks, and stated that his work for the Club had all along been a labour of love, and that he was deeply gratified by this mark of their appreciation of his services.

Rev. John Walker proposed that the Rev. George Gunn, M.A., Stichill, be elected Joint Secretary of the Club. Mr Gunn was a learned botanist and an accomplished antiquary, and had already done good work for the Club, and his appointment would not only be for its best interests, but would be personally gratifying to Dr Hardy, whose feelings they were bound to consult in such a matter. The nomination was seconded by Captain Carr-Ellison, and unanimously adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW TREASURER.

Mr Boyd proposed that Mr George Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick, be appointed Treasurer. He was not only a good naturalist but an excellent man of business, and would not fail, if elected, to prove himself a worthy successor to Mr Middlemas.

Sir William Crossman seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

The President heartily congratulated Mr Gunn and Mr Bolam on their election to the important offices of Joint Secretary and Treasurer. The new officials suitably returned thanks.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

These were held as read, and ordered by the meeting to be printed in the Proceedings as usual.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected, viz. :—

Rev. E. Arkless, Earsdon Vicarage, Newcastle.

Rev. W. E. Bolland, Embleton Vicarage, Christon Bank.

Kenneth Cochrane, Newfaan, Galashiels.

Captain Ralph H. Carr-Ellison, Broomhouse, Duns.

J. S. Carr-Ellison, Hedgeley, R.S.O.

Rev. James Fairbrother, Amble Rectory, Acklington.

Francis Gayner, King's College, Cambridge.

James Lindsay Hilson, Kenmore Bank, Jedburgh.

R. Mordaunt Hay, Duns Castle, Duns.

S. M'Vie, M.B., Chirnside.

Rev. J. A. Reid, Foulden, Berwick.

A. Steven, Stecarven, Berwick.

William C. Stedman, Abbey Green, Jedburgh.

Henry Wearing, Allerton House, Jedburgh.

HONORARY MEMBER.

Mrs Wood, Woodburn, Galashiels, was elected a Lady Member of the Club.

PLACES OF MEETING FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following meetings were appointed for 1897, leaving the order to be fixed by the President for the year, along with the Secretaries :—(1) Morpeth for Belsay Castle, June 2 ; (2) Kelso for Head of Beaumont Water, June 30 ; (3) Morpeth for Kirk-Whelpington, July 28 ; (4) Reston for Dowlaw, Fastcastle, and Coldingham Moor, August 25 ; (5) Dunbar to Head Waters of Whitadder, by Whittingham, September 29 ; (6) Berwick-upon-Tweed, October 13.

DELEGATES, ETC.

The President read a Report from Mr Hindmarsh, Delegate to the meeting of the British Association in 1896, and suggested that Mr G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, should be appointed Delegate from the Club to the meeting of the British Association, to be held in Toronto in 1897. The proposal was adopted, and Mr Hughes intimated his willingness to act.

Sir William Crossman tabled a motion proposing that the meetings of the Club should be held on Thursdays, instead of on Wednesdays, as hitherto.

Mr H. H. Craw, West Foulden, exhibited several old documents relating to Coldingham Priory, and a Seal of the Priory, which was ordered to be engraved for the Proceedings. Mr Weir, South Shields, shewed a very perfect and beautiful Crossbow, which he believed had belonged to an old Border family in Cumberland. The President produced an impression taken from the matrix of the Seal of Coldstream Priory.

NEW PRESIDENT.

The President then said :—" It now only remains that I should nominate my successor, and I have much satisfaction in naming as President for the ensuing year the Rev. John Walker, Rector of Whalton, whose deep interest in the Club, as well as his ability, culture, and wide information on all matters relating to Border history and archæology, so well fit him for the office." (Applause.)

On the motion of Sir William Crossman, the thanks of the meeting were conveyed to the President for his address, and his labours in the chair during the past year.

Members were privileged, as in former years, to inspect the numerous drawings, books, and other objects of beauty and interest in the house of Mrs Barwell Carter.

After the meeting the members dined together in the King's Arms Hotel.

Some Notes on the Instinct of Swans.

By COLONEL MILNE HOME, Caldra, Duns.

A few years ago the late Mr Hay, of Duns Castle, kindly presented me with a pair of swans, which he sent down to Paxton, our desire being that they should grace a small piece of water below a viaduct on the approach from the lodges to the house. The pair duly arrived, and were placed on the pond. They were fed at intervals, and apparently had plenty of water weeds, &c., to live on, in addition to the meals brought to them. But remain they *would not*. Being pinioned, they had no means of locomotion except their feet, and in spite of almost constant watching on the part of the gamekeeper and his family, it was found impossible to retain them in their new home. In order to leave it, they proceeded neither up nor down the burn connecting with the pond, but took a direct line for *the Tweed*, which river, though not far distant, was completely hidden from view by a steep ridge, between itself and the said pond. Thus it is clear that the instinct of the birds told them where the larger expanse of water was, and how to reach it.

Fearing that they would stray and be lost, if they had their will, we had the swans removed to two larger ponds further inland, in close proximity to each other, on Nabdean Farm. Here they consented to stay for a while, but ultimately they marched off to the big river, *finding the nearest route*.

Towards nesting time, they seemed to try various retreats by the river, but apparently they were not suitable, for the pair marched back to Nabdean Ponds, and formed a nest there, on an island, in close view of a well-used footpath.

While the hatching was going on, the male bird was never off sentry, showing a fierce front to all intruders save the man who supplied them daily with food. In due course three cygnets were hatched, and, when they were so far grown as to be up to the journey, the whole family set off to the Tweed. Once there, they declined to be satisfied with the Paxton waters, but separated and wandered far up the river, even to some of the tributaries. Complaints being made by certain owners of salmon fishings that the Paxton swans were disturbing the waters, the birds were with difficulty brought back. Though I myself believe that swans may do as much good to waters [by keeping down weeds] as harm, if they do any harm, I found it desirable to dispose of two of the cygnets. The third disappeared, and, I

fancy, it is at this moment settled on Whitadder, near Clarabad. The female bird met her death I don't know how. The cock alone remained, and ceased to wander from Paxton, till another mate was supplied to him from Duns Castle, by the good offices of Mr Ferguson, factor for the estate. The meeting of the pair took place at the Nabdean Ponds, the cock being brought up there. But he would not agree with his new consort, he insisted on frequenting the pond she did not patronise, and, when they met, he had nothing but abuse of an active sort for her. Things at last got to such a pitch that a year ago he betook himself to the Tweed again, but after some nine or ten months' absence he relented, and returned to Nabdean, where he aided Lady Swan in forming a nest on one of the ponds. Five eggs were laid, and ere six weeks were gone four cygnets came out of the nest. It was a lovely sight, their swimming about among the reeds behind their mother, always well watched and guarded by the once faithless husband. At times, when fearing fatigue for the younglings, or the approach of a possible enemy, she was seen to gather her four children under her mighty wings, without showing there was aught there concealed. We were curious as to what would happen when the cygnets grew older, and, after what had previously occurred, we were not greatly surprised to learn that the gamekeeper had met the Swan family on the march for the river, led by the male. Knowing our desire to keep the birds on the ponds, the keeper drove them back, but then *carried* Mr Swan to the Tweed. He, however, shortly returned with the evident intention of taking wife and children to the river despite all our wishes. The keeper, a second time, carried him to the river, but before launching him, attached to one of his feet a slight weight, which up till now has appeared to be the means of keeping him anchored to the Paxton pools of the river, where he once more sails to and fro in solitary grandeur, while the mother and children seem satisfied with the restricted sphere of the Nabdean Ponds. It does seem rather hard to thus forcibly disunite the family, but, till the denizens of Tweedside welcome the appearance of the handsomest of birds on their river as do the dwellers on the banks of the Thames, I feel bound to prevent a recurrence of what happened before. I hope thus to keep mother and cygnets at Nabdean, but the old king bird shall be unfettered when nesting-time comes round again, to enable him to rejoin his queen then if so disposed.





ANTLERS OF CERVUS ELAPHUS.

Note of 2nd September 1898.

Having to-day before me the proof of the above story for revision, it may interest those who have read it to know that the weight has been removed from the Swan king's foot these two years. This season and last he visited the queen on Nabdean pond, and remained during the nesting season; but at the close he did not insist on her travelling with him to his river haunts, possibly because there were no cygnets to come too. He has now fairly established himself near the Paxton boat-house, and has, by sheer persistency, if not his beauty, won the hearts of all who frequent the banks of the Tweed; indeed I am told he is quite a pet among the fishermen. If cygnets appear on the scene next year, it will be curious to observe if he will be then satisfied to have the family on Nabdean, or will venture to introduce them to those on the Tweed whose enmity has turned into friendship.

D. M. H.

Notes on the Red-Deer (Cervus elaphus, Linn).

By G. PRINGLE HUGHES, Esq. (Plate IV.)

The Red-Deer, or common stag, is a native of the more temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and North America. In Great Britain it has its freedom limited to the Highlands of Scotland, where, however, it is carefully protected, and affords the most attractive of British field sports, to the practised rifleman and mountain climber.

We read, 'that, in Germany, a century ago, the red-deer in the Hartz Mountains, were very strictly preserved; and lynch-law was promptly executed upon poaching desperadoes, while the keepers were ever in danger of being picked off by the rifles of these unerring marksmen.'

In early English History, when the marauding disposition of the people made cattle a precarious property, the wild deer, which depastured the country in large numbers, afforded the staple article of food. Large hunting parties were collected, and the victims of the chase might be counted by hundreds. The ballad of 'Chevy Chase' records such a wholesale slaughter, though the history of field sports relieves the statement of any suspicion of poetic license.

Naturalists are undecided whether the Linnean genus of

ruminants, now constituting the family *Cervidae*, have sufficiently marked distinctions for subdivision into a number of genera, or whether they should be regarded as forming only one. Compactness and strength, with slenderness of limb, and fleetness, are combined with graceful form and carriage. They have a long neck, a small head, which they carry high, large ears, and large full eyes. In most of them there is, below each eye, a sac, or fold of the skin, called the lachrymal sinus, the use of which is not anatomically understood, but which had not escaped the observation of the "poet of all time," in one of his imperishable plays.

Deer have eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, and the males have usually two short canines in the upper jaw. The præmolars are three, and the true molars three on each side in each jaw.

The fur of the stag exhibits a fibrous brown hue generally, the rump being marked by a pale patch on either side of the short tail, which is also of a light colour. In the fawn the hide is marked with white spots. The true stag and deer are at once distinguished by the presence of deciduous branching antlers in the male, the female being in nearly all cases destitute of these ornaments. They vary much in character, being cylindrical or rounded in some species, and flattened and palmate in others. They are bony out-growths from the frontal bones of the cranium, and, being developed periodically, have an important physiological significance. An extraordinary supply of blood seems to be provided for these bony out-growths at the spring of the year, and the vessels surrounding the frontal eminence enlarge. This increased vascular action results in the secretion of formative bony matter, producing a swelling or budding at the summit of the frontal bones, at the spot where the horns of the previous season had separated. In the early condition the horn is soft and yielding, and it is protected only by a highly vascular periosteum and delicate integument, the cuticular portion of the latter being represented by various fine hairs, closely arranged. From this circumstance the skin is termed "the velvet." As development goes on, a progressive consolidation is effected; the ossification proceeds from the centre to the circumference, and a medullary cavity is ultimately produced. While this is taking place a corresponding change is observed at the surface. The periosteal veins acquire a great size, and by their presence occasion the formation of grooves on the subjacent

bone. At the same time osseous tubercles, of ivory hardness, appear at the base of the stem. These coalesce by degrees, enclosing within their folds the great superficial vascular trunks, which are gradually closed and cease to flow. The supply of nutriment being thus cut off, the first stage of excoriation is accomplished by the consequent shrivelling up and decay of the periosteal and integumentary envelope. The full growth of the antlers is now terminated, and the animals, being aware of their strength, endeavour to complete the desquamation by rubbing them against trees or other hard substance that may lie in their path. This action is called burnishing. After the rutting season the antlers are shed, to be again renewed in the ensuing spring; and every year they increase in development, until they attain their maximum growth.*

It is interesting to observe the yearly stages of development of the antlers of the Red-Deer. During the first year there is only a slight protuberance; the second year is marked by the brow antler; the third year by the bay antler, near the crest of the beam; the fourth by the bay antler budding up the beam; the fifth by the crockets at the crown of the beam, and these increase in number and size until the strength of the animal declines through age. The growth of the horn is very rapid, and is attended with much heat and enlargement of the blood vessels in the frontal region of the cranium.

The period of gestation of the hinds extends over 8 months, the young being produced in the month of May. During the winter both sexes collect in vast herds; but in the rutting season the stags frequently engage in the most desperate encounters, and sometimes the antlers are inextricably fixed by the tines, both animals being left to perish with interlocked weapons.

“As when two bulls for their fair female fight,
Their dewlaps gored, their sides all smeared in blood.”

VIRGIL: *Æneid*, xii., 715.

The specimen, of which I present a photograph from a set of antlers in my museum, is, I have reason to believe, hardly surpassed, if equalled, for size and preservation, by any other from the pliocene deposits and formations of Great Britain. The Earls of Malmesbury and Tankerville, both well-known deerstalkers, and intimately acquainted with the great animal painter and zoologist, Sir Edwin Landseer, saw these antlers, and ventured the opinion, that only in a few German collections in Hesse

* See Owen, and Richardson, on Deers' Antlers.

Cassel, etc., on the sites of the vast primeval forests of Thuringia and Franconia, where giant specimens of Mammalia at one time abounded, was their equal likely to be met with. I have, therefore, thought it desirable, as I have no descendants of my own, to have this specimen photographed, and a copy sent to some of our national Museums, and scientific Magazines, in order to have the existence, of this fine pair of antlers of the *Cervus elaphus*, recorded in proper form.

Measurement of the Antlers preserved at Middleton Hall.

	ft.	ins.
1. Width from inside to inside of the crown . .	2	8
2. Length of the beam to leading crown tine	3	6
3. Width from outside to inside of beam at crown	3	10
4. Circumference of the crowns (left) . .	3	5
5. " " " (right) . .	3	8
6. Width of skull at stem		6
7. Circumference of stem at base		10
8. Number of points upon the two stems or beams	21	

This set of antlers, with several of less size, with entire skeletons of red-deer measuring 15 hands in height, one foot taller than the red-deer now extant, were exhumed from a lacustrine deposit of pleistocene marl and peat, known as the Cresswell Bog, an offshoot of the Glendale Lake, which, towards the close of the Glacial epoch, had spread over the valley immediately to the East of the Cheviot Hills. The Geological conditions are interesting, and agree with the principle laid down by Sir A. Geikie. "Over the tracts from which the ice sheet retired, lakes are usually scattered in large numbers. Where the detritus has been strewn thickly over the ground, they lie in hollows of the clay, earth, sand, or gravel, dating back to the time when the various drifts were laid down."

The Cresswell lakelet, or arm of Glendale Lake, rested upon blue clay detritus, intermixed with gravel, over which a bed of marl had, in the course of ages, been formed by fresh water shells. This formation varies from 5 to 8 feet in thickness, and in it were found remains of red-deer, teeth of boar, and horns of the *Bos primigenius*, which I have submitted to the inspection of Professor Boyd Dawkins. With the thickening of this formation, and the draining off of the surface water, a covering of moss has been formed, intermixed with which are prostrate trees of oak, birch, hazel, and alder.

Mammalia, frequenting the marginal thickets of these lakes, and hunted by Neolithic man, or wolves, frequently found a tomb beneath their water-logged moss, and yielding marly alluvium.

The Dons of Smailholm. By C. B. BALFOUR, Esq.

On page 302 of Vol. xiv. of the Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club, I gave an account of the Dons of Newton Don, incidentally mentioning the Dons of Smailholm.

Through the courtesy of Major Scott Kerr, Grenadier Guards, of Sunlaws, I have recently had access to the papers of Major Don of Smailholm, which are in his possession, as the representative of Alexander Scott, the nephew and heir of Major Thomas Don.

These papers enable me to give a somewhat fuller account of this branch of the Don family.

I. JAMES DON, of Smailholm, brother of Alexander Don, the first baronet of Newton had issue.

(i.) ALEXANDER DON, described as "fatuous" in the decret of ranking of the creditors of the deceased Major Thomas Don in 1742. He was left by his father an annual income of 800 merks, secured on Smailholm. From the same decret it appears that he died in 1738, at which time $3\frac{1}{2}$ years annuity, from Whitsunday, 1735, to Martinmas, 1738, was due, and was claimed by, and adjudged to, Dr Alexander Scott, and Walter Scott, his nephews, and next of kin; also, from the same papers, it appears that he left a will, confirmed at Kelso, March 28, 1741.

(ii.) ANDREW DON, who succeeded his father.

(iii.) THOMAS DON, who succeeded his brother Andrew.

(iv.) MARGARET ob. s.p. 1731.

(v.) CHRISTIAN, who is correctly stated in the Don pedigree to have married William Scott of Thirlestain. The marriage took place in 1684, and William Scott and Christian Don had issue.

(i.) ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.D., who succeeded to the estate of Thirlstain, and, along with his brother Walter, to whatever of their uncle's, Major Thomas Don's property was not swallowed up by his creditors. He married

Barbara Ker of Frogdean, and was father of William Scott Kerr of Sunlaws and Chatto, and ancestor of the present Major Robert Scott Kerr of Sunlaws and Chatto.
(ii.) Walter Scott.

- II. ANDREW DON, succeeded his father in the estate of Smailholm. The statement in Erskine's *Annals and Antiquities of Dryburgh*, 1836, p. 216, that Alexander Dickson built Smailholm House; and that the letters A.D. 1706, over the door, probably refer to him, must, I think, be incorrect. Andrew Don appears in the old minute book of Freemason's Lodge Kelso, No. 58, in 1704, as Andrew Don "of Smalholm;" another name in the list of the same date being his brother-in-law, William Scott "of Thirlestone." Again, on St. John's Day, 1705, when "Wm. Scott of Thirleston" was elected master, and The Laird of "Smailholm" treasurer, of the Lodge. On St. John's Day, 1706, Andrew Don of Smailholm was continued treasurer.

As Andrew Don did not die till 1720, it is clear that he was owner of Smailholm at the time the initials were placed over the door, and that they are therefore his, and not those of Alexander Dickson. I believe the date to be 1707, not 1706. He died s.p. leg. 1720, but left two natural daughters—Elizabeth and Isobel Don—on whom he settled certain sums of money. The former married about 1748, George Pow; carpenter in London.

- IIb. THOMAS DON succeeded his brother Andrew in the estate of Smailholm, but sold it in 1731 to George Baillie of Jerviswood. He was a Major in the Scots Fusiliers at the time of his death, which took place at Drogheda, while serving with his regiment, in December, 1736, or January, 1737. It appears from his papers that he was alive on Dec. 27, and that the inventory of his effects was taken on Jan. 6. He was buried at Drogheda, on Jan. 5. It is evident from his papers that he was in financial difficulties at the time of his death.

Referring to the account of the Dons of Newton, above alluded to, on p. 302, there is an obvious error as to the wife of Alexander Don, first of Newton, which, by reference to page 295, should be "Isobel Smith," and not "Bessie Linn."

Meteorological Observations at Newton Don, 1893-97,

By C. B. BALFOUR, Esq.

RAINFALL.		1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	5 years
							average.
		ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
January,	... ..	1·69	1·86	2·84	1·30	1·64	1·866
February,	... ..	3·55	3·92	1·14	1·16	·98	2·150
March, ...	... ..	·82	·72	3·40	2·11	3·11	2·032
April, ...	... ..	·58	1·48	·84	·45	·93	·856
May, ...	... ..	1·48	3·14	·82	1·02	1·08	1·500
June, ...	... ..	2·34	1·88	1·83	1·80	2·45	2·060
July, ...	... ..	2·10	2·12	5·16	2·91	1·76	2·810
August,	... ..	2·50	3·66	4·05	1·29	2·62	2·824
September,	... ..	1·04	·76	·12	3·71	2·26	1·578
October,	... ..	1·31	3·35	3·02	4·27	1·34	2·658
November,	... ..	2·49	1·51	2·39	1·20	1·91	1·900
December,	2·06	1·77	1·92	4·69	3·34	2·756

Total Rainfall,...	21·96	26·17	27·53	25·91	23·42	24·998
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BAROMETRIC READINGS FROM BAROGRAPH.

	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Jan., ...	30·15	29·15	30·4	28·75	30·4	28·75	30·8	28·8	30·2	29·1
Feb., ...	29·95	28·55	30·15	28·2	30·35	29·4	30·5	29·4	30·25	29·1
Mar., ...	30·2	29·15	30·15	28·55	30·05	28·5	30	28·3	29·85	28·5
April,...	30·45	29·55	30	29·05	30·20	28·95	30·35	29·35	30·01	29
May, ...	30·4	29·35	No Record.		30·45	29·55	30·4	29·55	30·25	29·1
June, ...	30·3	29·2	30·3	29·5	30·4	29·5	30·05	29·3	30·01	29·01
July, ...	30	29·1	30·25	29·1	30·2	29·4	30·1	29·4	30·1	29·3
Aug., ...	30·3	29·05	30·2	29·05	30·1	29·2	30·05	29·35	30·1	29·2
Sept.,...	30·25	29	30·3	29·7	30·2	29·25	30·1	28·7	30·3	29·2
Oct., ...	30·15	29	30	28·5	30·4	28·7	30·3	28·8	30·45	29·1
Nov., ...	30	28·3	30	28·45	30·4	28·55	30·45	29	30·4	28·6
Dec., ...	30·35	28·3	30·5	28·2	30·25	28·75	30·05	28·6	30·4	28·65

SHADE TEMPERATURE.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	Deg.		Deg.		Deg.		Deg.		Deg.	
January, ...	52	5	52	0	40	— 2	52	16	42	20
February, ...	51	17	47	23	43	— 1	51	23	54	24
March, ...	68	24	54	24	57	22	54	25	56	23
April, ...	70	28	65	30	59	23	62	27	62	23
May, ...	75	35	61	24	73	34	77	31	68	30
June, ...	86	42	77	35	78	30	80	41	76	34
July, ...	81½	44½	76	42	72	41	74	37	79	41
August, ...	82	42	68	36	77	40	70	38	82	43
September, ...	72	32	67	30	80	40	66	37	67	33
October, ...	63	27	60	21	68	23	58	24	63	23
November, ...	55	28	56	26	55	29	51	22	57	21
December, ...	52	18	52	24	51	22	52	18	58	20

GENERAL REMARKS.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Hottest Day, ..	Aug. 15	July 6	Aug. 17	June 16	Aug. 5
Extremes of temp. do.	Max. 82°	Max. 76°	Max. 77°	Max. 77°	Max. 81°
	Min. 59°	Min. 49°	Min. 58°	Min. 53°	Min. 60°
Mean aver. temp. for 24 hrs., do.	72·15°	62·56°	64·5°	65·04°	67·12°
Coldest day ..	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 11	Dec. 23	Jan. 17
Extremes of temp. do.	Max. 30°	Max. 21°	Max. 16°	Max. 28°	Max. 32°
	Min. 5°	Min. 0°	Min. —2°	Min. 21°	Min. 24°
Mean aver. temp. for 24 hrs., do.	19·77°	11·09°	6·5°	24·05°	26·9°
Highest recorded tem.	86° June 18	77° June 30	80° Sept. 9	80° June 15	82° Aug. 2
Lowest	5° Jan. 6	0° Jan. 7	-2° Jan. 11	16° Jan. 23	20° Jan. 24
Month with most rain	Feb. 3·55"	Feb. 3·92"	July 5·16"	Dec. 4·69"	Dec. 3·34"
„ least „	April 58"	March 72"	Sept. 12"	April 45"	April 93'
Months without frost	May	—	May	—	—
	June	June	—	June	June
	July	July	July	July	July
	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.
	—	—	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.

The Thermometers are in the usual ventilated box, 4ft. 6in. above the grass—the Barometrical readings are not corrected to sea level. Both readings are taken from self-recording instruments, and cannot be classed as scientifically *absolutely* accurate.

*Notes on Gold Coins exhibited at the Dryburgh Meeting
by Mr Erskine Stirling, Newtown St. Boswells—
By the REV. GEORGE GUNN, M.A., Stichill.*

MR STIRLING first showed two gold coins, which had been found by his father, when removing some debris from the top of St. Modan's Chapel, Dryburgh, and which, along with seven others, had been enclosed in a small box. They were given up to the Earl of Buchan, who returned two to the finder, which have remained in the possession of the family since that time, probably for seventy years.

These coins are Jacobus Demies, and of the date of James I., 1406—1436-7. The reason of their name is unknown. They are not the halves of any recognised Scottish coin. Perhaps they are akin to the half Noble of the contemporary English currency. Their recognised value was $\frac{3}{4}$ in 1451, 6/- in 1456, and $\frac{6}{8}$ in 1475. They weigh 22 carats to the ounce (which represented £27 10/- of Scottish money), and show an average of about 51 grains troy.

On the obverse the type is the Scottish Lion on a lozenge shield with a crown above. On the reverse the type is a saltire cross between two fleur-de-lis within an orle fleurie of six crescents, with a quatrefoil on each of the spandrels. The Roman numeral I. is on the centre of the saltire.

The motto is the same on the obverse of both:—*Jacobus De Gra., Rex Sc.;* on the reverse *Salvum Fac Populum Tuum Dne.*

Mr Stirling also showed another gold coin which had been found at Wrangholm, near the Brotherstones in the parish of Mertoun. It was a half Sword and Sceptre piece, or a Three pound piece of James VI. dated 1602. The Act of Parliament 11th September 1601, authorising their coinage orders that "the saidis peiceis haueand on the ane syde ane sceptor and ane suorde in forme of Sanct Androis croce, and the croun abone thame, and ane thrissell in euerie syd, with the zeir of God beneth all contenit within the Inner ring and with the superscriptioun *Salus populi Suprema lex*, with ane litle roiss at the begynning of the ditone on ather syde, and on the vther syde his maiesteis armes within ane scheild and ane croun with this circumscription *Jacobus sextus D.G.R. Scotorum.*"*

* *Acta Parl. Jacobi VI.*, edited by T. Thomson, 1816, vol. iv., p. 257.

The standard weight of this piece is 39·26 grs. troy, and weighs 22 carats to the ounce, struck in the proportion of six to the ounce.

The coin shown conforms to these specifications.

Obverse:—Rose Jacobus 6 D.G.R. Scotorum.

Reverse:—Salus Populi Suprema Lex. 1602.

These three coins are in capital preservation. It only remains to add that I am indebted to Mr Erskine Stirling for lending them to me, and to the magnificent and scholarly "Coinage of Scotland," by Edward Burns, F.S.A., which I have freely quoted, and for the use of which I have to thank our fellow-member Mr C. B. Balfour, Newton Don.

Coins belonging to Mr Darling, Priestlaw, from a Collection formed by the Darling family at Millknowe. (See present Vol. p. 54.) By DR HARDY.

THE coins were handed to me, and I deposited them with Mr Ferguson at Duns, at whose house I endeavoured to decipher them. Mr Ferguson kindly made for me impressions in wax of those most worthy of record. The coins were not in such a perfect condition as to ensure absolute accuracy of rendering, but their main features were preserved.

FRANCIS AND MARY.

The finest was a silver piece of FRANCIS and MARY, found at Nun's Walls, near Horseupleuch, on Dye Water. The coin is $1\frac{2}{5}$ inches in diameter. On the *Obverse*, in the centre, is a large F. and M. combined, underneath a closed crown surmounted by a Latin cross. On one side of the F. and M., three Fleur-de-lis under a Latin cross for France, and on the other a Scots Thistle treated in the same manner for Scotland. The inscription is VICIT. LEO. DE. TRIBV. IVDA. 1560. *Reverse*—A closed crown, surmounted by a Latin cross, above a shield, divided into two compartments, three Fleur-de-lis for France on the one, and a Lion rampant for Scotland on the other; outside of the shield a Latin cross on one side for France, and a St. Andrew's cross on the other for Scotland. Inscription—FRAN. ET. MA. D.G.R.R. FRANCO. SCOTOR. Francis and Mary by the Grace of God, King and Queen of the French and Scots.

ENGLISH COINS.

Gathered somewhere about the farm, and one of them reported to have been found in the grave, which, from the character of the coins, is most unlikely.

EDWARD III.

A very fine groat of Edward III., unfortunately is damaged in the inscription. *Obverse*—Front face, open crown [EDWARD?] D. GRA. REX. ANGL. Rest effaced. *Reverse*—"The double circle, divided by the cross, and three pellets in each quarter in the centre." Central inscription—CIVITAS LONDON. Marginal inscription—POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTORE' MEVM.

HENRY VII.

Silver penny of Henry VII. Profile to left, closed crown. Inscription imperfect—HENRICVS DEI. GRA. (deficient). *Reverse*—"A plain shield divided by the old cross, quartering the arms of France and England: POSVI. DEV. ADIVTORE' MEV'."

ELIZABETH PENNIES.

1st. *Obverse*—Ins. ELIZABETH. D. G. FR. HIB. REGINA. *Reverse*—POSVI. DEV. ADIVTOREM. MEV. 157—(blank).

2nd. *Obverse*—Ins. ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FR. ET. HI. REGINA. *Reverse*—POSVI. DEV. ADIVTOREM. MEV. 1560.

The remainder of the coins were mostly Roman, of the Lower Empire, collected in Egypt, and not admissible here.

On a New British Rock containing Nepheline and Riebeckite. By T. BARRON, A.R.C.S. (Plate V.)

The Rev. George Gunn thinks it opportune to reprint the following paper on the Geology of the Eildons and the Black Hill, which was published in the Geological Magazine, August 1896, and is obliged to the author, Mr Thomas Barron, F.G.S., for his consent.

INTRODUCTION.

THE mineral riebeckite was first discovered by Professor T. G. Bonney¹ in 1882, who in a paper to the Royal Society describing a series of rock-specimens from the island of Socotra, noticed the occurrence in a granite of a mineral which, though presenting characters common to the hornblende group, he referred doubtfully to tourmaline.

Four years later Oebbeke² described a mineral from the island of Sikoku, Japan, which showed intense colour and pleochroism, but differed in other respects from glaucophane, to which he referred it. The following year Professor A. Sauer,³ of Leipzig, in examining a series of specimens collected by Dr E. Riebeck from the island of Socotra, noticed the blue mineral described by Professor Bonney. Having isolated and analyzed it, and determined its optical properties, he placed it among the amphiboles, naming it riebeckite. In the same year Rosenbusch⁴ found a peculiar variety of hornblende in a syenitic lamprophyre, which agreed in its optical properties with the mineral described by Sauer.

In 1888 Professor Bonney⁵ described a "peculiar variety of hornblende from Mynydd Mawr, Carnarvonshire," which resembled the Socotra mineral very closely in its general characters. He, however, referred it with some hesitation to arfvedsonite. In the same year Mr A. Harker,⁶ who had been studying this same rock independently, referred the

¹ Phil. Trans., vol. clxiv. (1883) p. 283.

² Zeitschr. für Kryst, vol. xii. (1886) p. 285.

³ Zeitschr. der Deutsch. geol. Gesellsch, vol. xl. (1888) p. 138.

⁴ "Die massige Gesteine," Bd. ii. (1886-7) p. 312.

⁵ Mineralogical Magazine, vol. viii. (1888) pp. 103, 169.

⁶ Geological Magazine, Decade III., vol. v. (1888) p. 455.

blue mineral to riebeckite. The following year two other localities were added to the list of places in which it occurs. It was described in a granulite from Corsica by M. Urbain Le Verrier;¹ and in a rock of the same description from Colorado by Lacroix.² In 1891, Mr J. J. H. Teall³ recorded the occurrence of riebeckite in a micro-granite from Ailsa Craig. The following year it was described in a granitite from Southern Sikhim, India, by Mr T. H. Holland.⁴

Riebeckite has also been described by Professor Grenville A. J. Cole,⁵ from eurite-pebbles collected from the glacial drift of the Isle of Man and Moel-y-Tryfaen; and later at Greenore,⁶ near Carlingford, Ireland. Professor Solas⁷ has also described it from the glacial drift at Greystones, co. Wicklow.

The object of this present paper is to add one more locality to the list of places from which riebeckite has been recorded, and to describe a rock in which nepheline is associated with riebeckite—a combination which has not hitherto been recorded.

OCURRENCE IN THE FIELD.

The area from which the rocks to be described were collected may be seen by referring to quarter-sheet No. 25 of the Geological Survey of Scotland. The specimens were obtained from three hills in the valley of the Tweed, two of which (the Eildons) lie to the west, and the other (Black Hill) lies to the east of that river. Viewed from the east, these three hills stand out boldly from the surrounding country, forming a conspicuous landmark. They are isolated pieces of what was once a continuous mass of lava, which by the action of disintegrating agents, has been cut into ridges having a general trend east and west. That ice has played an important part in the configuration of this district, may be seen by a glance at the disposition of the ridges and valleys; and as confirmatory evidence I have found glacial striæ on the rocks of the Black Hill. But the lava has not only been

¹ Comptes Rendus de Acad. des Sciences, tome cix. (1889) p. 38.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 39.

³ Mineralogical Magazine, vol. ix. (1891) p. 219.

⁴ Records, Geol. Survey of India, vol. xxv., pt. 3 (1892.)

⁵ Mineralogical Magazine, vol. ix. (1891), p. 222.

⁶ Nature, vol. xlvii., p. 464.

⁷ Proc. Geol. Assoc., vol. xiii. (1893), p. 118.

cut into ridges lying east and west; it has also been breached by the Tweed in a southerly direction. In this way the Eildon Hills have been separated from the rest of the mass. The eastern side of the Tweed valley is formed at this point by the escarpment of the Old Red Sandstone, capped by igneous rock; and it is part of this escarpment which forms the base of the Black Hill. The opposite side of the valley is less steep, and is bounded by the Eildon Hills, which are also formed of a base of Old Red Sandstone capped by igneous rock.

The junction between the Old Red Sandstone and the igneous rock is well seen in a quarry on the south side of the Black Hill. It is marked by a layer of hard, white, siliceous rock twelve inches thick, which, as will be shown later, has undergone some alteration by contact with the lava. Underneath this layer, the sandstone is soft and friable for several feet, but gradually passes into hard sandstone. In this soft rock, scales of *Holoptychius* are found, proving the rock to be of Upper Old Red Sandstone age.

The character of the rock in the three hills from which the specimens were collected, is rather variable. The most westerly hill (Middle Eildon) is composed of a reddish-purple, close-grained, felsitic rock, which rises in a steep cliff towards the south and east, but slopes more gradually towards the north and west. On the north side, the rock shows a marked tendency to split into thin plates, which give a sharp, metallic sound, when struck with the hammer. So very marked is this tendency to split into thin plates, that it is extremely difficult to obtain a specimen of any thickness. On the south side, the rock is much more compact, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture.

The rock composing the Black Hill is somewhat different from that already described. When the hill is traversed from north to south, the rock is seen to vary on its two sides. On the north side the hill terminates abruptly in a vertical face of rock of a dull, brownish-pink colour. The rock is traversed by well-marked joints, which, in places, produce a rudely columnar structure; on weathered surfaces there is a tendency to split into slabs. In the lower part of the rock some exquisite flow-structure can be seen. This I was able to trace for about 20 feet from the base, although at times it was obscured by the lichens which cover the rock. Usually the banding of the flow runs parallel with the horizontal joints in the rock; but in

certain places it is much contorted. At one place it deviated sharply from the horizontal line, and was traced in an almost vertical direction for 20 or 30 feet, where it was lost on account of the steepness of the rock.

On the south side of the hill, the rock is of a dull, reddish-pink colour, and is much more decomposed than that on the north side. The felspars have, in many cases, been dissolved out, leaving their casts, which are sometimes partly filled with chalcedony. This character is, however, not very constant; for in certain places the rock is hard and compact, ringing under the hammer and breaking into thin slabs.

PETROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

The rocks from Middle Eildon are all of felsitic texture. On a fresh fracture a few cleavage-faces of a clear felspar may be seen; and by the aid of a lens a bluish-green mineral can be recognized all through the base of the rock. In some of the specimens a banded structure is seen; this is accentuated by the segregation of iron oxide along the bands.

Under the microscope, the banded rock shows a trachytic structure; it is of a non-porphyrific character, only a few large sanidines being scattered through it. These show irregular outlines; are often corroded; and when examined between crossed nicols, break up into a granular aggregate. This arrangement of the larger felspar crystals is characteristic of this lava-flow. The sanidine crystals also show the irregular series of cracks at right angles to their direction of elongation, which is so characteristic of them in all lavas. The base of the rock is made up of felspar microlites, a bluish-green mineral, and a colourless mineral of low refractive index and double refraction.

The bluish-green mineral occurs in small pieces, often grouped together, and moulding the felspars in the same way as augite does in many of the basic rocks. Between crossed nicols these patches extinguish together, showing that they are parts of the same crystal. Many of the pieces show cleavage-lines parallel to their sides, and one or two likewise show the hornblende cleavages. The extinction angle, measured from the longitudinal cleavage-lines, was 5° . When rotated over the polarizer this mineral showed intense pleochroism. Owing to the small size of the pieces I was unable to obtain a satisfactory

figure from which to determine the axes of elasticity; but referring the colours to the crystallographic axes, the scheme of pleochroism is as follows:—

Parallel to c	-	-	deep blue.
„ „ b	-	-	deep blue-green.
„ „ a	-	-	pale yellow-green.

All the characters above cited point to the conclusion that the mineral is the soda-amphibole—riebeckite. But, as Rosenbusch has shown, it is the axis a , and not c , which makes an angle of 5° with the vertical axis; the scheme of pleochroism thus becomes $a > b > c$. This mineral forms fine ophitic patches with the felspar, but in certain parts of the rock it is replaced by a pseudomorph of iron oxide, which preserves intact the outlines of the original patch.

In one or two places glomero-porphyrific patches of sanidine and colourless diopside were observed; a few altered porphyritic augites and a little altered ægirine were also present in the section.

Scattered through the base of the rock are some brownish altered patches, which, when examined with a quarter-inch objective, are seen to consist of felspar microlites, and another mineral of lower refractive index, which remains almost isotropic when rotated between crossed nicols. This mineral occurs in irregular patches which extinguish in definite areas, and mould the felspar microlites. In certain places four-sided and irregular six-sided plates were observed, the former extinguishing parallel to their edges, and the latter giving a uniaxial, partial interference-figure in convergent polarized light. Nearly all the plates of this mineral were slightly altered, and some were in an advanced stage of zeolitization. In extremely thin sections the difference in the polarization-colours of this mineral and the felspar microlites was much more plainly seen. From these optical characters I have concluded that the mineral is nepheline. As a confirmatory test, another thin section was prepared, and exposed to the vapour of strong hydrochloric acid for half-an-hour. It was then washed with warm water, covered with a saturated solution of malachite-green, and set aside for fifteen minutes. (This material was chosen in preference to fuchsine, because,

according to Behrens, it does not give accidental stains—a great drawback to the use of the latter substance.) The section was now washed once again with warm water, a camel's-hair brush being used to remove any superfluous staining material. After the section was mounted in canada balsam and covered, it was found on examination under the microscope that the mineral moulding the feldspars had been etched and stained deeply, while the latter remained untouched.

By way of comparison, a thin section of the phonolite-trachyte from Traprain Law was prepared and treated in a similar way. The staining showed the relations between the nepheline and feldspar in this rock to be different to those existing in that from Eildon; for, while in the latter, nepheline moulded the feldspars, in the former it seemed to be present in more or less idiomorphic plates.

In general structure the two rocks are very similar, except that in the Traprain Law rock the ferro-magnesian mineral is *ægirine*, which is present in a granular condition, while in that from Eildon it is *riebeckite*, which is often ophitic.

On the south side of the hill, the rock assumes a much more felsitic character; its fracture is conchoidal; and porphyritic feldspars are very rare. A blue mineral can be seen scattered in patches through the rock, which by the aid of a lens can be recognized as *riebeckite*.

Under the microscope, the rock is seen to consist of feldspar microlites, and patches of *riebeckite* or pseudomorphs after it. Ferruginous alteration-products are scattered thickly through it, giving a pinkish colour to the section, and rendering the rock so dense that it requires great care to obtain a section thin enough to be transparent. A few granular aggregates of feldspar (*sanidine*) are present in the slide, some of which show zoning, and a rude attempt at perthite structure when examined between crossed nicols. The *riebeckite* exhibits the same characters as in the previous rock, except that its pleochroism is more intense. Between crossed nicols, the base of this rock is seen to be under strain; it also breaks up into patches which polarize in two distinct tints. One set of patches gives the extremely low colours of nepheline, and when examined in ordinary light shows greater alteration than the other. Small rectangular sections, much altered, were also observed giving the same polarization colours. From the very close

resemblance of these patches to those in the rock previously described, there seems to be little doubt that they are composed of nepheline.

EASTER EILDON.

The rocks composing this hill are typical trachytes. In hand-specimen they show, on a fresh fracture, the cleavage-faces of a sanidine felspar, in some cases slightly kaolinized; they have the general rough appearance and feel which characterize trachytes.

Under the microscope the rock is seen to consist of porphyritic sanidines set in a base of felspar microlites, among which is scattered a good deal of limonite evidently pseudomorphous after riebeckite, as it retains the exact outlines of the original ophitic patch. The porphyritic sanidines are resolved into granular aggregates between crossed nicols. In some of these there has evidently been a growth of the crystal after the consolidation of the rock, as there is evidence in some cases of an attempt to assume a crystal form. A notable feature of the felspars of this rock is the number of sections which give a biaxial figure in convergent polarized light. Some of the larger crystals have been dissolved away and their places filled up by secondary quartz. Sections of the rocks from other parts of the hill did not show any very different characters; a special description is therefore unnecessary.

Between these rocks and that from Ailsa Craig described by Mr Teall, there is a great similarity. Their ground-mass is almost identical with that of the Ailsa Craig rock; the riebeckite is in ophitic patches, and shows the alteration into pseudomorphs of iron oxide in both cases; and, except for a larger quantity of quartz in the latter rock, the resemblance is very striking. If similarity of structure and composition be of any value in determining the age of a rock, perhaps the fact of the rocks just described being of Upper Old Red Sandstone age may help to suggest the age of the Ailsa Craig rock.

BLACK HILL.

Banded Rock.—Macroscopically, this rock shows two sets of bands. One half consists of alternating bands of brown and





BANDED ROCK,
FROM THE BLACK HILL, EARLSTON.

greyish-pink $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ of an inch broad, the other of bands $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness. Porphyritic sanidines, somewhat altered, occur here and there, lying across and breaking the bands.

Microscopically, the rock consists of a finely felted mass of sanidine microlites with their long axes lying parallel to the banding. Porphyritic crystals are rare, and when present occur in granular aggregates. They are all more or less altered, and show the irregular cracks across the prism so characteristic of sanidine in the more recent trachytes. No ferro-magnesian mineral is present in this rock; but there is evidence of its presence at an earlier period of its history, in the ferruginous alteration-products which have been shown to be formed from riebeckite in the other rocks. These alteration-products have segregated along the flow-lines, thus producing the beautiful banded appearance.

The other rocks (unbanded) are very similar in microscopic structure to that described above; there is therefore no necessity for a detailed description.

Junction between Sandstone and Igneous Rock, on the South Side of the Hill.—Macroscopically, the rock resembles the claystone porphyrites in appearance. It shows signs of minute spherulitic structure near the juncture with the sandstone. The line of junction is not straight and sharp, but the igneous rock has sent small offshoots into the sandstone. It is thus highly probable that the sandstone was in a loose unconsolidated state when the lava was poured over it.

Microscopic examination of a section shows the trachyte to be a good deal altered. It has evidently been originally a glassy rock containing a few porphyritic crystals of sanidine which are now replaced by chalcedony. The glass, which is now largely devitrified, is crowded with altered spherulites. The devitrified base has the appearance of the highly siliceous ground-mass of the felsophyres of the acid rocks. It is thus highly probable that a good deal of quartz has been fused and incorporated in the lava along the line of contact.

The sandstone also shows signs of fusion along the line of contact with the trachyte. The sand-grains are cemented together by a finely crystalline aggregate of quartz. Along the junction-line, the grains show much corroded outlines, and many of them show a ring of fused material having very indefinite boundaries. Where the trachyte has sent veins

into the sandstone, lines of fusion are seen which much resemble the fluxion-structure of a rhyolite. Round these veins the quartz has been fused; it is now in the form of chalcedony. In the sandstone itself, mica is seen to be developing; and there is a good deal of felspar, mostly unaltered plagioclase showing lamellar twinning.

Another specimen of sandstone, taken one foot below the junction-line, had lost all traces of bedding, and broke with an irregular fracture. Scales of a silvery mica were seen lying in all directions and at all angles to the bedding-planes, thus proving that they have been developed subsequent to the deposition of the sandstone.

Under the microscope, the mica proved to be muscovite. Fresh plagioclase has also been developed; and the cementing material between the sand-grains has been made to assume a finely granular form.

The presence of fresh plagioclase in a sandstone is not an every-day occurrence, and it is necessary to find an explanation to account for it. Sandstone, being a porous rock, is not likely to contain the alkalies necessary for the formation of plagioclase felspar, because of their solubility in water. They must, therefore, have been derived from another source, that being the overlying igneous rock. It was noticed that no ferro-magnesian mineral was observed in the overlying rock; but there was a good deal of iron oxide scattered through it, which was shown to be derived from the alteration of riebeckite in the Eildon rock. The mineral, being a soda-amphibole, might, by its decomposition, supply the alkali necessary for building up a felspar such as albite; and I am inclined to regard this as the true explanation of the presence of fresh plagioclase in the sandstone.

I have only to add that this work has been done in the Geological Research Laboratory of the Royal College of Science; and to express my thanks to Professor Judd for the assistance and many valuable suggestions that he has given me.

Lepidoptera of the Hawick District. By WILLIAM GRANT GUTHRIE, Hawick.

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA to *Lists p. 332 sq. Vol. xv.*

LARENTIA FLAVICINCTATA and HYPSPETES RUBERATA. Must be struck out, as peculiar varieties of another species have been mistaken for them.

HYBERNIA AURANTIARIA. One taken at Bucklands on 9th Nov., by John Robson.

EUPITHECIA PYGMÆATA. Near Bransholme Loch.

LUPERINA TESTACEA. At light in Wilton Post Office Window, taken by J. Hunter, first week of September.

APAMEA GEMINA. Common at sugar, etc. July.

TÆNIOCAMPA OPIMA. Two at Willow Bloom, John Robson,

CATOCALA FRAXINI. Mr John Oliver got it on the 24th Sept., 1896, sitting among the mud on the wet road, with all its wings stretched out, a little way below Thornwood Gate, on Denholm Road.

SCOPARIA (EUDOREA) CEMBRÆ.

PHYCIS CARBONARIELLA. Among heather.

ORTHOTÆNIA ANTIQUANA. Among willows by Teviot side.

GRAPHOLITHA PENKLERIANA. In yard, at 61 High Street.

CATOPTRIA CANA.

APHELIA PRATANA. Humblesknowes Haugh.

EXAPATE GELATELLA. Colliers Plantation.

Notes on William Scott, Stonemason, Schoolmaster, and Author. By T. CRAIG-BROWN, F.S.A., Selkirk.

COLLECTORS of local books who happen to possess "*Border Exploits*" and "*Beauties of the Border*" by "W. Scott," can hardly fail to have had their curiosity excited as to who this W. Scott really was. The first edition of the "*Exploits*," printed and published at Hawick in 1812, was followed by a second printed in 1832 at Carlisle, where also the "*Beauties*" had been published in 1821. To issue works upon the Border under the name of "W. Scott" at a time when the Last Minstrel's poems had earned world-wide renown was, to say the least of it, disingenuous, if not something like a trick. The author's name was William; and if he had wished people not to fall into an easy mistake, it would have been a simple thing for him to have given his Christian name in full. It is impossible to avoid suspecting him of hoping to reap a certain advantage by printing it "W.," which also stands for Walter. The real "Walter Scott, Esq., Abbotsford," with his usual magnanimity and kindness, heads a goodly muster of 53 Scotts in the list of subscribers to the "*Exploits*;" but it is not without significance that the great name is not in the later list appended to the "*Beauties*." The preface to the latter being dated from Burnmouth, I asked Mr Scott, Erkinholme, Langholm, if he could throw any light on the identity of the author; and to him I am indebted for the information that W. Scott was originally a builder or stonemason; that, trade turning slack, he took to teaching and became schoolmaster at Under Burnmouth, Castleton parish; and that the family tombstone in Castleton churchyard records his death "at Thirlestone Cottage, parish of Ettrick, 6th October 1842, aged 79 years." As this seemed to point to some connection, ancestral or otherwise, with the Forest, enquiries were next made in the parish where he died. With his well-known interest in everything that concerns his own ward of the Forest, Lord Napier and Ettrick investigated the matter, and soon discovered all that was to be known about the latter end of "W. Scott." "He was," says his lordship, "towards the end of his life chiefly employed as a maker of grave-stones. He supplied the kirkyards of Ettrick and Yarrow, and drove the stones from Langholm, by

the Esk and Tima. On a certain occasion in 1842, he was taking two headstones to Yarrow with two carts, and was driving the second cart. Probably falling asleep on the shaft, he fell off, and the cart passed over his body. The man driving the cart in front did not observe the accident, and drove on some distance before finding out the loss of his companion. The accident happened about 100 yards to the west of the cottage at Hopehouse called the Shank End, and close to the present smithy. The body was found by Kirsty Brown, afterwards wife of Matthew Palmer, who was 22 years of age at the time of the accident, and knew William Scott, and who furnished these particulars. Palmer says he was something better than a labouring man, rather like a dominie, and reckoned a clever man; but he never heard that Scott had *put oot a buik*." There being no headstone to his memory in Ettrick churchyard, Palmer's idea that Scott's body must have been taken back with the carts to his own country is probably right. The name "Thirlestone Cottage" was put on the Newcastleton headstone in ignorance of the real name of the house where Scott breathed his last, immediately after being lifted into it. The stone in the churchyard is a very elaborate one; indeed it forms quite a feature in the place. One of Wm. Scott's sons was professor of Oriental Languages in Aberdeen, and another was schoolmaster of Beath, in Fifeshire.

Scott's books are of little or no value, being slipshod in style, inaccurate in fact, and somewhat uncontrolled as regards imagination. An idea of their reliability may be formed from his description of Philiphaugh as the place where the "Marquis of Graham" was defeated ("Exploits," page 239), and of Sunderland Hall as "an ancient building belonging to Sir Walter Scott, Bart." ("Beauties," page 208). Nevertheless, when one considers the difficulties and disabilities under which he must have laboured his work appears meritorious. It involved considerable taking of pains; and where he deals with what came under his own notice (the excavations of Hermitage Castle, for example), he succeeds in achieving work of real value. It was a life apparently of some vicissitudes; and the end—that of a man not without culture and learning reduced to carting stones in his old age and crushed to death under one of his own loads—is pathetic enough.

A Forgotten Bard of the Border. By T. CRAIG-BROWN,
F.S.A., Selkirk.

IN THESE days of new monuments to Hogg and centenary glorification of Riddell, Borderers cannot be accused of neglecting their own poets; yet some there were who, leaving verses worthy to live, are now well nigh forgotten. Perhaps in these Proceedings it may be permitted to raise a little shrine to the memory of one who well deserved remembrance, but of whom not one living Borderer in a hundred (perhaps a thousand!) seems to have any knowledge.

It was five and sixty years ago that there issued from the Blackwood Press an unpretentious little volume entitled "*The Vale of Esk and other Poems*," by Wm. Park, of Eskdalemuir. About two hundred pages are occupied by over thirty pieces of various length, theme and metre, the volume being dedicated to Major General Sir John Malcolm of Burnfoot. Prompted by filial piety, Park appends three elegies by his father, of whom he gives a brief biography. It was rather a remarkable career. Born at Lambhills in Annandale on New Year's Day of 1762, the elder Park received a good education, and early in life became secretary to the Governor of West Florida, a Johnstone of Westerhall. Entering the navy, he served his time as a midshipman on board a frigate of the West India Squadron, his wit and vivacity endearing him to his brother officers, the Duke of Clarence then also midshipman, among them. From the royal sailor he received a pledge of friendship which might have served him well had he lived until the Duke's accession to the throne. Paid off without prospect of re-employment (he had satirized a tyrannical bashaw of a captain who commanded the ship) Park was induced by Sir James Johnston to undertake the management of an estate in Grenada. But to be overseer of slaves ill accorded with his feelings, and he obtained a situation in the customs. The salary attached to this post, with the profits of a newspaper of which he became proprietor, promised soon to place him in easy circumstances; but the rebellion of the French inhabitants in 1795 upset all; and he fell, while yet in his thirty-third year, bravely leading a charge against the insurgents. He left an only child, the author of "*The Vale of Esk*," who seems to have inherited little from his

father but the faculty of rhyme. Although he must have been well educated (as seems to have been possible then in nearly every parish school) Park first appears in the capacity "of minister's man" at Eskdalemuir, the preface to his book being dated from that place in April 1833. Later, he held along with his son-in-law the farm of Holemain, but as a farmer he was unsuccessful. For some months before his death he was editor of the *Dumfries Standard*, a Free Kirk newspaper established in 1843; but he did not long enjoy what may have been the most congenial employment of his life. He died at the age of 55, and was buried in Watcarrick Chapel.

Here is one verse from the poem which gives the title to his little book, and which reveals in its form the influence of Byron, in its sentiment the influence of Leyden:—

Lov'd vale! I've seen thee in the flush of spring,
 When all thy woods were green and fields were gay,
 I've heard thy farthest glens with gladness ring
 On the still evening of a summer's day;
 I've marked thy fruits in autumn ripening,
 And watched the season's subsequent decay:
 Pleased with each change, I even loved thee more
 When all thy hills the weeds of winter wore.

Not all the poems are of equal worth; sometimes Pegasus limps painfully; but there are pieces of striking merit, and it would be difficult, even in "Anster Fair," to excel "the muckle pot of Skelfhill" as an example of the mock-heroic. In his "Ode to Poverty" the poet may be said to reach his highest level. It is all worthy of reprinting, but in the following verses members of the B.N.C. will find enough, perhaps, to justify this enshrining of their author as one whose memory may well be cherished by the generations who, after him, tread the classic vales and hills of the Border:—

Hail! mighty power! who o'er my lot
 Presidest uncontrolled and free;
 Sole ruler of my rural cot,
 I bid thee hail, dread poverty!

When on this world of woe and toil
 A helpless stranger I was cast,
 Like mariner on desert isle,
 The sport and victim of the blast,
 Thy russet robe was o'er me flung,
 And to thy cold lean hand I clung.

Oh! how unwise are they who scorn
Thy homely garb and humble fare,
Who scale the tropic's burning bourne
Ideal happiness to share,
They tread the wild and plough the wave,
In quest of gold; but find—a grave.

There are who know thee but by name,
Who spurn thy salutary laws;
And count thy mark a badge of shame,
And hold it sin to own thy cause:
Fools that they are! they never knew
Thy guiltless pride, thy spirit true.

Full oft in danger's darkest day
Thy sons have prov'd their country's shield,
When wealth's effeminate array
Appeared not on the battlefield,
'Twas theirs to grasp the patriot brand
That dropp'd from lux'ry's nerveless hand.

What though the hireling bard be mute
When humble worth for notice calls?
There wants not voice of harp and lute
To hymn it high in heavenly halls.
Around the cell where virtue weeps
His nightly watch the seraph keeps.

Surely some simple granite slab might mark the birth-place
of the man who wrote these noble lines!





COLDINGHAM SEAL.

(SIGILLUM. COM̄UNE. MONASTERII. DE. COLDINGHAME.)

On a Seal of Coldingham Priory belonging to Mr H. H. Craw, West Foulden. By J. FERGUSON, President. Plate I.

THE Seal of the Priory of Coldingham figured in Plate I. was purchased by Mr Craw at the sale of the late Mr Charles Watson's books and MSS. in Edinburgh on 18th February 1895. It was attached to a charter by John, Commendator of Coldingham—natural son of James V.—dated 12th March 1555, whereby “in consideration of various sums of money paid for repairing the monastery, ruined and destroyed to the foundations by our auld enemies of England by our well-beloved James Auchencraw of East Reston,” there were granted to “the said James and Helen Renton his spouse, and their heirs,” certain subjects in Coldingham, lying between the cemetery or graveyard on the east, the tenement of Patrick Edington on the west, and the public way leading to the church on the north.

Ten years before the date of the charter, the English, in the course of Hertford's incursions, seized the priory, and afterwards inflicted serious damage upon it; but the statement that it had been “ruined and destroyed to the foundations,” is a description of the occurrence largely savouring of hyperbole.

The seal was found affixed to the deed by a piece of cord merely, the original attachment of parchment having been cut away. It cannot, therefore, be regarded with absolute certainty as the seal by which the charter was at first authenticated, but there can be no doubt that both are of the same date. The impression shows a full length figure of the Virgin crowned, with the infant Jesus in her arms, each having a nimbus. The back-ground is elegantly floriated. The inscription is: SIGILLUM COMUNE MONASTERII DE COLDINGHAME. Seals of this type do not seem to have been used by the priory until after its severance from Durham, and subordination to Dunfermline. One, engraved in the Surtees' Society's volume containing the Correspondence, Inventories, and Accounts of the monastery, is similar in design, but the last word of the inscription is abbreviated to COLDINGHAM. Another, closely resembling the Surtees' example, has been engraved by Gordon in his *Monasticon*, p. 398, and by Laing in

his supplementary volume on Scottish Seals, No. 1125; there is a third in the possession of our member Mr C. S. Romanes, Edinburgh; a fourth, unfortunately much mutilated, was acquired by me at the dispersion of Mr Watson's collection; and a fifth is described by Laing in his first volume, No. 995. I understand there are others among Colonel Milne Home's papers, but these I have not seen.

In the Surtees volume already referred to will be found engravings of the seals of Thomas de Melsonby, William de Middilton, John de Aclif and William Drax, priors of Coldingham; and Laing in his second volume gives examples of the seals of priors Simon and John Oll as well as of those of Melsonby, Aclif and Drax. These differ much in design both from each other and from the common seal of the priory.

*Addendum to Notices of Remains of Early Architecture
in Berwickshire.*

LAUDER. Since my notes were put in type it has been ascertained that the characters on the stone found in taking down the old manse, which were read as a date, '61,' are in reality the missing letters 'gr' of the word *Religione*. Shortly before his death Mr Romanes sent me a photograph of the inscription, from which this was very apparent. The theory therefore, that the stone was of Pre-Reformation date, and belonged to the original parish church, falls to the ground.

Communion Tokens of the South-Eastern Border of Scotland. By REV. DAVID PAUL, LL.D., Edinburgh.

PLATES VI., VII., VIII., and IX.

UP to a very recent period the Communion Token was an object familiar to all Scotsmen. It is still used in many churches, but is gradually being superseded by the printed Communion card. Both are employed for the purpose of ensuring that only those shall be admitted to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper who have been found qualified and entitled to receive it. On the day of Preparation for the Communion, or at any convenient time before celebration, intending communicants receive their tokens, which they give up to the elders before the Communion service begins. Some such arrangement as this, adopted for the purpose of excluding the uninitiated, and preventing the entrance of spies and enemies, would naturally be employed in connection with all secret or sacred meetings which were open only to a select few. It was employed for that reason in connection with the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries of ancient Greece. The early Christians, who had much to fear from the persecution of their enemies, would find it absolutely necessary to make use of a pass-word or token of admission to their religious gatherings, in order to make certain that none but friends were among them. And when all fear of persecution had passed away, tokens would still serve the purpose of distinguishing between those who had a right to be present and those who had not.

The practice then of issuing tokens of admission to the highest act of worship of the Christian church has probably been always more or less in use. It is a mistake to suppose that it belongs solely to Presbyterianism or even to Protestantism. Communion certificates or tokens, either of paper or of metal, were used by the Roman Catholic Church in some parts of Europe after the Council of Trent. In Scotland they have been used by the same church in comparatively recent times. We have proof of their use in the Church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries. And in both periods of Scottish Episcopacy they were employed precisely as they were before 1609 and after 1690. The Episcopal congregations of old standing in the north of Scotland used them up to a very recent

date, and their tokens are to be found in every collection. But it is the Scottish Presbyterian token alone that is the subject of this paper.

Tokens came into use in the Presbyterian Church almost immediately after the Reformation. They are mentioned in the Session Records of St. Andrews under date May 7th 1572.* They were struck in Edinburgh by order of the Dean of Guild before 1579, and were stamped on one side with his initials and the date of his appointment to office.† From that time onwards they have been in constant use in the Church of Scotland, and they have been adopted by the other Presbyterian churches in succession. Their use has not been confined to Scotland, but has extended to America and the British colonies. The material used in their construction was for the most part lead, but they have been made also of mixed metal, brass, or even of leather. Occasionally they are perforated as if they had been strung upon a string. Their general appearance and shape are well shown on the accompanying Plates. In old times they are oftener called 'tickets' than 'tokens,' but even what are called tickets were generally made of metal. In the accounts of the church of Dumbarton, 1620, there is a charge "for thrie pund of lead to be tickets to the communicants, 6 shillings."‡ It is clear however that they were also of cardboard, for in the Records of the St. Andrews kirk session, April 1596, we find it ordained that "the haill tikketis are to be writin and subscryvit" by the clerk, and countersigned by the ministers. None of these ancient cardboard 'tickets' have survived. Indeed we possess no metal tokens even that are undoubtedly of the 16th century. The oldest dated Scottish token is a solitary specimen of date 1648, belonging probably to the parish of Crossmichael.§ The oldest in my possession is dated 1667, of the parish of Lumphanan. It may well be however that some of the undated tokens are much older. Dating, like the stamping of the minister's initials, probably indicates a step in advance of the original plan of merely indicating by an initial or a contraction the name of the

* Lee's Hist. of the Church of Scotland, I., 399.

† Miller's Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court, p. 20.

‡ Edgar's Old Church Life in Scotland, I., 314.

§ Burns' Old Scottish Communion Plate, p. 458.

parish. As time went on, farther elaboration was introduced, and something of a more artistic nature was the result. Starting with the simplest indication of the name of the parish, a date, the minister's initials, a text of Scripture and some kind of ornamentation would all follow in succession.

When one thinks of the enormous number of ancient Greek and Roman coins that still exist, particularly of the overflowing abundance of the specimens of the copper coinage of the Roman Empire during the first three centuries, one is surprised to find that so few comparatively of the oldest Scotch tokens still survive. But there are several ascertained causes for their rarity. The principal of these is that the material of old tokens was used in the construction of new ones. Sometimes they were melted down and run into a new mould, and sometimes they were simply re-stamped with a new inscription. Traces of this latter process are distinctly seen on several of the older tokens of this part of the country, as on the Ednam and Bedrule tokens, on both of which the earlier stamp can be made out. Then again, where neither of these expedients was resorted to, there are cases known where the older superseded supply was buried to secure disused tokens from profanation by being irreverently handled. Add the careless loss of bags of old tokens when they were no longer in use, by ministers or session clerks, who attached no value or interest to them, and one can explain how it is that the old tokens have either disappeared entirely or are rare. On Sept. 27th 1710, the Kelso kirk session "appoints 18 lib. Scots to be paid to Alexr. Bell, church officer, for making 2000 tokens for ye communion, and his extraordinary service at that occasion." Of these it is doubtful whether one is known to exist, and the oldest extant Kelso token is almost exactly a century later, and even of it only a few specimens survive.

In many parishes new issues of tokens seem to have been frequently made. In the 17th and 18th centuries the communion was celebrated only once a year in each parish, and the consequence was that inhabitants of neighbouring parishes, who desired more frequent communion used to take the opportunity of receiving the sacrament in other churches than their own. They received the tokens of the parish in which they were to communicate, or they brought tokens with them from their own parish. In this way the tokens of any particular parish, several of which would always be unused, would be

dispersed over the adjoining district; and the kirk session would desire to introduce a new set of tokens from time to time in order to render unavailable the old ones, which might be improperly used. Thus in the parish of Ednam, on Sept. 2nd 1694, "4 lb. 4 shill. Scotese were giuen to James Young, smith, for the comunion tokens," and on July 13th 1696, 1 lb. 16 sh. were paid "for renewing the tokens;" and it must have been very soon after this that these 1696 tokens were again re-stamped in the form in which they still exist. In Eckford tokens were struck in 1696, in 1702, in 1728, and in 1735; and specimens of each issue still remain. In Longformacus there are four distinct tokens which do not seem to differ very much in point of age. In some parishes it would appear that a new set of tokens was struck on a change of incumbency, as can be made out by the minister's initials and the date.

The following is an extract from a paper by Mr W. Ivison Macadam, F.C.S., Analytical Chemist and Lecturer on Chemistry, Edinburgh, which appeared in the Proceedings of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries:—

"The metal of which the earlier tokens were made was lead, and from the year 1700 to 1745 this metal was almost exclusively employed, and until the year 1800 is commonly met with. In the west of Scotland more particularly tin was mixed along with the lead. The tokens made of the mixed metals are in a fair state of preservation, retaining most of the sharp lines. By means of this alloy a more durable and fast impression was obtained than could be hoped for from a soft metal such as lead, and at the same time the colour is changed from a dull blue to a silver white. The amount of tin employed varied much, as will be seen from the following analysis:—

		Leith New			Canon-	North	Kil-
		Kinross	Kirk	Kilbarchan	gate	Leith	malcolm
		1747	1776	1783	1813	1816	1819
Lead	...	62·74	37·01	19·37	84·71	52·04	46·31
Tin	...	37·26	62·99	80·63	15·29	47·96	53·69
		100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The material tin is sometimes employed alone, but the tokens obtained are never so sharp in the lines or so finely cut as when an admixture of lead has been worked with."

The plates which accompany this paper are exact representations of most of the older tokens of the district. They have been executed with great care and fidelity. I have figured only one or two of the more modern ones, as there is a general sameness in them all, and they are mostly devoid of the individual character which the older examples possess. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining specimens of certain of these older tokens to figure and describe. A few of them are almost unique, and I have come on traces of several which I have not been able to procure even the loan of.

Most of the Secession Tokens and of those of the United Presbyterian Church have already been described by the Rev. Robert Dick in his "Communion Tokens of the United Presbyterian Church," and while I have figured a few of the older Secession Tokens of the district, I have described only one which he has omitted. The Free Church Tokens I have not dealt with as being of quite modern date and without special features of interest.

It seemed desirable to catalogue and figure, while it can still be done, in the Transactions of our Club, which concerns itself with every antiquarian subject connected with the Borders, these interesting memorials, for they are fast disappearing, and every year they are more difficult to obtain. They are surrounded with holy associations, and are to be regarded with a special reverence, and their outward appearance is worthy of being rescued from oblivion. It may be hoped that the appearance of this paper will lead to the more careful preservation of those which still remain.

I have to express grateful acknowledgments to ministers and others who have with much readiness given or lent me tokens, especially to Mr John Ferguson, Duns; Dr C. B. Gunn, Peebles; and Mrs Wood, Galashiels, who placed the collection of her late husband at my disposal. By their kind assistance I am able to describe tokens of almost every parish in the Presbyteries of Kelso, Jedburgh, Earlston, Duns, Chirnside, Selkirk, and Peebles.

CATALOGUE OF BORDER TOKENS.

Dimensions are given in sixteenths of an inch.

KELSO PRESBYTERY.

YETHOLM.—(1) Lead; oblong; rude; with dotted border; 13×10 . YT stamped in relief. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval; bordered; 14×13 . PARISH OF | YETHOLM | 1843. *Reverse*, THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. In the field, I. COR. | XI. 23-30. Struck in the incumbency of Rev. John Baird (1829—1861).

MOREBATTLE.—Lead; square, 13; with a rim.—MOR | BAT | TLE, in relief. *Reverse*, plain. No doubt one of the tokens of which 1200 were struck at a cost of 8 lib. 2 sh. in 1728 in the incumbency of Rev. Jas. Chrystie, A.M. (1725—1739). Very likely the older tokens were destroyed when the manse was burnt in 1727, and 4 vols. of the Synod Records consumed. *See fig.*

LINTON.—(1) Lead; round; rude, 11; with border and radiating lines. LK in relief, *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Lead; nearly square, 10×11 ; bordered. LK, in relief. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(3) Mixed metal; square, 13; with cut corners, and bordered. LINTON in relief. *Reverse*, an Agnus Dei on St. Andrew's Cross. Struck in 1897. *See fig.*

SPROUSTON.—Mixed metal, round, 14; bordered. SP.K | 1782. Ornament above. *Reverse*, R. R. T. M. Letters parted by cross lines. "Rev. Robert Turnbull, minister." (1742—1801.) *See fig.*

ROXBURGH.—(1) Lead; oblong, 10×11 ; rude; cast in a mould; bordered. ROX in relief. *Reverse*, K; without border. Of very primitive workmanship. *See fig.*

(2) Very similar and about the same size; lead; with same lettering as above on both sides, but cast in different mould; nearly as rude.

(3) Mixed metal; bordered; round, 15. PRO CHRISTO ET PATRIA DULCE PERICULUM. In the field, KIRK | OF | ROXBURGH | 1864. *Reverse*, The Lion of Scotland on Shield, crowned, with legend MARCHMOND above. Struck during incumbency of Rev. William Lee, D.D. (1843—1875). The motto is that of the armorial bearings of the

Roxburghe family, the Duke being the largest heritor in the parish, and formerly patron of the living. Marchmond is an ancient name of Roxburgh Castle. *See fig.*

KELSO.—(1) Mixed metal; square, 12; with cut corners—KELSO | CHURCH | 1809. *Reverse*, plain. Incumbency of Rev. Robert Lundie, (1807—1832.) *See fig.*

(2) Another similar but round, 15, edge milled, bordered, same date.

(3) Mixed metal; oblong, 17×12; bordered; cut corners—KELSO KIRK | 1842. *Reverse*, THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. Incumbency of Dr Jas. M. McCulloch (1832—1843.)

(4) Similar in every respect to No. 3, but with date 1878, and struck during the ministry of Rev. James Smith. Of 2000 tokens struck in 1710 during the ministry of Rev. Jas. Ramsay, a famous man in his day, and twice Moderator of the General Assembly, in 1738 and 1741, none seem to be remaining. (*Sess. Rec.*) See however end of list.

EDNAM.—Lead; square, 11; bordered, EDN | EM. *Reverse*, plain. This token, according to a common practice, is an older token simply restamped, and by comparing several examples the older form can be perfectly made out, having on the obverse ED | NEM and on the reverse 16 | 96. Even these 1696 tokens were only those of 1694 “renewed” by the “Smith” at a cost of 1 lib. 16 sh. The 1694 tokens cost 4 lib. 4 shill. (*Sess. Rec.*) All these were struck when Thos. Thomson, A.M., father of the poet, was incumbent (1692—1700.) He was translated to Southdean. *See fig.*

STICHILL.—Mixed metal; round, 14; bordered. STK | 1777. Ornament above. *Reverse*, R. A. S. M. Letters parted by cross lines. This is the model of the Sprouston token, and evidently by the same hand. “Rev. Andrew Scott, minister” (1773—1826.) There are no tokens extant of the Parish of Hume. It ceased to be a separate parish in the beginning of the 17th century. The last minister, Mr James French was ordered to “cease fra teaching” at Hume in 1613. *See fig.*

NENTHORN.—Lead; square, 10; unbordered. NEN | THO, in relief. *Reverse*, M I : K. 1700. "Master James Ker," minister from 1696 to 1754. His son Abraham succeeded him, and the two ministered in the parish for nearly a century—till 1793. *See fig.*

MAKERSTOUN.—(1) Lead; square, 11; unbordered. MAKE | RS
T | OUN, in relief. *Reverse*, M | S B | 1723. These two last tokens, of neighbouring parishes, are of exactly the same type. "Master Samuel Brown," minister from 1715 to 1725. *See fig.*

(2) Another similar and of same date but from different die, and the letters of the name of the parish arranged
MAK | ERST | OUN.

JEDBURGH PRESBYTERY.

HOWNAM.—(1) Lead; square, 8; unbordered. HM incised. *Reverse*, blank. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval 13×18; HOWNAM CHURCH 1871.
"THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME" | I. COR. XI. 24.
Reverse, The Burning Bush with CHURCH OF SCOTLAND |
NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR. Under the ministry of Rev.
George Watson.

OXNAM.—(1) Lead; round, 13; with border and radiating teeth.
OX K. *Reverse*, 1707. Incumbency of Rev. Alex. Colden,
A.M. (1700—1738.) *See fig.*

(2) Similar to the preceding but with date 1756. Struck during the ministry of Thomas Boston, one of the founders of the Relief Church, and youngest son of the author of "The Fourfold State." He was translated from Ettrick 1749, and resigned to accept the call of a congregation in Jedburgh 1758. He died in 1767.

SOUTHDEAN.—Lead; heart-shaped, 11×12; unbordered.
s incised. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

ABBOTRUE.—Lead; round 14, bordered, A K. *Reverse*, blank.
The parish was suppressed in 1776, and united partly to Southdean and partly to Hopekirk. The tokens went to the former parish and the communion cups to the latter. *See fig.*

HOPEKIRK.—(1) I have not been able to procure one of the old tokens, but see fig. reproduced by kind permission from Rev. Thomas Burns' Old Scottish Communion Plate.

(2) Lead; oval, 13×16 , with a slight rim. PARISH | OF | HOPEKIRK | HOLINESS TO THE LORD | 1837, with monogram J.E. *Reverse*, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19. Run in a mould and very badly made. Ministry of Rev. John Ewen. Formed out of the material of the older tokens.

JEDBURGH.—(1) Lead; square, 9; thick; without rim. I.B | K. *Reverse*, 1735. In ministry of Jas. Winchester, A.M. (1734—1755.) It was on his death that the Jedburgh congregation gave a call to Mr Thomas Boston of Oxnam, which resulted in the formation of the Relief congregation there. *See fig.*

(2) Bronze, round, 16, with rim and border. CHURCH | OF | JEDBURGH | 1816. *Reverse*, 1ST. CORINTH. | CHAP. XI. | VER. XXIII | &c.

(3) A figure of a token older than (1) is given by Mr Burns and is reproduced on Plate VI. I have not seen it.

CRAILING AND NISBET.—Lead; round, 15; bordered. C | N.K with ornamental stars. *Reverse*, 1699, with stars. Incumbency of John Cranstoune, A.M. (1692—1704.) Nisbet was united to Crailing 1606. *See fig.*

ECKFORD.—(1) Lead; square, 10; ECK | FORD. *Reverse*, 16 | 96. *See fig.*

(2) Lead; square, 10; ECK | FORD. *Reverse*, I . N | 1702. *See fig.*

(3) Lead; nearly square, 10×9 ; ECK | FOR. *Reverse*, $\frac{28}{17}$

(4) Lead; nearly square, 10×9 ; ECK | FOR. *Reverse*, 17 | 35.

These were all struck in the incumbency of Jas. Noble, A.M., translated from Yetholm 1694, died 1739.

ANCRUM.—Mixed metal; oblong, 19×13 , bordered. ANCRUM | 1804 | T.C. MINR. *Reverse*, LUKE 22 19 | THIS DO IN-RE | MEMBRANCE | OF ME. On some of these tokens a numeral is found indicating at which table they were to be used. Struck during the ministry of Thomas Campbell, D.D. (1793—1832.)

MINTO.—Lead; nearly square, 10×9 ; with border. MK.
Reverse, plain. *See fig.*

CAVERS.—Lead; round, 14, with border. CK and defaced stars.
Reverse, 1699 with traces of stars. Very similar to Crail-
ing token. Incumbency of Robert Bell, A.M. (1694-1721.)
See fig.

KIRKTON.—(1) Lead; heart-shaped, 12×12 ; without rim,
K.K. | 1734. Reverse, blank. In ministry of John Douglas.
A.M. (1707-1750.) *See fig.*

(2) Lead; heart-shaped, 12×12 , with rim. K.K. Reverse,
1761. In ministry of Thomas Elliot (1758-1763.)

BEDRULE.—Lead; roundish, 12, unbordered. BK incised.
These are older tokens re-stamped, and the B of the older
tokens, in relief, can be made out on the reverse of some
examples. *See fig.*

HASSENDEAN.—Lead, square, 11, with a slight border. HK.
Reverse, plain. This parish was suppressed and united to
Minto and Wilton in 1690. *See fig.*

WILTON.—(1) Lead, square, 11, with a rim. W.K. Reverse,
1763. Struck in the ministry of James Simpson (1738-
1771.) *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal, oval, 18×14 ; bordered. WILTON |
PARISH CHURCH | 1861. Reverse, THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE
OF ME. In the field, I | TABLE.

HAWICK.—(1) See figure reproduced by kind permission from
Mr Burns' book. I have not seen the token. The letters
on obverse stand for "Master Alexander Kynneir," who
was minister of Hawick from 1663 to 1667, when Episco-
pacy was the form of church government.

(2) Mixed metal; square, 12, with a rim. COMMUNION |
TOKEN | HAWICK | PARISH. Reverse, THE | CHURCH OF |
SCOTLAND | 1843.

TEVIOTHEAD.—Mixed metal, oval, 19×15 . PARISH OF | TEVIOT-
HEAD. In the field, an Arabic numeral, indicating the
number of the communion table at which the token was to
be used. Reverse, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME.
These are of date 1854.

EARLSTON PRESBYTERY.

MERTOUN.—Lead; square, 10. MK. *Reverse*, 1700. Ministry of Robert Liver, A.M. (1697-1717.) *See fig.*

EARLSTON.—(1) Mixed metal; round, 15; with a rim. EARLSTOWN KIRK | 1832, with rose-engine turned ornament in the centre. *Reverse*: Round the circumference, DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. In the field, I. COR. XI | 24. Ministry of David William Gordon. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval, 17×13; bordered. Round the circumference, EARLSTOUN CHURCH; in the field, 1848. *Reverse*: Round the circumference, DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. In the field, I. COR. | XI. 24. Same ministry.

SMAILHOLM.—(1) Lead; square, 11; with a dotted border. S : K | 1750. *Reverse*, plain. Incumbency of Alexander Duncan, D.D., who was minister of the parish for 53 years and the author of several works. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval, 18×14; with a rim. SMAILHOLM | CHURCH | 1856. *Reverse*, THIS DO | IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. Ministry of Rev. David Swan.

GORDON.—(1) Lead; round, 13; with a rim. GK (intertwined.) *Reverse*, 1719. Ministry of Rev. David Brown, A.M. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval, 20×14; with a rim. GORDON | 1863. *Reverse*, I. COR. XI. 23-29. These are the 1719 tokens melted down and recast.

LEGERWOOD. (1) Lead; round, 13; with a rim. Lig : K. *Reverse*, 1720. Ministry of Thomas Old, A.M. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oblong, 17×12; cut corners; bordered. LEGERWOOD | CHURCH | MDCCCXLIX. An incised Roman numeral in the centre for number of table. *Reverse*, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. I. COR. XI. 24. Ministry of James Macnair, A.M.

LAUDER. (1) Lead; square, 9; with a toothed border. L K (monogram). *Reverse*, plain; but some have incised Arabic numerals from 1 to 10 indicating the number of the Table. *See fig.*

(2) Lead; nearly square, 10×11; with a rim on obverse. L K | 1812 | . *Reverse*, plain, but with numerals incised as above. Ministry of Laurence Johnston, A.M. *See fig.*

(3) Mixed metal; oblong, 18×12 ; cut corners; bordered. LAUDER, with incised numeral for number of Table underneath. *Reverse*, CHRIST | OUR PASSOVER | IS SACRIFICED | FOR US | I. COR. V. 7-8.

WESTRUTHER. (1) Lead; round, 14; with a rim. w k. *Reverse*, 1728. Ministry of Walter Scott, A.M. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval, 20×14 ; with a rim. Round the circumference, WESTRUTHER PARISH | 1840. In the field, an Arabic numeral in relief for number of Communion Table. *Reverse*: Round the circumference, LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF | I. COR. XI. 28. In the field, II. Tim. II. 19. Ministry of Walter Wood, A.M., author of "East Neuk of Fife."

CHANNELKIRK. (1) Lead; nearly square, 10; without border; ck; letters incised. *Reverse*, with a numeral for No. of Table. May not belong to this parish, for the c is more like a g. I have seen one or two other tokens said to be of Channelkirk, with a ck, but can find no proof that they belong to the Parish. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval, 18×12 ; with a rim. CHANNELKIRK | 1822. *Reverse*, I. COR. XI. 23. Ministry of Rev. John Brown.

STOW. (1) Lead, nearly square, 10×9 ; unbordered; roughly made. c St.; letters in relief. *Reverse*, plain. I have seen only one example. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval, 17×12 ; slight rim. STOW | 1820 | JOHN CORMACK | MINR. *Reverse*, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | LUKE XXII. 19. Mr Cormack was an accomplished man, a D.D., and author of several publications.

(3) Mixed metal; oblong, 17×14 ; bordered. STOW CHURCH | 1846, with an incised numeral for No. of table. *Reverse*, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.

DUNS PRESBYTERY.

ABBEY ST. BATHANS. (1) Lead; nearly square, 11×12 ; with a deep border. AB (monogram). *Reverse*, plain; a rare token. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval, 18×12 ; with rim. ABBEY | ST. BATHANS.

Reverse, MDCCCXXIII. Ministry of John Wallace (1823-43.)

BUNKLE and PRESTON. (1) Lead; round, 12; no rim. B P. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Lead; round, 11; slight rim. B P K. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(3) Mixed metal; square, 11; no rim. BUNCLE | & | PRESTON. *Reverse*, MR. | R.D | 1790. Both sides with scroll ornamentation. Ministry of Robert Douglas (1765-1801.) The parishes were united in 1721.

CRANSHAWS. (1) Lead; nearly square, 11×10 ; no rim. Letter c deeply incised. *Reverse*, plain. A rude and ancient and rare token. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval, 17×12 ; with a rim. CRANSHAWS | KIRK | 1849. *Reverse*, J. H. SIBBALD | INCUMBENT. He was minister from 1813 till 1853.

LONGFORMACUS. (1) Lead; rudely octagonal, 10×11 ; no rim. LK deeply incised. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Lead; rectangular, 12×9 ; no rim. LK deeply incised. *Reverse*, plain.

(3) Lead; nearly square, 10×9 ; no rim. LK incised. On *Reverse* some have s incised, and some Ds, for Daniel Sinclair, minister from 1715 to 1734. *See fig.*

(4) Mixed metal; oblong, 18×15 ; with a rim. LONGFORMACUS | & | ELLIM. *Reverse*, 1834. Ministry of Henry Scott Riddell (1830-1843.) The parishes were united in 1712.

DUNS. (1) Lead; square, 12; bordered. DU | NS | 1718. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Lead; nearly square, 13×12 ; bordered. MAD | DUNS | 1760. *Reverse*, plain. MAD stands for "Master Adam Dickson." (1750-1769.) *See fig.*

(3) Mixed metal; octagonal, 12×12 ; slight rim. DUNSE | DECR. 11 | 1791. *Reverse*, REV. R. BOWMAKER, D.D. In the field a Goat's Head enclosed in scroll work. Dr Bowmaker was minister from 1769 till 1797. These three tokens are

extremely rare. The Goat's Head is the crest of Hay of Duns, the Patron. *See fig.*

(4) Mixed metal; oblong, 17×13 ; cut corners, with a rim. DUNSE PARISH | 1851. *Reverse*, I. COR. XI. 28. Ministry of Henry Scott Riddell, translated from Longformacus.

LANGTON. (1) Mixed metal; round, 13; bordered. In the field a Latin Cross, across which is COL. I. 20, above the cross I.N.R.I., and beneath it LANGTON. *Reverse*, in the field, 1789, and round it REV. ALEX. GIRVAN. He was minister from 1789 till 1809. Both sides have scroll ornamentation. I.N.R.I. stands for *Jesus Nazareus Rex Judaeorum* (John XIX: 19.) *See fig.*

(2) Lead; nearly square, 14×13 ; no rim. L incised. *Reverse*, plain.

(3) Lead; square, 12; no rim. L incised. *Reverse*, plain.

POLWARTH. (1) Lead; nearly square, 9×8 ; with a bordering line. P O. *Reverse*, K. *See fig.*

(2) Lead; square, 10; no border. POL. *Reverse*, K. *See fig.*

(3) Lead; square, 13; slight border. P | 1811. *Reverse*, plain. Ministry of Robert Home (1769-1838.) *See fig.*

GREENLAW. (1) Lead; round, 15; slight border. G | 1722. *Reverse*, plain. Ministry of James Gilliland (1711-1724.) *See fig.*

(2) Lead; round, 14; slight border. G. *Reverse*, 1772. Ministry of John Hume (1734-1777.) Of much ruder make than the older one.

FOGO. (1) Lead; oblong, 13×11 ; very thin; slightly bordered. FO | GO | 1739. Letters slightly raised. *Reverse*, blank. Very rare. Ministry of William Home (1722-1756). *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oblong, 17×14 ; cut corners; bordered. PARISH CHURCH | OF FOGO | 1852. *Reverse*, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF. Ministry of Robert F. Proudfoot.

(3) There is an older token than that of 1739 extant, but I have not seen it.

ECCLES. Mixed metal; round, 13; slight rim. ECCLES | 1813. *Reverse*, plain. Ministry of James Thomson, D.D. (1805-1855), the author of several works. *See fig.*

CHIRNSIDE PRESBYTERY.

COLDSTREAM. (1) Mixed metal; oval, 19×12 ; slight rim. COLDSTREAM | 1826. *Reverse*, R.S. in large letters. Ministry of Robert Scott (1794-1830.)

(2) Mixed metal; oval, 17×13 ; bordered. COLDSTREAM | PARISH. *Reverse*, In the field, 1838; around it, THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME. Ministry of Thomas S. Goldie (1830-1859.) I have not met with older tokens of this Parish.

SWINTON. (1) Lead; oblong, 13×10 ; slightly bordered on obverse. s. *Reverse*, 1702. Ministry of John Lithgow. *See fig.*

(2) Lead; square, 9; no border. s. *Reverse*, plain. Uncertain; it may belong to Simprim, or even to another parish.

SIMPRIM. (1) Lead; round, 11; slightly bordered on reverse. S.P. *Reverse*, 1705. Ministry of Thomas Boston, A.M., the author of "Human Nature in its Fourfold Estate," (1699-1707); afterwards of Ettrick. *See fig.*

(2) Similar to preceding, but with date 1758. Ministry of John Jolly, last minister of Simprim as a separate parish (1757-1761.) *See fig.*

SWINTON AND SIMPRIM. Lead; square, 12; with a rim. s.s. *Reverse*, 1761—the year of the union of the parishes. In the ministry of Rev. George Cupples. *See fig.*

LADYKIRK. Lead; oblong, 12×9 ; no rim. L.K. *Reverse*, 1716. Ministry of George Ridpath, A.M., father of George Ridpath, minister of Stichill, author of the Border History. *See fig.*

WHITSOME.—(1) Lead; nearly square, 10×9 ; no rim. W.K. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; round, 12; bordered. WHITESOME | CHURCH | M | R.C. *Reverse*, TOKEN | 1840. Ministry of Robert Cowe, A.M. (1839-1843.)

(3) A token of the united parishes of Hilton and Whitsome, which I have not seen. The figure is reproduced from Mr Burns' book. Parishes united in 1734.

HILTON.—Lead; square, 10; no rim. H. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

HUTTON.—Mixed metal; round, 13; slight border. Round circumference, HUTTON | KIRK. In centre, a star-like ornament. *Reverse*, round circumference, REV. AD. LANDELS;

in the centre, 19 | MAR. | 1789, the date of Mr Landels' admission. *See fig.*

EDROM.—Bronze; round, 16; bordered. CHURCH | OF | EDROM | 1824. *Reverse*, 1ST. CORIN. | CHAP. XI. | VERSE 23 | &c. *See fig.*

CHIRNSIDE.—Mixed metal; oval, 18×13; bordered. CHIRNSIDE | PARISH | 1841. *Reverse*, THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME.

FOULDEN.—There is an old token of this parish extant, but I have not succeeded in obtaining it for description.

MORDINGTON.—Lead; round, 15; thick; no rim. TH. *Reverse*, plain. The letters are either TH or HL. It is not apparent what they stand for. *See fig.*

AYTON.—(1) Mixed metal; round, 13; slight border. AYTON | KIRK, with a star-like ornament in the centre. *Reverse*, the same. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oblong, 21×12; cut corners; bordered. AYTON | PARISH CHURCH | 1844. *Reverse*, LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF &c. | 1. COR. XI. 28-29.

EYEMOUTH.—(1) Lead; nearly square, 9; bordered. EYM | 1750. *Reverse*, plain. Ministry of James Allan, A.M. (1737-1767.) Rare. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; round, 12; slight rim. EYEMOUTH | KIRK | 1821. *Reverse*, the same. Ministry of James Smith, (1802-1825,) a distinguished Greek scholar. *See fig.*

COLDINGHAM.—Mixed metal; round, 13; slight rim. Round circumference, COLDINGHAM. KIRK. In the centre, Col. | II. 6, with a scroll. *Reverse*, round circumference, the same; in the centre, 1798, with scrolls. Ministry of James Landell (1793-1827.) *See fig.*

RENTON CHAPEL.—Mixed metal; round, 13; slight rim. Round circumference, RENTON—CHAPEL; in centre, 1. COR. | XI. 24-27 | Col. I. | 20. *Reverse*, round circumference, REV. I. BETHUNE; in the centre, 1795, with scrolls. Erected into a chapel-of-ease, 1794. *See fig.*

HOUNDWOOD.—Mixed metal; oblong, 20×12; cut corners; with a rim. HOUNDWOOD | CHURCH | REV. J. DUNCAN | 1837. *Reverse*, 1. COR. XI. 24 | THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME.

SELKIRK PRESBYTERY.

ASHKIRK. (1) Lead; oblong, 10×9 ; without a rim. A K incised; rude. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Lead; square, 9; without a rim. A K finely scratched. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(3) Mixed metal; oblong, 13×9 ; without a rim. ASHKIRK in the field, and 1839 in the right hand corner. *Reverse*, COMMUNION | TOKEN. Ministry of Mr John Edmonston. *See fig.*

BOWDEN. (1) Lead; oblong, 8×9 . B K, with toothed border; old and rude. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Lead; oblong, 17×11 ; slight rim. THE LORD'S | TABLE | BOWDEN KIRK. *Reverse*, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. Some of them have a numeral deeply incised to mark the number of the table. Not very old, but roughly and clumsily made.

(3) Mixed metal; oblong, 17×14 , with a rim and cut corners. PARISH CHURCH | OF | BOWDEN, in relief, with a numeral incised. *Reverse*, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.

CADDONFOOT. Mixed metal; oblong, 17×12 ; cut corners; rim and ornamental border. CADDONFOOT | 1865. *Reverse*, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24.

ETTRICK. (1) Lead; square, 10; with a rim. E K. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval, 17×12 ; with a rim. ETTRICK. *Reverse*, 1814. Ministry of Charles Paton, A.M.

The Rev. John Falconer furnishes me with the following extract from Ettrick Session Records, which evidently refers to the older of these tokens: "August 12: 1694. Tushilaw was ordained to pay out of ye penalty money for ye cups, ye tokens and liline 17*lb*: 13: 8*d*." This was in the ministry of James Macmichen, the predecessor of Mr Thos. Boston, author of the "Fourfold State," who came to the parish in 1711.

GALASHIELS. (1) Lead; square, 9; G K incised; no rim; old. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; round, 15; with a rim. GALASHIELS | 1814. *Reverse*, a figure of the church front and tower.

Ministry of Robert Douglas, D.D. The token commemorates the erection of the church.

(3) Mixed metal; oval, 17×13 ; bordered. Round the circumference, GALASHIELS 1841. *Reverse*, I. COR. XI. | 28, 29. Ministry of Kenneth Phin, D.D.

GALASHIELS (WEST). Mixed metal; oval, 20×14 , with rim GALASHIELS | WEST CHURCH | 1868. *Reverse*, plain.

GALASHIELS (LADHOPE). Mixed metal; oval, 17×14 ; with rim and border. LADHOPE | CHURCH | TABLE | 3. *Reverse*, I COR. | X. 16 | AND | XI. 28, 29.

KIRKHOPE. Mixed metal; oblong, 17×14 ; cut corners, rim, and border. KIRKHOPE. *Reverse*, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.

LILLIESLEAF.—Lead; oval, 16×14 ; no rim. L I L | K deeply incised. *Reverse*, 1796. Ministry of William Campbell. *See fig.*

MAXTON.—(1) Lead; round, 11; slight rim. M K. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Similar to above, but larger, 12. Both very old and rude.

(3) Mixed metal; oval, 18×13 ; with a rim. MAXTON KIRK | 1832. *Reverse*. In the field, a dove with olive branch; round the circumference, ON EARTH PEACE & GOODWILL TOWARDS MEN. Ministry of John Thomson. *See fig.*

MELROSE.—(1) Lead; square, 11; bordered. In the field a *Mella* or mellet and a *Rose*—a rebus on the name of the parish—with a Crescent and star. Very scarce. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval, 17×13 ; with a rim. MELROSE KIRK round the circumference, and in the field, TABLE | 8 (or other numeral). *Reverse*, I. COR. | X. 16 | AND XI. 28, 29.

ROBERTON.—Lead; oblong, 10×9 ; bordered. R K | 1705. *Reverse*, plain. Ministry of Robert Scott, A.M. *See fig.*

ST. BOSWELLS.—(1) Lead; rudely octagonal, 11; no rim, but dotted border, with s | B in the field. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Another somewhat similar and of same size with an s and inverted t in the field. The latter seems the older. *see fig.*

(3) Mixed metal; octagonal, 15; with a rim. ST. | BOSWELLS | KIRK | 1834. *Reverse*, I. CORIN. | XI. 28-29. Ministry of Peter Craw.

SELKIRK.—(1) Lead square, 11; bordered. SEL | K. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval 16×8; bordered. SELKIRK | CHURCH | TABLE | 6 (or other numeral). *Reverse*, DO THIS IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME.

YARROW.—(1) Lead; round, 15; with a rim. Round the circumference, YARROW. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

PEEBLES PRESBYTERY.

DRUMELZIER.—Lead; square, 11; with a faint rim. D K. Lettering very rude. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

EDDLESTONE.—(1) Lead; round, 13; faint rim. E. D. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oval; 19×14; rim and border. PARISH OF | EDDLESTONE | COMMUNION | TOKEN | 1856. *Reverse*: Round the circumference, THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME | I. COR. XI. 24. And in the field, BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.

INNERLEITHEN.—(1) Lead; oblong, 9×10, faint rim. I K incised. *Reverse*, plain.

(2) Mixed metal; oval, 20×14; rim and border. Round circumference, INNERLEITHEN PARISH CHURCH. In the field, The Burning Bush, with 1868 underneath. *Reverse*, round circumference, THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME, and in the field, BUT | LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.

KIRKURD. Lead; heart-shaped, 15×16; slight rim. K K. *Reverse*, 1762. *See fig.*

LYNE. (1) Lead; oblong, 15×14; with a rim. L in strong relief. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Lead; round, 12; with rim. L K. *Reverse*, plain.

MANOR. (1) Lead; oblong, 10×9 ; no rim. MK. *Reverse*, plain.
 (2) Lead; oblong, 10×9 ; no rim. MK. *Reverse*, plain.
 (3) Mixed metal; oval, 19×13 ; with a rim. MANOR.
Reverse, W. M. | 1807.

NEWLANDS. Lead; round, 13; with rim. N. K. *Reverse*, plain.

PEEBLES. (1) See fig. of old undated token reproduced from Mr Burns' book, which I have not seen.

(2) Lead; round, 11; slight border. P. K | 1725. *Reverse* TOK. Bold relief. *See fig.*

(3) Lead; oblong, 13×11 ; with rim. P. K. | 1764. *Reverse*, a figure of the church of that date. *See fig.*

(4) Mixed metal; oblong, 17×13 ; cut corners; bordered. PEEBLES | PARISH CHURCH | 1849. *Reverse*, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE | HIMSELF.

STOBO. (1) Lead; nearly square, 10×9 ; with a rim and the letter s reversed, in strong relief. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

(2) Mixed metal; oblong, 17×12 ; rim and border; cut corners. STOBO | PARISH CHURCH | 1852. *Reverse*, THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME | BUT LET A MAN | EXAMINE HIMSELF.

TRAQUAIR. Lead; nearly square, 13×12 ; slight rim. T. K | 1754. *Reverse*, plain.

TWEEDSMUIR. Lead; round, 13; no rim. T K 1761. *Reverse*, TOK.

WALKERBURN. Mixed metal; oblong, 17×12 ; rim and border; cut corners. WALKERBURN | PARISH | 1883. *Reverse*, as on Stobo 1852 token.

WEST LINTON. Lead; nearly square, 14×13 ; toothed border. L. K. *Reverse*, plain. *See fig.*

SECESSION AND RELIEF TOKENS.

These, as I have said, have already been described by the Rev. Robert Dick (Colinsburgh, 1892), and I possess only one which he does not appear to have mentioned.

LAUDER. Lead; square, 10; with a rim. A. C. L. | 1764. *Reverse*, plain. "Associate Congregation, Lauder." I am not absolutely certain that this token belongs to that congregation. Mr Dick describes another of date 1760, and with minister's initials on the reverse.

TOKENS OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN.

The token here exhibited was sent to me as belonging to the Parish of Kelso. This may be so, but there is no proof of it. It seems to belong to the district, for its last resting place was in the Parish of Bunkle, and there is more likelihood of its belonging to Kelso than to any other of the few parishes on the Eastern Border whose names begin with the same letter, partly because Kelso lies nearer to Bunkle than any of the others, and partly because Kelso possesses no other old token. It may be one of the 2000 tokens struck in Kelso in 1710, although its appearance indicates greater age. Perhaps another specimen may be extant somewhere. If so, its locality might help to remove the doubt.



(2) Another uncertain token is here figured. It also came from Bunkle, and it would appear to belong either to Coldstream or Coldingham, probably to the former, of which no old token remains, whereas of Coldingham there are at least three older than the 1798 token which I have figured. Tokens were struck in Coldstream about the middle of last century, and this may be one of them.



(3) The token figured as of Cockburnspath, in the Presbytery of Dunbar, and county of Berwick, may not belong to that parish.

Note.—The writer of this paper would be glad to see specimens of any interesting tokens not here enumerated, with the view of issuing a supplementary Plate at a future time.

*Note of Temperature and Rainfall at West Foulden and
Rawburn during 1896.*

By H. HEWAT CRAW, West Foulden.

	WEST FOULDEN.				RAWBURN.			
	RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE	
	Ins.	100ths.	Max.	Min.	Ins.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January ...	0	91	53	22	1	20	54	18
February ...	0	68	53	25	1	50	52	20
March ...	1	85	59	29	2	20	58	22
April ...	0	91	67	31	1	40	65	27
May ...	0	63	77	35	1	0	76	29
June ...	1	42	80	35	2	30	80	35
July ...	1	48	79	38	3	70	72	34
August ..	2	25	72	38	2	30	67	35
September ...	3	14	63	37	4	20	66	29
October ...	6	21	63	26	5	70	63	21
November ...	1	53	53	25	1	70	49	20
December ...	4	20	52	21	5	90	48	20
	25	21	80	21	33	10	80	18

REMARKS.

1896 has been remarkable for the long-continued drought in the early part of the year (the rainfall for the first seven months being 7·88 inches), and for the continued wet weather in the last five months (rainfall, 17·33 inches). The long drought ended on August 11th, after which there was no settled weather for the rest of the year—September, October, and December being exceptionally wet.

*General Statement of Account to October, 1896.***INCOME.**

	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Balance due from Treasurer	4	7	8			
Arrears Received	17	17	0			
Entrance Fees	11	10	0			
Subscriptions	112	14	0			
	<hr/>			£146	8	8

EXPENDITURE.

Printing Proceedings, Circulars, &c..	41	2	3			
Expenses of Meetings, &c	1	5	9			
Postages, Carriages, &c.	6	13	3			
Berwick Salmon Fisheries Co. ..	12	3	3			
Subscription to Museum, Berwick ..	3	10	0			
Balance in hand of Treasurer ..	81	14	2			
	<hr/>			£146	8	8

Examined and found correct,
12th October, 1896. (Signed) JOHN BOLAM.

PRESENTED

24 NOV. 1898

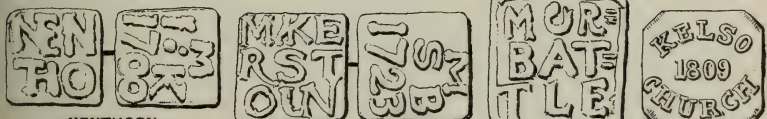




EDNAM

ROXBURGH

YETHOLM

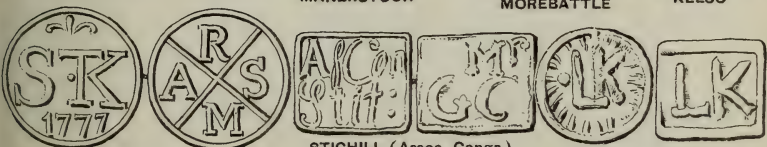


NENTHORN

MAKERSTOUN

MOREBATTLE

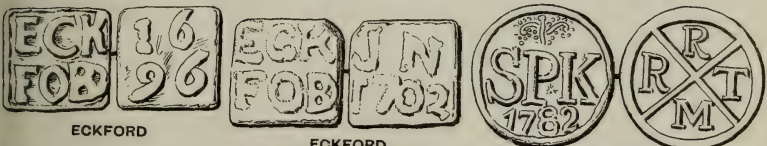
KELSO



STICHILL

STICHILL (Assoc. Congr.)

LINTON



ECKFORD

ECKFORD

SPROUSTON



JEDBURGH

JEDBURGH

BEDRULE

ABBOTRULE



OXNAM



CAVERS



HASSEDEAN



CRAILING and NISBET



HOWNAM



HAWICK



HOPEKIRK





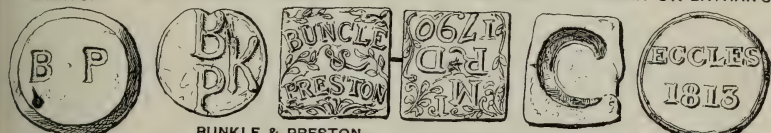
KIRKTON

SOUTHDEAN

MINTO

WILTON

ABBEY ST. BATHANS



BUNKLE & PRESTON

CRANSHAW'S

ECCLES



DUNS

DUNS

DUNS

LONGFORMACUS



GREENLAW

LONGFORMACUS

FOGO

LANGTON

CHANNELKIRK



POLWARTH

AYTON



COLDINGHAM

EYEMOUTH

HUTTON



LADYKIRK

SWINTON

SWINTON & SIMPRIN

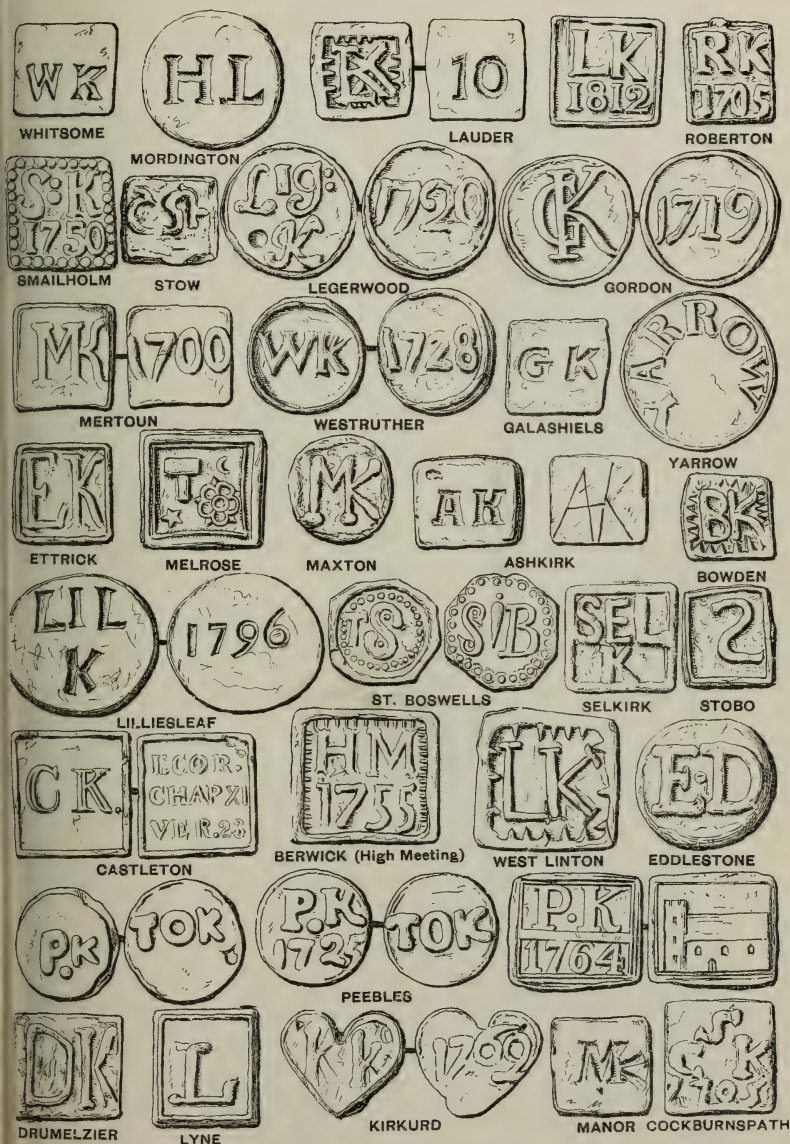


SIMPRIN

HILTON & WHITSOME

HILTON





BORDER CHURCH TOKENS.





ROXBURGH



MAXTON



LAUDER



EARLSTON



EDROM



LINTON



LAUDER (Assoc. Congr.)



GATESHAW (Assoc. Congr.)



MIDHOLM (Assoc. Congr.)



DUNS (Assoc. Congr.)



JEDBURGH (Assoc. Congr.)



EARLSTON (Assoc. Congr.)



DUNS (Relief)



KELSO (First Congr.)



HORNDEAN (Assoc. Congr.)



HAWICK (Assoc. Congr.)



HAWICK (Assoc. Congr.)



RENTON CHAPEL



JEDBURGH (Unit Assoc. Congr.)



History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
at Berwick, October 13th, 1897. By REV. CANON
WALKER, Whalton Rectory, Morpeth, President.*

GENTLEMEN,

It is quite impossible, at the close of the year of my office as your President, to avoid contrasting the hope with which I accepted the honour you conferred upon me, and the despondency from a sense of failure with which I resign. I hoped to have done so much, and set one or two objects definitely before me to carry out, and at the end nothing is accomplished. But failure has its lessons more truly learned, probably because of that failure, and oftentimes those lessons are more valuable than easily won successes. May I indicate one or two of them?

First, that each and every branch of study makes large and almost exclusive demands upon our time and energies, if we are to acquire that accurate acquaintance with facts, which may even satisfy our own thirst for knowledge—let alone qualifying us to be the guides and instructors of others. The limitation of our powers is made more apparent as we apply ourselves to the pursuit of those subjects of human knowledge which are suggested

to us as observers of nature, and students of the past. We cannot do everything—we can do few things well:—well if we can do any one thing with satisfaction to ourselves and make any real contribution to the profit and pleasure of our generation; if we can only add to the general store of information, or keep alive the general pursuit of knowledge, and assist in training those faculties of observation and comparison by which knowledge is attained. And our various meetings help us to realise all this. For who that reflects can have failed to notice the variety and the extent of the subjects of discussion which arise as we drive or walk through the chosen district of our excursion? The limitation is seen in every direction. We cannot all answer the same kind of questions that are asked, and we become conscious that we are not all alike interested in the same subjects; we can only give information in that particular branch of knowledge which by choice or necessity we have pursued; and it may be that we can only satisfy a curiosity which approaches a subject from the same point as ourselves, and feel how imperfect is our knowledge when questioned by one who comes to the subject from another direction, or with a different interest.

Then again, perhaps, one of the greatest lessons I at least have learned, if not for the first time, yet more thoroughly, is the limitation of time. Time is a very limited quantity, and the time at our disposal is especially so; and this is the more observable because the demands upon that time by the modern conditions of society are so great. There are but few men of leisure: those who might have been such in the “good old days” now find themselves occupied in the affairs of society, in some one or other of its organisations, and a great part of our studies is of necessity rather a recreation than a serious pursuit. The sense of duty makes such a demand upon our time that we are fain to use the veriest fragments of it to gratify our desire to know the processes of nature, or the habits of birds and beasts, or to trace the develop-

ment of human society through its various stages in its language, its architecture, its industries, and its local habitations.

But our Club furnishes us with an antidote to the despondency which those lessons of limitation might otherwise engender. If we do not know everything individually, what a storehouse of knowledge there is among us collectively, and how freely that is placed at the service of every member who asks for it!

I am personally conscious of a vast amount of labour saved by the information so generously given by the various members of the Club whenever it has been sought. It is so much easier to take in information given by the living voice in friendly converse, than to seek for it in books not always at hand, nor always written for the imperfectly educated mind and faculties we bring to the book. We are the more readily placed in the congenial sympathy which imparts the knowledge, or receives it, as it is convenient.

And, after all, it is this folk-lore and local history, this combination of science and observation which gives the real interest and pleasure to our meetings. We leave each other on such occasions happy in having contributed something to the knowledge of others, or of having added to our own by the response to our enquiries.

I should like, in closing, to make one or two suggestions. I think it might be useful to try and classify the names of villages, hamlets, and towns in the counties we usually visit. It would, I believe, help us to know better the races, the habits, and wanderings of the various settlers whose contributed weakness and strength we have inherited.

There are certain classes of birds whose habits are giving rise to much discussion. Could we not try to summarise our individual observations as to the ways and doings of rooks, starlings, and sparrows? There is a great deal of general information respecting some of these, scattered up and down, in the History of our Club, which

we might very well gather into a summary and supplement by systematic observation and combined study and comparison.

I am not aware of any list—any accurate list—of the Inscribed Stones which exist in Central Northumberland. Yet such a catalogue, with accurate drawings of the various figures or designs cut into those stones, and giving a description of the locality and position in which they are found, could not but assist in solving some of the problems of the social life and religion of the pre-historic dwellers in the hills and uplands of the northern parts of Britain. We should be better able, by comparison, to judge how far the markings were merely ornament, or whether they were records, or whether they belonged to some useful art, or as many suppose were necessary adjuncts to sacrificial rites. And one more point requiring connotation is what indications are there that these stones were surrounded by, or were removed from such centres of population as then existed? If they are of the nature of sacrificial altars, can they give us any information how far the religion of which they are the symbols, was bound up with the life of the tribe, or was an element affecting that life altogether from without? Was the religion confined to a priestly caste and practised for the most part secretly in remote and not easily accessible places?

And lastly, it seems to me that an effort might be made to study the situation of groups of Camps, to see how far they are indicative of an organised line of defence, from which we might learn something more of a people whose history is yet open to enquiry, and whose dwellings on the crests of our hills suggest modes of living still unknown to us.

I beg to thank you for your forbearance on this as on all occasions. You have made my tenure of office not only pleasant but in my life memorable by your kindness. My many failings you have so constantly ignored, and shown a readiness to recognise and even appreciate in all my poor efforts whatever there was of good intention.

*Report of the Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists'
Club for the year 1897.*

1.—MORPETH FOR BELSAY CASTLE. By the President.

THE place of meeting of the first of the series for 1897 was at Morpeth on Wednesday 2nd June, the object being to visit Belsay and Belsay Castle, the seat of Sir Arthur E. Middleton, Bart. Several members from the North arrived in Morpeth on Tuesday evening, and visited the extensive nursery gardens of Mr Thomas Matheson, and the fine collection of orchids and tropical plants in the houses of Mr Edward Hopper, Bridge Street, by the kind permission of the owners. After breakfast at the Newcastle Arms Inn in the Castle Square, the party numbering 26 started in two two-horse brakes under the direction of the President. The drive followed the Newcastle road under the Castle and past the Parish Church of Morpeth, a beautiful specimen of 14th century architecture, situated some short distance from the town on Kirkhill, under the shadow formerly of the Castle and keep of the De Merlays, of which all that remains are the gateway and curtain wall. Passing beneath the Reedsmouth branch of the N.B. Railway, Morpeth Common—an extensive tract of enclosed land, belonging to the burgesses and freemen of the town—was traversed. Here the road lies on the watershed between the waters of Wansbeck on the north, and Blyth on the south. The spire of Mitford Church is seen in the valley of the Wansbeck, and Spital House—the site of a mediæval Hospital of S. Leonard perched on the north bank of the same stream. The Gubeon—a farmhouse on the roadside just after leaving the Common and crossing the road from Ponteland to Mitford—derives its name probably from the grant of land here with the town of Shilvington made by William I. to Hugo de Gobion; as the same William made a grant of Morpeth to William de Merlay. Willelmus de Gobyon is witness to a grant from Roger de Merlay to Ralf de Noes. At an inquisition “A.D. 1316, the heirs of Hugh de Gubyon held the manor of Shilvington from the manor of Morpeth in chief for the half of a knight’s fee and the sixth of the living

or benefice of Morpeth (et sectam curiæ de Morpath) and was valued in time of peace at twenty pounds."

At this place the main road was left for Cockhill and Shilvington; this latter now consists of two cottages, all that is left of a town with a weekly market and a yearly fair. The site of the ancient mill was pointed out, and the outlines of a considerable building in the Chapel garth were examined. The old cockpit also, which is well preserved and easily recognised, was not forgotten. The scyldingas (the scyldings) are mentioned in Beowulf. Hugo de Gobyon held Shilvington by a half fee of the new feoffment from Roger de Merlay, 1067, of the Lord of Morpeth.

Hence the road, leaving the Watchhill on the right, leads to the south by Black Bog, into the basin of the River Blyth, which is crossed by a high-pitched stone bridge as we ascend the south bank of the river to Ogle and Ogle Castle. Here a halt was made, and by the kind permission of the tenant, Mr John Crawford,* all that is left of this ancient seat of the Ogles, received attention. The present farmhouse dates from the reign of Charles I. It was apparently built on to a small portion of the old castle which forms now the west gable, on which a small brass plate with the following inscription was placed in 1849 by the then owner of the Kirkley and Ogle estates:—"Ogle Castle for building whereof a patent was granted anno 15th Edward III., Anno Domini 1341, which together with the baronry of Ogle, now belongs to the Ogles of Kirkley, who are descended from the third baron Ogle." Robert de Ogle of Ogle had married Helen, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Bertram, the heiress of the last Bertram of Bothal, and became the first Baron of Bothal and Ogle.

There is a double moat which is well marked on the west and north, where it forms a pond, but which has been filled up on the south and east. The kitchen is probably part of the old castle, and tradition has it that this was the room in which David Bruce of Scotland was imprisoned for one night after the battle of Neville's Cross, 17th Oct. 1346. There are many mounds in a field to the west of the Castle, which appear to indicate the site of the ancient town. The village now lies more to the south—on the road from Newcastle to Whalton. The present population of the township is 100,

* Died shortly afterwards.

and stands on the ridge which here separates the Blyth from its rival but tributary stream the Pont. To the north the village of Whalton is seen, sheltered from the north winds by its trees and the high ground between the Wansbeck and Blyth. Farther away Simonside shows well against the sky. To the south the woods of Kirkly, one of the few night rookeries, were seen near at hand; while west and in the line of our route, Shaftoe Crags and Capheaton came well into view.

The drive was continued along the ridge which forms the south bank of the Blyth to Belsay and Belsay Castle. The village of Belsay consists chiefly of an arcade of well-built stone houses, a school, and commodious offices and residence for the agent. Everything bears witness to the personal interest of the owner, Sir Arthur E. Middleton, Bart., who, as we proceeded by the carriage drive, received and welcomed the Club at the old Castle. This is one of the most perfect and imposing specimens of a castellated peel in Northumberland. It was undergoing careful and preservative restoration. After a thorough inspection of the castle from the basement to the beautiful umbrella which finishes the newel of the spiral staircase and the battlements and turrets, under the interesting and informative guidance of Sir Arthur himself, the members were with difficulty enticed from the story in stone to some of the not less interesting objects of natural history and geology. Remnants of mural paintings were pointed out, and drawings of the same, made by Messrs Leach of Cambridge, were exhibited. The specimens were probably of the 15th century.

From the castle the members were conducted through a wood to the west to some higher ground—the site of a British Camp, and of the original village of Belshow. It was explained that there was in times past a distinction between Belshow and Belsey or Belsay; the former denoting the hill on which the village stood, and the other the mere or meres below. It seems evident that the name is anterior to the Norman Conquest, and possibly is older than Saxon.

The walk was continued through the quarries of freestone whence the stone for building the modern mansion and village had been hewn, and which is partially laid out as a garden for ferns and rock plants. Here specimens of a *Fitzroya patagonica* attracted great attention, having been imported

by Admiral Fitzroy, and named after him. One of these trees is about 24 feet high, and was planted here about 1854 by Sir Chas. Monck, grandfather of Sir Arthur. The lake was visited and the crags beyond. The Pochard occasionally nests on the lake. The geologists found much to interest them in the quarries and crags; and botanists had also one or two finds, besides examining some fine specimens of silver fir—a silver fir nearly 100 years old, having been planted about 1806-7, and now measures in girth at a height of 4 feet, 12 ft. 6½ ins.—English elm, a very large and very old Spanish chestnut, and a sycamore in front of the castle, in 1810 measured 8 ft., in 1865 12 ft. 4 ins., now 12 ft. 10 ins.

The probable site of the ancient Chapel of Belsay was pointed out.

The Club were entertained by the Misses Middleton to tea in the entrance hall of the modern mansion, and the drive back was made by way of Whalton, where a brief halt was made, during which some of the members visited the 13th century church, and others the grounds and gardens of the rectory. Dinner was at the Newcastle Arms, but many of the members left by the 6 o'clock train for Berwick and the north.

The following is the list of members and guests who were present during the proceedings of the day, or who dined at the Newcastle Arms:—Rev. Canon Walker, Whalton Rectory, *President*; Rev. G. Gunn, Stichill Manse, *Joint Secretary*; Messrs George Bolam, *Treasurer*, Berwick; G. G. Butler and Mrs Butler, Ewart Park; John Hogg, Quixwood; Charles S. Romanes, C.A., Edinburgh; John Cairns, Alnwick; Cuthbert E. Carr, Low Hedgeley; J. L. Newbigin, Alnwick; J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; Rev. Hugh Fleming, Mordington; William T. Hindmarsh, Alnwick; A. M. Dunlop, Ashkirk; John Thomas Carse, Amble; Adam P. Scott, Amble (guest); John M. Henderson, Poole, Dorset (guest); James Tait, Estate Office, Belford; Robert Huggup, Low Hedgeley; Ralph G. Huggup, Low Burradon; G. Bruce Luckley, Newcastle-on-Tyne (guest); and Middleton H. Dand, Hauxley.

NOTES ON THE GUBEON.

Hugo Gubiun is witness to an agreement between the Prior of Brinkburn, Roger Bertram and Robert of Gamulthorp, as to the common in the Park of Felton.

Hugo Gubiun "tunc vicecomes" is witness to a grant by Robert of Glanton to the Prior of Brinkburn.

Radulphus Gubyon is witness to a grant of a road to Newminster by Roger de Merlay iii. (where there is mention of the Newtown of Morpeth.)

Ricardus Gubiun, on petition of Sir Wm. de Merlay "avunculi mei.," for the salvation of his mother Agnes de Merlay, gives 20 shillings in his mill at Shilvington to the monks at Newminster, which was confirmed by Hugo Gubiun, brother of Richard, and by Roger de Merlay iii.

Willielmus de Gobyon is witness to a grant from Roger de Merlay to Ralph de Noes, and also to Richard of S. Peter (on the Tyne.)

Radulphus Gubiun is witness to a grant of Roger de Merlay iii. Inspeximus Henry III. 1257.

NOTES ON OGLE.

1257. Thomas de Ogle is witness to Inspeximus Henry III. March 4.

1316. Richard de Ogle gives evidence on oath at an Inquisition.

1340. Ricardus de Oghill is witness to a deed.

1340. Robertus de Oghill held lands in Longwotton.

1425. Robert Ogill.

1491. Radulphus dominus Ogle and Robertus Ogle, are witnesses of the grant of the wasted chapel of S. Leonard (vastam Capellam) to Newminster—Henry VII. 1491.

NOTES ON BELSAY.

1315. Thomas de Belsho is witness to the deed of the foundation of a Chantry at Tynemouth.

1414. Henry Castell and John Pass de Belsow appointed with power of attorney.

1578. Chancellor's visitation—no curate.

1578-1586. The chapels of Belsay, Harterton, and Thorneton—no curate and no churchwarden.

1587. Bishop Barnes—Belsaye Parish without incumbent and served by a stipendiary.

The old manor house built on to the Castle, 1614, enlarged 1624, Thomas Middleton and Dorothy his wife.

N.B.—Skeat on Words of Gaelic origin:—"BELTANE, an old name for the first of May is mentioned according to Jamieson, 1424, in the Acts of James I. of Scotland. It is doubtless of Gaelic origin, and we may rest assured that the first part of the word has nothing to do with Bel or Baal." There are traditions of the bonfire being observed at Belsay, or rather at Belshow.

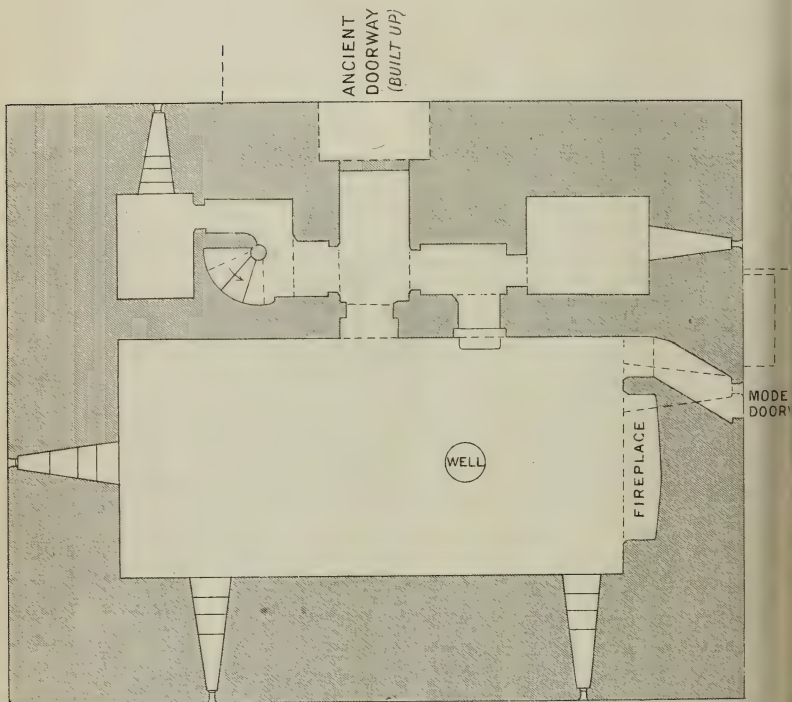




BELSAY CASTLE.

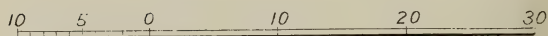


BELSAY CASTLE
NORTHUMBERLAND
SKETCH PLAN



PLAN OF BASEMENT

SCALE OF FEET



APPENDIX I.

BELSAY CASTLE.

Extracts from the Report of MR CHARLES J. FERGUSON, Architect, F.S.A., Carlisle. Contributed by the President.

"THE Castle is a rectangle with a length of 47' 0", East to West, and of 57' 7", South to North. Like the majority of Keeps, it is three storeys in height; but it almost stands alone in the great turrets which crown each corner of it, and the great overhanging battlements, carried sheer out from the face of the walls on three tiers of corbels, an example of battlements and machicoulis which is illustrated and referred to in Mons Viollet le Duc's great work on mediæval architecture.*

The height from the plinth to the underside of the corbels is about 50' 2", and it may be interesting to note that none of the openings of the machicoulis, or the sizes of the embrasures or merlows are exactly alike.

The same characteristic of mediæval work is to be found in Carnarvon Castle.

The builders in those days took the stone most nearly suited to the end in view, and did not think exact similarity necessary.

The walls have an average thickness of ten feet on the basement, and of 7 feet on the upper storeys.

The basement as is usual is on the ground level; within it is a well, one of the first requirements of a Keep. And as at Bamburgh, and Castle Rising, the well's mouth is at the ground level.

The basement† consists of a great chamber along its eastern front, about 38 ft. × 18 ft. 6 ins., barrel vaulted, and lighted originally by four loops. The room is now divided into two, by an inserted‡ wall; it was in fact, the most invariable custom in mediæval times to form basements in both ecclesiastical and domestic buildings, of great extent, and to subdivide them into lesser rooms as occasion required.

* See Photograph reproduced No. 1.

† See Plan No. 2 in Illustrations.

‡ This has now been removed.

The northern portion of the south-west turret is occupied by a fine wheel staircase, which is no less than 8' 2" in diameter, and extends from basement to roof where it terminates with a vaulted roof, with radiating ribs springing from the central newel. To north and south of this staircase are various small chambers also vaulted."*

"The first floor contains the great hall 42' 9" \times 21' 6", with guard rooms and other apartments on its western side, and above it the row of corbels show that another floor existed on similar lines.

The great hall is lighted by two two-light traceried windows, one at each end, and by a small window in the eastern wall, and traces of the beautiful wall decorations are still visible.

The windows are checked for wooden shutters, for which the hinges still remain, and if glazed, they were glazed in wooden frames.

It is to be noted that the roof turrets follow in their greatest projection the perpendicular face of the angle of the Castle wall.

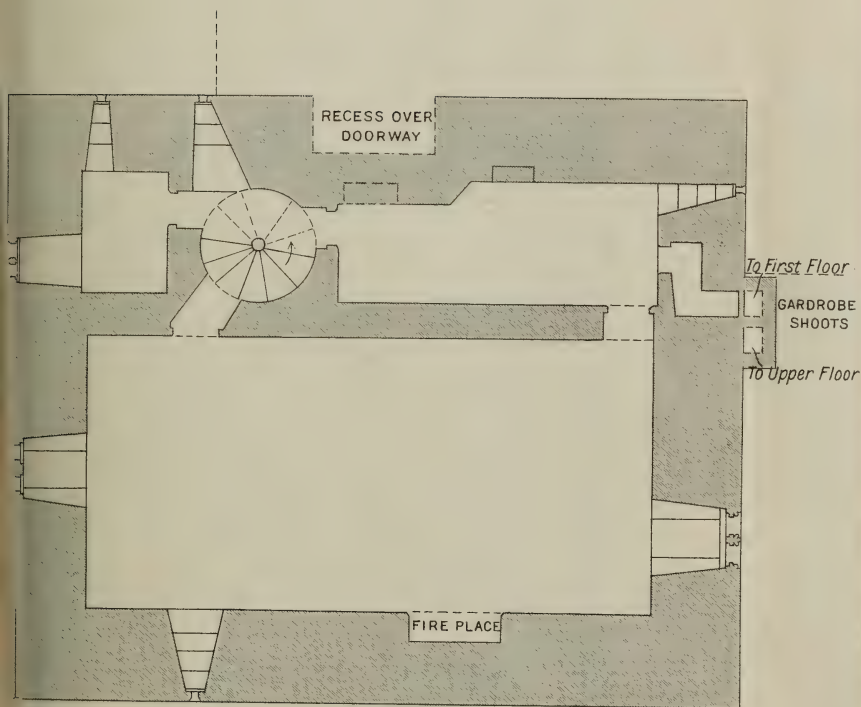
There is some doubt as to how the roof was finished, the great height of the battlements, 7' 3", points to the fact that they were intended to carry a sloping roof, in case of need, usually of wood, put up when required, and that as at Pierrefonds, the overhanging part of the Brèasche, the battlemented wall was of stone; if this was so, it follows that the internal faces of the thick walls were carried up a storey higher to house these wooden roofs, and were probably furnished with a second row of battlements, as was the case with some of the smaller towers at Ford."

* See Plan No. 3.

BELSAY CASTLE

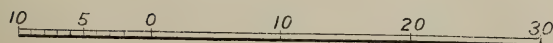
NORTHUMBERLAND

SKETCH PLAN

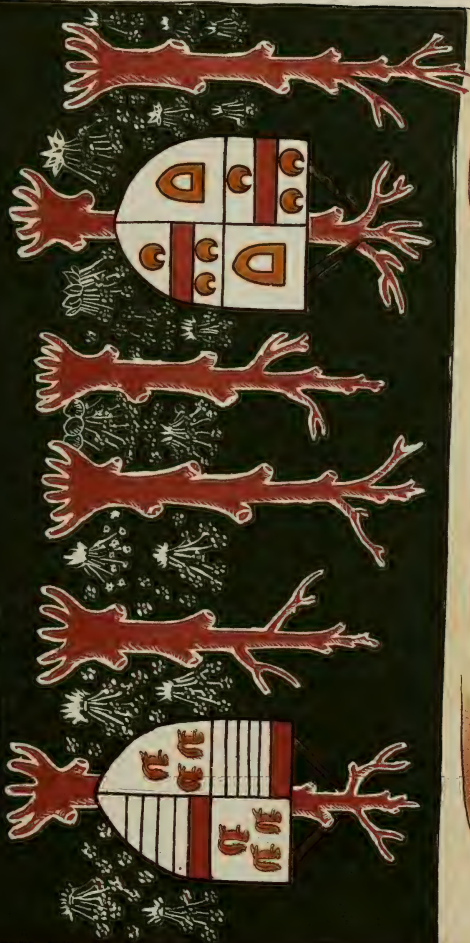


PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

SCALE OF FEET

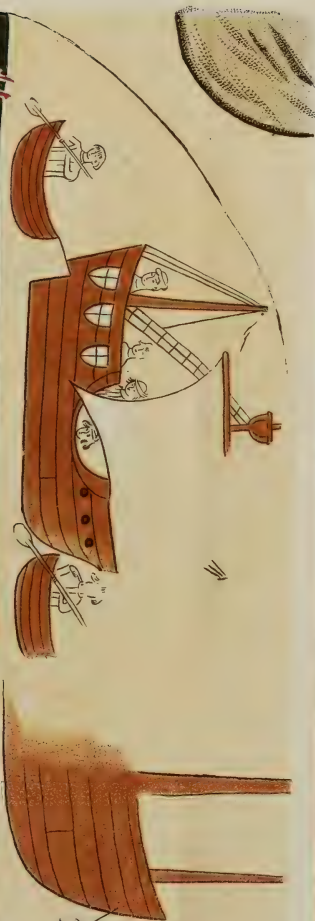




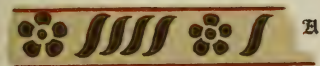


BELRAY CASTLE

Remains of Ancient Wall. Painting
 (lower part) composed from fragments
 taken & sent for Belray, County Down
 Oct. 1896



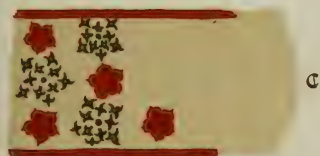




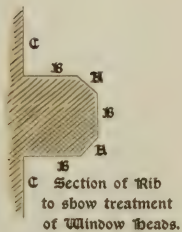
A



B



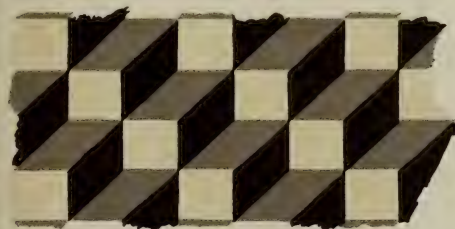
C



Ornament round Window.



Shield on North Wall.



Lower South Wall.



APPENDIX II.

REMAINS OF ANCIENT MURAL PAINTINGS.

Report of MESSRS F. R. LEACH & SONS, St. Mary's Passage, Cambridge. Communicated by the President.

I have made a careful and thorough examination of these remains, which from the character of the work I attribute to the 15th century. Unfortunately from their fragmentary nature, and the absence of any distinctive costume, it is difficult to assign the date with any great accuracy: yet the process employed—the well-known one of “fresco,” points to their execution soon after the building was completed.

Without question the hall was completely covered with paintings on the upper wall, the lower part being probably hung with arras, afterwards replaced by panelling. I find indistinct traces of figures in several places.

There are indications of *two* distinct paintings on the window splays, the first consisting of an outline pattern in red and black, very little of which now remains, and the second of a somewhat more elaborate character.

The principal remains are on the south wall on the eastern side of the window, and consist of two parts. The upper depicts some naval scene, painted in the usual brown outline colour on the plaster. The only other colour in this portion is an ochreous brown, with which the hulls and masts of the ships are painted, with no attempt by hatching or otherwise to represent light or shade. There is moreover no attempt to indicate water surface, which is somewhat rare. The lower part must have been a fine piece of colour when executed. The ground, I have no doubt, was green (probably somewhat brighter than that of the drawing sent herewith), diapered with clusters of tiny white flowers having red centres.

On this background stood at more or less regular intervals, tree trunks, with both roots and branches displayed, but topped off suggesting the celebrated “Ragged Staff.” These are painted a brick red, outlined with white and “high lighted” by white hatching. On some of these trunks are hung shields, three of which remain with armorial bearings

upon them. It may be that these shields bore the arms of various families connected by marriage or otherwise with the owner of the Castle, or possibly one of the numerous confraternities of the middle ages was accustomed to meet here, and the shields bore the arms of its members. Again the insufficiency of the remains forbids more than vague speculation:

On the western half of the south wall I discovered faint traces of two angels, painted in outline with great delicacy. And on the east wall I found indications of a figure in a red robe, which was probably at least four feet high. Nothing definite is left of the figure excepting the left arm which is placed "akimbo."

On the upper N. wall of the N.E. corner I found traces of similar treatment to that of the S. wall, but nothing is left beyond a shield (sable, a saltire argent), and faint traces of the "tree trunk" painting. Round the north window was a *stencilled* border, a portion of which, full size, I have drawn.*

On that part of the wall, at the south end, which was probably hung with arras, I find traces of a cheque pattern in black, gray, and white (also figured half-size.) This I should say must have been painted considerably later than the upper wall—possibly even as late as the 17th century.

The window splays, as before remarked, have certainly been decorated on two occasions, the second painting being I think not much later than the first. All the details, as far as possible, I have copied. They present no striking peculiarities beyond that they were all without exception stencilled.

It has afforded me great pleasure to examine and copy these quaint and interesting specimens of mediæval art, and I can only once more express my regret that so large a proportion has disappeared, and my pleasure at being able to preserve some memorial of the few fragments remaining.

* See Illustration No. 4.

APPENDIX III.

Note on *FITZROYA PATAGONICA* (Sir J. D. Hooker), at Belsay Castle. By GEORGE BOLAM, F.Z.S., Berwick.

This is a tree so seldom met with in the country, especially of such considerable dimensions, that the following information respecting the Belsay specimens, kindly supplied by Sir Arthur E. Middleton, Bart., will prove of interest. In reply to my inquiry, Sir Arthur wrote on 14th June 1897.

"The specimen of *Fitzroya* you saw was planted about 1853. It is now 21 feet high, and measures 2 feet in girth at 3 ft. 6 in. from the ground. It grows in the sandstone quarry refuse, and has been watched, and when inclined to make two leaders, one has been pruned off. We have two other specimens, cuttings I think from the first-named tree. They have not been taken care of, and have developed many leaders, and have bushy tops, but they are nearly as high as the parent plant. It is possible that they are all from cuttings, and that that is the reason why they do not make good leading shoots. They are bearing a quantity of female flowers, in the shape of young cones, of which I enclose a bunch. I see no sign of staminate flowers. I read a few years ago, in one of the gardening papers, (probably the "*Gardener's Chronicle*") a paragraph saying that the correspondent had specimens of *Fitzroya* growing well in the rubbish of a sandstone quarry, and that he knew others doing well in similar situations. These here are all growing in sandstone rubbish. They are very hardy, the frost does not affect them at all, so that, given the quarry rubbish, I have no doubt they might be grown anywhere in Northumberland, due care being taken to prune out the superfluous leading shoots."

On referring to Veitch's "*Manual of the Coniferae*," we find that the *Fitzroya patagonica* was only introduced to this country about the year 1849, so that the large specimen at Belsay must be amongst the oldest in the kingdom, as it is no doubt also one of the largest. As far as is known all the plants at present growing in Great Britain are females, pointing to the probability that all have originated from cuttings from the original stock, and the staminate flowers are unknown in this country, except as dried herbarium specimens.

The branchlet received with Sir Arthur Middleton's letter, I forwarded, together with the particulars of the Belsay tree, to Mr Adolphus H. Kent, of the Royal Exotic Nursery, Chelsea, and in acknowledging them he says "I know of no single specimen which has attained a similar height. In the drier climate of the south and middle of England, *Fitzroya* always takes the form of a straggling unshapely bush, (I know of no exception,) and it is usually loaded with abortive female cones." A few months later however Mr Kent obligingly wrote to tell me that, during a recent visit to Devonshire, he had been able to examine some equally large examples. Under date 7th September, 1897, he writes:—"It may interest you to know that I came upon some unusually fine specimens of *Fitzroya patagonica*, which have remained intact since first planted. One is at Upcott, near Barnstaple, the seat of Sir W. R. Williams, Bart. This is over 20 feet high, fairly symmetrical in habit, and the finest I have yet seen. Another is at Killerton, near Exeter, (Sir Thomas Dyke Acland's place) and is quite 25 feet high, but less symmetrical than the Upcott tree. Both are bearing female cones profusely."

It is interesting to recollect that this genus is named in compliment to Captain Fitzroy, by whom it was first discovered, when in command of H.M. Ship "Beagle," engaged in surveying the southernmost points of South America—1831-'36—a voyage which Charles Darwin has rendered for ever memorable. (*Veitch's 'Manual.'*)

2.—KELSO FOR HEAD OF BOWMONT WATER.

By the President.

THE second meeting of the season was held on Wednesday 30th June, at Kelso, for Calroust and the upper vales of the Bowmont. There was a good muster of members, including the Rev. Canon Walker, *President*; Rev. George Gunn, Stichill Manse, *Joint Secretary*; Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, Alnwick; Rev. Ambrose Jones, Stannington; Rev. D. Paul, LL.D., and Mrs Paul, Edinburgh; Rev. Charles J. Cowan and Mr Hunter Cowan, Morebattle; Messrs J. L. Newbiggin, Alnwick; W. Rea, Cleithaugh; Tom Scott, A.R.S.A., Bowden; Francis Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Galashiels; W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Lindsay Hilson and Oliver Hilson, Jedburgh; Thomas Smail, Jedburgh; G. Fortune and Dr Wilson, Duns; Rev. J. S. Goldie, Walkerburn; W. Leadbetter, Legerwood; Rev. Wm. E. Bolland, Embleton Vicarage; Maberley Phillips, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. C. Smith, Mowhaugh; John Turnbull, Galashiels; David Hume, Thornton, Berwick; George Wood, Jedburgh; Allan A. Falconer, Duns; Thomas Henderson, Baillieknowe, Kelso; Charles S. Romanes, C.A., Edinburgh; George Henderson, Upper Keith.

The weather was not very promising, but it held out fine though dull all day. A good start was made about 10 a.m., by way of Yetholm to Calroust Easterstead. The birthplace of Thomas Pringle, a Border Poet, was pointed out; and in some of the woods and plantations one or two not common plants were gathered. One or two specimens of *Goodyera repens* were in flower at its old station at Graden. Only a brief stay was made. There was no time to visit the old town of Kirk Yetholm. The road now follows the left bank of the Bowmont Water. The hedgerows for some miles were gay with Alkanet and Foxglove. The scenery, as we near the lower spurs of the Cheviots, becomes wilder, and the weather more threatening, the tops of the hills being smothered in mist. At the foot of Calroust the party dismounted, and the carriages were sent on to Sourhope. The younger members, under the guidance of Mr Francis Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., ascended Calroust, and inspected the large camp locally known as "The Castles," with its double earthworks on the summit, and other smaller camps

near by. Mr Lynn has furnished an informative and excellent paper upon them, to which I refer for fuller details. The ancient approaches to the fortification attracted some attention, especially the curious and unusual duplication of the road as it crosses the stream at the foot of the hill.

It will be of pathetic interest to read a vivid account by Dr Hardy of the adventures of another company of the members, who waited in vain at the Windy Gyle to shake hands with the Kelso contingent, who were prevented going that distance by the fog. Dr Hardy writes to the Rev. Mr Gunn:—

“These had come from Coquetdale, having got a long cart from Burradon, and under the guidance of Captain Huggup went up by Linnshiels, Shilmore, the Windyhaugh, Barrow, Rowhope, and the Trows. Leaving the horse or horses at Trows, they begged a few peats, and resumed the ascent, telling the driver to get a few trout if possible from one of the burns. The fog was so dense that they got bewildered, but the cairn in the Gyle became visible and they steered to it by compass, Captain Huggup being at the helm. Finding no one from the North they returned to their peat store, and, with the assistance of some ladies, fried the trout their driver had caught, and took their luncheon. The mist increased, they saw a wool packing and rolling up at one place, and shepherds playing at quoits at another while delayed by a shower. They arrived at the Gyle about half-past one, and waited till nearly 3 o'clock. The return journey was in much finer weather, but finally the mist closed in. Fortunately the party all got safely home.”

Other members of the party proceeded to botanize up Calroust Burn, while a third party made an excursion to the famous ravine at the back of Cheviot, known as the Henhole.

Mr Boyd, Dr Paul, Mr Gunn, and Mr Wood reported that the following plants had been gathered amongst many others during the day. *Carex muricata* L., *C. pallescens* L., *C. flava* L., *C. binervis* Sm., *C. ovalis* Good., *C. stellulata* Good., *C. panicea* L., *C. curta* Good., *C. Goodenowii* J. Gay, and *C. praecox* Jacq., *Saxifraga granulata* L., *S. stellaris* L., and *S. hypnoides* L., *Lycopodium selago* L., *Cochlearia officinalis* L., *Lysimachia nemorum* L., *Epilobium angallidifolium* Lam., *Sedum villosum* L., *Melampyrum pratense* var. *montanum* Johnst., *Goodyera repens* R., Br., *Anchusa sempervirens* L., *Teesdalea nudicaulis* R. Br.,

Sherardea arvensis L., *Vicia angustifolia* L., *V. lathyroides* L. A big patch of *Mercurialis perennis* L., at a height of 1200 feet. *Symphytum officinale* var. *patens* Sibth., *Callitriche verna* L., *Montia fontana* L., *Cystopteris fragilis* Bernh., *Phegopteris dryopteris* Fie., *P. phegopteris* L., *Cryptogamme crispa* Br.

At Cocklaw-foot the main body of the members was joined by Captain J. R. Carr-Ellison of Hedgeley and a party which had come over from the English side. Several members ascended the Cocklaw, and examined another series of ancient defensive works there. There was some rain on the hills, but before the members assembled for the return, the mists had considerably cleared, and the drive back to Kelso was accomplished without any inconvenience; and a delightful excursion was brought to a close by a substantial dinner at the Queen's Head Hotel. During dinner, Mr Hughes of Middleton Hall, Wooler, made a statement respecting a photograph of some large horns (*Cervus elephas*) a copy of which appears in the first part of the Club's Transactions for 1896.

Mr Tom Scott exhibited a stone axe found at Calroust fort by Mr Adam Oliver, and now in the collection of Bailie Duns, Galashiels. Mr Scott explained that the axe was unique in shape, being thicker than most implements of the same kind found in the district, and it bore slight traces of having been used as a hammer at one end. Another curious stone axe was also shown by Mr Hill, the landlord of the hotel.

3.—MORPETH FOR KIRKWHELPINGTON. By the President.

FOR the third meeting of the year, on 28th July, Morpeth was the centre and Kirkwhelpington the objective. Several members arrived at Morpeth on Tuesday evening, and visited the ruins of Newminster Abbey, some half-a-mile out of the town on the road to Mitford. Beyond the foundations of the Chancel, excavated some years ago by the Rev. J. T. Fowler of Durham, and Mr Wm. Woodman of Morpeth, and the mounds which mark the outlines of its former buildings, there is little to see of this Cistercian Monastery—the first offshoot from the famous foundation of Fountains Abbey. On Wednesday morning the members and a few friends met at Morpeth railway station, where the carriages were waiting the arrival of the early trains from North and South. There were present the Rev. Canon Walker, *President*; Rev. George Gunn, Stichill, Kelso, *Joint Secretary*; Mr George Bolam, Berwick, *Treasurer*; Rev. Thomas Leishman, D.D., Linton; Rev. E. Arkless, Earsdon; Messrs W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; C. B. P. Bosanquet, Rock Hall; John Hogg, Quixwood; John Cairns, Alnwick; Cuthbert E. Carr, Low Hedgeley; H. A. Carr (36th Worcester Regiment) Rock Hall, Alnwick; A. M. Dunlop, Ashkirk; B. Morton, Sunderland; John Dunlop, Lanark; W. R. Arkless, Morpeth; Rev. D. Paul, LL.D., Edinburgh; Chas. S. Romanes, Edinburgh; Edward Thew, Birling; J. L. Newbiggin, Alnwick.

A start was made by half-past ten westwards. We drove under the shadow of hill and earthworks still crowned by the gateway and curtain wall of the mediæval castle of the De Merlays, past the old Parish Church on Kirkhill, between which and the Castle was probably the first site of the town of Morpeth. There is a reference to the Newtown of Morpeth in a grant of a road made to Newminster by Roger de Merlay iii. The long incline of Morpeth Common was traversed, and thence the road to Whalton and Belsay, which to the former place follows the watershed between the Wansbeck on the North, and the Blyth to the South. Simonside Hills were in full view, and away to the north-west, Great Cheviot and Hedgehope were visible as we pass Edington, now only a very small hamlet of one farm, but bearing a name which carries the mind back to Saxon times,

perhaps a settlement of one Eada. Farther on, the Camphouse marks the site of a Roman camp, of which the southern and northern faces are still clearly defined, but the plough has obliterated entirely the eastern and partly the western. Nearby to the south-east is a field known as Dead Men's Graves, which, as tradition has it, was the burial place of the slain in some forgotten conflict, and the site, as Hodgson, in his History, suggests, for the baronial residence of the barony of Whalton, if ever there was one. It is the highest point of the ridge from Morpeth till it rises again at Bolam. The view is very extensive in every direction.

The road now begins to descend into the valley of the Blyth, and passes through the village of Whalton, the entrance to which is marked by timbered hedgerows and groups of Beech and Sycamore, giving a truly sylvan aspect to the picturesque village, so pleasantly situated on the southern side of the high ridge hitherto traversed. A brief halt was made, while the members walked through the Rectory gardens and saw the quaint old 13th century Church, with its grey massive tower, surrounded by tall elms and great sycamores, the nesting place of a numerous rookery. These trees were planted a little more than 100 years ago. The swing bridge ingeniously constructed to cross over the Newcastle road, a fosse some 12 feet deep, for the convenience of the Rector and his family, was not unnoticed.

The journey was continued through the pretty village, with its village green, famous in the law courts, and also for its midsummer bonfire, and down through rich grazing lands to the Blyth, which is crossed by a ford at Trewick. The southern bank of the river is steep, and rises for about half-a-mile till Hetchester is reached, a small hamlet belonging to Sir Arthur E. Middleton, Bart., Belsay. There is no trace left of the station which its name suggests. Half-a-mile further on and Belsay is passed on the left, and we join the "new line" as the old coach road, by which the Chevy Chase ran from Newcastle to Edinburgh, is still called.

It is interesting to note that Mr W. B. Boyd of Faldonside, as he told us, travelled on the very last trip that the Chevy Chase ran. The stage coach was defeated, the railway won in the race. Harnham, once a fortified residence, situated on the north side of the road, on a bold wooded eminence which Wallis thought had some resemblance to "one of the fine

towered hills in the pictures of Nicholas Poussin," was observed in passing.

In 1667 Harnham came into the possession of Major Babington, Governor of Berwick. His wife Katherine, daughter of Sir Arthur Haselrigg, was distinguished as well for her beauty as for her active sympathy with the Puritans. Being under the ban of excommunication, when she died, she was buried in a cave cut out of the rock on which her residence stood. The Rev. William Veitch, a famous Covenanter, lived here for four years, and preached regularly at Harnham and other places. From here he went to Stanton. There he was betrayed, and thrown into prison at Morpeth. Meanwhile William of Orange landed, and the Revolution put an end to persecution. William Veitch was free. Very little of the fortifications of Harnham remain. About two miles more by road and Shaftoe Crags were reached, and all the members left the carriages, many to climb the face of the Crags, others to make the ascent by zig-zag paths through the tall brackens, and inspect the cave and famous punch-bowl. The cave is formed by a huge overhanging rock on the southern face of the Crags. The "punch-bowl" is one of the largest of several hollows worn into the upper face of the great crowning block of sandstone grit. It has been partially dressed by hand, and is said to have been filled with liquor on the occasion of a marriage. There is here a fine camp circle, and beyond this a somewhat remarkable deep depression crossing the hill from east to west, and known as Salter's Nick. It was much used formerly by smugglers of salt as well as of other commodities. There was no time to visit the residence of East Shaftoe and the site of the ancient chapel.

Resuming seats the drive was continued on the main road till Capheaton Lodge was reached, and then a divergence was made to visit Capheaton, the residence of the Swinburnes, now in the possession of Sir John Swinburne, Bart. In the absence of Sir John, then on his way to the meeting of the British Association in Toronto, the members were received by Mr James Hepple, Sir John Swinburne's bailiff. The Hall is a very fine specimen of the style of architecture prevalent at the end of the 17th century. It was built in 1668, Robert Trollope being architect—the same who had designed the old Guildhall in Newcastle, and Netherwitton

Hall. Some fine trees in the grounds were inspected ; one silver fir is said to be 300 years old, and measures 12 feet in circumference 6 feet from the ground.

The party having resumed their seat in the carriages, and time pressing, the drive was continued by "Silver Love," so called because in the early part of last century a number of Roman coins and silver vessels were found by the workmen engaged in making a trench for a new hedge. Many of the silver vessels were broken, and with the coins sold. A few of the articles found were secured by the Swinburnes, and sent to the British Museum. The drive led past Kirkharle, formerly the residence of the family of Loraine, now in the possession of G. Anderson, Esq., who resides at Little Harle Tower. The beautiful church of Kirkharle, lately restored by Mr Anderson, under the plans of W. S. Hicks, architect, was visited, and then Kirkwhelpington was reached. Much time had been lost on the way, for shortly after leaving Morpeth, it was all too evident that the horses were tired to begin with, and quite unfit for the journey. An excellent dinner here awaited the members, quickly served at the Board by the well-known host and shorthorn breeder, Mr Robert Harrett, for many years bailiff to the Duke of Northumberland. Time was now pressing, and only a hurried visit could be made to the Church, on which a short paper was read by the President. Before the homeward journey was resumed, Mr Harrett paraded his splendid young bull, Duke of Kirklevington, by New Year's Gift. The latter animal was originally purchased from Her Majesty the Queen for 1000 guineas by Lord Faversham.

The return to Morpeth was made by Wallington and Scots Gap, several of the members joining the train at this point, the rest travelling quietly down the valley of the Wansbeck, through Hartburn, with Angerton on the right, Meldon, the Dyke Neuk, Thropton (one of the few villages in Northumberland derived from Thorp), and so by Mitford and Newminster, to the point of starting. Beautiful weather helped to make the drive altogether enjoyable, except for the one drawback of being indifferently horsed.

APPENDIX.

NOTES ON KIRKHARLE. By the President.

The pretty little church is dedicated to S. Wilfrid. It consists of nave and chancel of late 14th century work, substantial in character, and possessing considerable dignity. The tracery of the windows is deserving of notice. The west gable, surmounted by a bell turret, was rebuilt in the early part of the 18th century, and the bellcote was renewed by the Rev. Mr Clarkson, who was incumbent 1771-78.

A complete restoration, conservative and chaste, was effected in 1882-84 by G. Anderson, Esq., of Little Harle Tower, owner of the estate and patron of the benefice, under the advice and superintendence of the late Mr Johnson, architect. The chancel contains three sedilia and a piscina, also a "low side" window in both the north and south walls. There is also a piscina on the east wall of the nave on the north side, and another in an unusual position—if it is not rather the holy water-stoup at the west end of the south wall. The beautiful 15th century font, near the present vestry door, was taken from the ruined church of All Saints, Newcastle-on-Tyne, after the fire. An engraving of the font will be found in Brand's *Newcastle*. The communion plate, which was exhibited, is described in the Transactions of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society. The present vicar, the Rev. F. W. Barker, thinks that one of the pewter plates has on it a tiny representation of Elijah fed by ravens, though it is almost obliterated.

The oldest Register of baptisms begins in 1695, and contains marriages and burials in 1692 to 1758 in one book. There is a Register of constables, overseers, and accounts from 1770 to 1836. There was apparently some difficulty either financially or from prejudice to comply with the instruction to keep registers, as appear from a note at the beginning of these records:—"Register bought by Richard Wood, clerk, Master of Arts, and vicar of Kirkharle, the 6th of August 1695, in the 27th year of his incumbency there, and after many solicitations from his parishoners to buy the same." Witness Thomas Wharton.

In the Injunctions, etc., of Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham, 1575-1587, in the reign of Elizabeth, Kirkharle is a vicarage valued at £iii. viiis and iiid [£20] and in the gift of Robt.

Lorraine. At one time it is given as in the gift of the Queen.

At the Chancellor's visitation at Corbridge, Jan. and Feb. 1577-78, the benefice was vacant, Thomas Bawynny, the curate, appeared personally. He had no licence. Robert Lawrence (Lorraine?) the parish clerk, was ill.

At a General Chapter held at Morpeth in July 1578, the archdeacon records that there are no vicar, curate, nor churchwardens at Kirkharle. And the benefice is still vacant in January 1578-79.

4.—RESTON FOR DOWLAW, FASTCASTLE, AND COLDINGHAM MOOR.
By the President.

On Wednesday August 25th, the fourth field meeting for the season was held at Reston, the objective of the excursion being Dowlaw and Fastcastle. Breakfast for those members who had already journeyed some distance by early trains, was served at the Wheat Sheaf Inn (Mr French's) as soon as possible after the arrival of trains. Members and friends mustered to the number of forty, among whom were the Rev. Canon Walker, *President*; Rev. George Gunn, Stichill, *Joint Secretary*; Geo. Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick, *Treasurer*; Colonel Milne Home, Mrs Milne Home, and Miss Milne Home; Messrs J. Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot., Duns; Richard Stephenson and Miss M. J. Stephenson, Chapel; E. J. Wilson, Abbey St. Bathans; Rev. J. Reid, Foulden; Dr Alexander Matthews, Corstorphine; Capt. Norman, R.N., Berwick; W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick; D. McB. Watson, Hawick; Major J. F. Macpherson, Edinburgh; Rev. L. J. Elder, Coldstream; R. Carmichael, Coldstream; J. L. Newbiggin, Alnwick; W. Maddan, Berwick; Dr Macvie, Chirnside; Dr Wilson, Duns; E. Gordon Brown, Texas, U.S.A.; T. K. Brown, Duns; Joseph Wilson, Duns; Charles S. Romanes, C.A., Edinburgh; Cuthbert Ellison-Carr, Low Hedgeley; A. H. Evans, Cambridge; Rev. D. Paul, LL.D., Edinburgh; Thomas Greig, Wooden; J. Hood and Miss Hood, Cockburnspath; George Nisbet, Rumbleton; G. F. Henderson, Coldstream; G. Hardy, Oldeambus; John Wilson, Cockburnspath; D. G. Simpson, London; W. Grant Guthrie, Hawick.

In brakes provided by Mr French, a start was made for Dowlaw by the Coldingham road as far as Cairncross. The day was fine, not too warm, but by the time Coldingham Moor was reached a dense fog coming up from the sea obscured the view on all sides. At Cairncross the Ayton road was taken past Blackhill Farm and Press. Here the old Packet House received attention, and elicited remarks upon the old post service with which this house is associated. Before Coldingham Moor was reached, several of the members dismounted to explore the woods and plantations in the neighbourhood of Press Castle. There is a long incline here, and the walking party emerging from the Grange Wood, joined the conveyances on the edge of Coldingham Moor. The feus, allotments, and school-house were pointed out on Laverock Law. The

fog was now too dense to see more than the nearer points of the moor. Neither the view of the Cheviots or the Lammermoors on the one hand, nor the Firth of Forth on the other, usually visible from this elevated plateau, relieved the monotony of the drive over the bleak moor.

At Dowlaw the party was met by, and received a kindly welcome from Dr Hardy, his brother, and nephew. Everybody rejoiced to see Dr Hardy looking so well and taking his usual interest in the day's proceedings. The day itself seemed brighter for his welcome, and for the hearty and inspiring kindness of Mr Arthur Hardy and Mr George Hardy. These throughout the day seemed to forestall the wishes of the members, and with hospitable kindness ministered to every one's necessities; and whether answering inquiries, giving directions, acting as guide, or imparting local information, all was done with such genuine goodwill, that to ask was a pleasure, and to receive involved no other debt than mutual gratification. The mist began to roll away as the walking part of the excursion commenced. The party divided, some proceeding directly to Fastcastle to return by Dowlaw Dean, others preferring to walk down the Dean in the first instance. A good view of the coast with its precipitous cliffs and deep indentations was obtained as we descended from Dowlaw towards the rocky cove, where, perched on its bold promontory, Fastcastle once looked over the North Sea—a seemingly impregnable fortress keep. The changes and vicissitudes of time and circumstance as they rendered the castle less necessary for defensive purposes, and made a more convenient and commodious residence desirable, brought about its neglect and consequent decay. Its walls began to crumble under the inexorable and disintegrating power of wintry blasts and summer heat, and last in 1871 the lightning demolished much of what remained. It is now an irreparable ruin, and only the fragments of a few walls are left to remind us of its long and stirring history reaching back into the 14th century.

Its first builder and owner is unknown, but it is mentioned in the records of the earlier part of the 14th century. During the frequent wars between Scotland and England, it repeatedly changed hands. Although occupying a very strong position, it was to a certain extent commanded by the heights above, and after the invention of gunpowder would be quite unable

to withstand a prolonged siege. In the 15th century it became the property of the Homes, and in 1503 Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, was entertained within its walls by Sir Patrick Home while on her way from Lamber-ton Kirk to Edinburgh to be married to James IV. of Scotland. These were its palmy days, but even then it does not appear to have been a commodious residence. Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, the English Ambassador, lodged in it on the night of 11th July 1567, "where," he said, "I was entreated very well according to the nature of the place, which is fitter to lodge prisoners in, than folks at liberty; as it is very little, so is it very strong." The last Home of Fastcastle left two daughters, one of whom, in 1530, married Robert Logan, "the wily and profligate laird of Restalrig," a noted man in his day, principally on account of his connection with the Gowrie Conspiracy. By this marriage he became proprietor of Fastcastle. Had the Gowrie Plot succeeded, it was believed that James VI. would have been confined as prisoner in Fastcastle. Its failure having involved the forfeiture of Logan's estates, the castle next became the property of the Crown. After passing through the hands of the Arnots, the Hepburns, and again of the Homes, the estates came by marriage to the Ramsays, from whom the first Sir John Hall of Dunglass acquired them, about the close of the 17th century, and they continue still in the possession of that family. Fastcastle was one of the Border fortresses which were dismantled under the provisions of an Act of Parliament.

A trifling expenditure on the part of the proprietor would preserve for many years what remains of the wreck. Fastcastle is popularly believed to be the Wolfs Crag of Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor"; but it is understood that Miss Russell of Ashiesteel has materials in her possession which will enable her to show that this belief is unfounded. The cliffs in this neighbourhood are extremely bold and precipitous, and are famed in the history of geological science by papers upon them contributed by Sir James Hall of Dunglass to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. On one of the loftiest cliffs, immediately to the south of the rock on which the Castle stands, the Peregrine Falcon still nests. None were visible however, on the occasion of the Club's visit.

In the caves at the base of the well-nigh inaccessible rocks,

between this point and the mouth of Dowlaw Dean, *Asplenium marinum* continues to maintain a footing. Dowlaw Dean, which is a rich botanical station, was traversed by a number of the party, and many rare and interesting plants were found. No new discoveries, however, were made. The dean is singularly wild, and it was quite an adventure which some of the elder members scarcely dared to undertake, to climb from its rocky lower end, upward to where it commences in the arable land of Dowlaw farm. In more than one place it was necessary to leave the burn, and by a divergence avoid the face of the rock over which the water falls; now with the sweet charm and soothing melody of the gently flowing stream, but at other times when the rivulet is swollen, the roar of the torrent must change by sight and sound the whole picture and its ideas. Now it was a scene of sylvan beauty, a peaceful retreat, but it required no great effort of the imagination to hear the rushing torrent tumbling with noise and tumult over its rocky bed, and leaping as if in fierce strife over the boulders that oppose its course, or carrying them down the steep declivities that here and there occur in the descent of the ravine. The upper part is fairly well clothed with trees and shrubs, and we readily yielded to the temptation to rest on one of the spurs which reach into the dean, just where the water from the bogs on Coldingham Moor had begun to cut its way down to the sea, and linger over the charm of a view down the wild and picturesque glen to the sea beyond. We could only pause to think for a moment of all the force and beauty there contained, half-hidden and half-revealed to sight, but laden with botanical and other treasures of natural history.

The scattered parties assembled at 3-30 in the granary at Dowlaw for dinner. Truly admirable arrangements had been made, and even if a long drive, the fresh sea breeze and an exhilarating walk had not given a keen edge to appetite, he would have been a veritable dyspeptic who would not have been tempted by the feast spread before him.

During dinner the President said he had an important piece of business to bring before the meeting. It was a proposal to change the date of their next meeting. It appeared that if they adhered to their original arrangement for the last Wednesday in September, there was a risk of their being lost in the fogs of Lammermoor. It was unanimously agreed that the meeting

take place on Thursday, 16th September, the company to assemble at Dunbar. Mr Stephenson said he might explain that as Duns would be the most convenient starting point for members from that town and the west, Mr Ferguson or himself would be very glad to give full information as to means of transit to members who might wish to be present from Duns and the west. The President said that notice of nomination of the following gentlemen as members had been given:—Mr Campbell Swinton of Kimmerghame; Rev. John L. Elder, Coldstream; and Rev. W. H. Gray Smith, Fogo. In addition to the usual toasts at the Club's dinners, and on the motion of Mr Wilson, Chapelhill, the company heartily responded to that of the health of Mr Arthur Hardy, tenant of Redheugh and Dowlaw, brother of Dr Hardy, to whom the Club was indebted not only for permission to meet upon that farm, but also for much kind assistance in arranging and preparing for the meeting that day.

Dr Hardy had on view a list of shells (marine) found at Warkworth, between the Aln and Coquet, by Mrs Dixon, Warkworth Vicarage (Aug. 12, 1897); list of shells (marine) found in Druridge Bay, by Mrs Edw. Thew, Birling Manor (Aug. 19, 1897); list of marine shells found at the top of the boulder clay at Bondicar, 20 feet above high water mark, by Mr Edward Thew (August 19th, 1897); a specimen of the giant saw-fly sent from Rothbury by Mr D. D. Dixon (August 13th, 1897); and another found in the house at Oldcambus Townhead (August 23rd, 1897); and a specimen of *Peucedanum ostruthium*—broad-leaved hog's fennel or masterwort, an old pot herb, from a wayside at Thorntonloch. He also showed some very well executed photographs of Fastcastle and the rock scenery of the neighbourhood, the work of Mr James Pringle, Cockburnspath, who is proving himself a photographic artist of considerable skill. The Doctor had also prints of engravings which are to embellish the next part of the History. These included the silver girdle of "Midside Maggie" of Tollishill, Ashiesteel House, and a folding chair given by Sir Walter Scott to his cousin Miss Jane Russell, during a long illness, and procured by him in London at a cost of £47. The chair was sent to Abbotsford during Sir Walter's last illness.

Dr Hardy reported a find of a Sandstone Cist at the Picts' stone on Billymains farm, and lying open, by Mr Adam

Anderson, also that *Carex vesicaria* was believed to grow at Lithtillum, but the grass of it only is at present visible, and *Rumex maritima* from the same locality, both to be revised by specimens. The Rev. George Gunn exhibited another *Sirex gigas*, from joiner's shop at Newton Don, which shows how general it is becoming now that decaying timber is being cut up.

A list of Fungi found in Grange Wood and on Coldingham Moor by the Rev. Dr Paul, Rev. G. Gunn, and Mr Ferguson, will be found appended to this report, and also a List of Plants from Dowlaw Dean by Dr Charles Stuart, Chirnside.

In an interesting letter to the Secretary regarding this meeting, Mr Bolam writes:—"None except common butterflies were seen. Lots of Grayling (*Satyeus simile*), but it is very common. Evans and I got some larvæ of the Knot-grass Moth (*Acronycta rumicis*) which he took home for his boy. It is a very pretty caterpillar, but common. Mr Ferguson brought to the meeting a large caterpillar of the Pepper and Salt Moth (*Amphidasis betularia*) to ask what it was. He had found it in his garden at Duns feeding upon an apple—on the fruit which is unusual. It feeds on the foliage of a variety of trees including apple. I kept the caterpillar and bred the moth the following Spring, feeding the caterpillar on the apple which Mr Ferguson brought with him.

When I was over the same ground a short time before the meeting, a Teal was flushed in the bottom of Dowlaw Dean, and close to a fox earth, in which there were cubs at the time, and found she (the Teal) had young ones there. This is not a usual place for such a duck to nest, but Dr Hardy said I think that he had known them there before. One or two Eiders were diving about the rocks there. We saw some of the birds at sea on 25th August, and some Terns were fishing off shore." Dr Stuart writes that he has also frequently seen the Teal Ducks at this place, and that they nest there.

Reference was made to large peat mosses in the farms of Redheugh and Dowlaw which contain remains of aboriginal trees, oak, birches, hazels, and willow, in that of Dowlaw full-grown Scots pine, being the only Berwickshire moss in which this timber is known to be preserved. The return drive was made in sufficient time to allow the members to depart by train to their several homes, well satisfied with one of the most interesting and enjoyable excursions of the year.

List of Fungi observed by Mr Ferguson, Rev. Dr Paul, and Rev. George Gunn, in Grange Wood and on Coldingham Moor, 25th August 1897.

Agaricus (Amanita) vaginatus.	Grange Wood.
„ („) rubescens.	„
„ (Tricholoma) rutilans.	„
„ (Collybia) dryophilus.	„
„ (Clitopilus) prunulus.	„
„ (Pluteus) cervinus.	„
„ (Panæolus) campanulatus.	„
„ (rolanea) pascuus.	„
Hygrophorus conicus.	„
Cantharellus aurantiacus.	„
Boletus scaber.	„
„ edulis.	
„ flavus.	„
Paxillus involutus.	Near Haxton.
Agaricus (Leptonia) asprellus.	Sea banks.
Marasmius oreades.	„

List of Plants gathered in Dowlaw Dean and the Moors in that neighbourhood. By C. STUART, M.D., Chirnside.

DOWLAW Dean in the month of July is a very interesting Botanical Station, and the moors surrounding it furnish a variety of forms of the ordinary Heaths, that are well worth examining and growing. There are few plants which may be called specially rare, but the undermentioned are worth recording :—

Helianthemum vulgare (pure white, also cream coloured), *Vaccinium oxycoccus* in Sphagnum in the Bogs; *Genista anglica* among the heather; *Fedia olitosa*, *Parnassia palustris*, *Dianthus deltoides*, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Trollius Europæus*, *Potentilla reptans*, *Astragalus hypoglottis* in the turf, where it gets the sea air. *Glaucium luteum*, on the sands of the seashore. *Sedum rhodiola*; *Pyrola media* and *minor*; *Vicia sylvestris*; *Geranium sylvaticum*, &c., on the moors. *Erica tetralix* L., white, rose, and other shades of colour; *Calluna vulgaris* Salisb., white, crimson, and other shades of colour. *Erica cinerea*, pure white, of rare beauty, rose, crimson, and other shades.

Ferns in Dowlaw Dean grow in great luxuriance. Perhaps the most remarkable, as regards different forms, is *Aspidium adiantum nigrum*, the black Spleenwort, which grows in the lower part of the dean, near the sea in great profusion, and assumes a variety of forms. On various occasions I have examined the lower end of Dowlaw Dean, and collected a number of forms which I grew. Perhaps the most beautiful is an acute form, which assumes wonderfully acuminate proportions, with pinnules of exceedingly delicate lace work serration. There is also a bluntly crested form, which is very distinct and worthy of a careful search. I have spent a whole day in this lower part of the dean, among these ferns, and when I submitted my specimens to Mr Robert Lindsay, late of the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, he named about six of the varieties, and stated the station I had been working in must be an extra good one. The ground is very deep, but the best way to work it is to scramble to the bottom, and work up on each side. At least five or six forms are to be found, and the most successful raid I ever made was late in October, when the rank vegetation had died down, and exposed

the ferns, which are ever-green. *Aspidium marinum* grows in the caves under Fastcastle, to a size rarely seen. These caves cannot be examined except in calm weather. *A. ruta muraria* grows on a large boulder at the Fastcastle side of Dowlaw Dean; and *Botrychium lunaria* on the moor at the head of the dean. *Polystichum aculeatum lobatum* and *P. Angulare* are in abundance. *Lastrea oreopteris* grows on the edge of the moors. The Lady fern is in great beauty by the stream in the dean, as also the male fern, in crested forms.

5.—JOHNSCLEUGH AND THE SOURCE OF THE WHITADDER.

By J. FERGUSON, F.S.A. Scot., Duns.

THE fifth meeting of the season took place on Thursday, 16th September. Its object was to complete the survey of the Upper Reaches of the River Whitadder, an undertaking which was only partially accomplished last year. Owing to the remoteness of the objective, and the unsuitableness of the train arrangements, it was found necessary to organise two parties for the excursion, one proceeding to the place of meeting from Duns, of which journey I have written the following account; and the other travelling from Dunbar which has found a historian in Mr Wilson, who at the request of Dr Hardy has contributed the narrative of their journey.

I. FROM DUNS TO JOHNSCLEUGH AND THE WHITE WELL.

The Duns party proceeded in brakes from the White Swan Hotel (Mr MacAlpine's) leaving Duns about ten o'clock. It is unnecessary to describe the earlier stages of the journey, as this was done in the report of the Priestlaw meeting last year. The valley of the Whitadder was entered at Ellemford, and the route continued past Cranshaws, Millknowe, Priestlaw, and Johnscleugh, to the source of the river, on the pastoral farm of Stoneypath, the property of the Right Honourable A. J. Balfour of Whittingehame. The two contingents met at the White Well, a mossy spring set in a rushy spot in the heart of the moorland, where the river Whitadder

is popularly understood to take its rise. It was difficult to realise that this desolate spot is the birth place of the beautiful stream which forms one of the principal attractions of the Merse. All drank from the spring, including Dr Hardy, who accompanied the Dunbar party, and who, strange to say, had never visited the place before. Dr Hardy was never again able to attend a Field Meeting of the Club, a circumstance which invests this excursion with a peculiar and pathetic interest.

Leaving the White Well, the combined party now visited Johnscleugh, an old Border Laird's house, considerably modernised. The apartments on the ground floor, however, still retain their original stone vaulting. Mr Wilson, Abbey St. Bathans, remarked that the height of the water-table and chimney collars above the existing slated roof showed that the house had originally a thick roof of thatch. Some stones were observed lying at the end of the house, which had apparently belonged to a crow-stepped gable. Mr Wilson was informed by the shepherd that these had formed no part of the dwelling house, but had been removed from the gable of an adjoining outhouse. In the south wall of the main building is an interesting example of the old Scottish "ingle-neuk." It is partly built up, and encumbered with a modern fireplace, but the original arch is still displayed. The north portion of the structure also contains, on the ground floor, a vaulted apartment of considerable size, now used as a place of storage. Johnscleugh formerly belonged to a branch of the Home family. It is now the property of the Earl of Haddington.

The arrangements of the Dunbar party necessitated their leaving earlier than their fellow-members from Duns, who remained to lunch on the banks of the Whitadder, here a tiny moorland burn. The company included Mr Richard Stephenson, Chapel; Miss J. Stephenson, and the Masters Caverhill; Mr James Darling, Priestlaw, guest; Mr J. Ferguson and Mrs Ferguson, Duns; Mr Joseph Wilson, Duns; Herr Albe,

Duns; Mr George Fortune, Duns; Mr David Veitch, Duns; Mr W. B. Swan, Duns; Rev. J. Burleigh, Ednam; Mr D. Leitch, Greenlaw; Mr Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick, *Treasurer*; Mr Richardson, Berwick; and Dr Macvie, Chirnside. The three last-named gentlemen cycled to Johnseleugh by way of Duns and Cranshaws, and went on to Dunbar.

The return route to Duns was by Mayshiel, Kilpallet, and Longformacus. This opened up quite a new district of country to view, and magnificent prospects of the Lammermoors and East Lothian were obtained. In turning up the valley of the Kell Burn to Mayshiel, a low ridge known as Kingside (the ancient King's Seat) was crossed, and here two groups of upright stones were observed. One of them consisted of four stones placed in the form of a rectangle, and it required little effort of imagination to picture some ancient chief administering the rude justice of those early times from this primitive place of authority. Mention was made of other similar groups in the neighbourhood, but these if they still exist, which seems doubtful, there was not time to visit.

Mayshiel itself was looked upon as a point of some historic interest, having belonged at one time to the Priory of the Isle of May. There are still some few traces of antiquity about the farm house. Abstracts of some of the charters of the Priory relating to Mayshiel will be found in an appendix to the report of the Club's visit to Priestlaw in 1896.

Passing on by the Lone Mile, with the Red Stane Rig to the right, a magnificent view was had of the richly cultivated lands of East Lothian to the north, with Traprain and North Berwick Law in the nearer distance, the Bass rising amid the blue waters of the Firth of Forth beyond, and the misty shores of Fife closing in the prospect to the north-west. The wild and romantic valley of the Fasney was then crossed, and a glimpse obtained of Kilpallet, now a lone shepherd's house, but evidently from its name, marking a spot where early missionaries from Lindisfarne or Melrose, founded a chapel in their endeavours to christianise this part of Northumbria. The gloomy solitudes of

the central Lammermoors as seen from the heights above Kilpallet are singularly impressive. At Kilpallet the party took leave of Mr Darling, to whom they had been much indebted for information and guidance, and at Longformacus Mr Stephenson and his friends were also parted with. Duns was reached a little before seven o'clock, after a drive of about thirty-five miles. Those members who had come from the west drove straight from Johnscleugh to Duns by Cranshaws and Ellemford, and thus missed the striking scenery of the Kilpallet route. The weather throughout the day was most propitious; and under a clear sky and soft sunshine the entire range of the central Lammermoors was seen to the best advantage.

II.—FROM DUNBAR TO THE WHITE WELL. Contributed at the request of the late Dr Hardy. By EDWARD J. WILSON, Abbey St. Bathans.

ON the arrival of the morning trains at Dunbar, this second party assembled at the St. George Hotel, where Mr Leach, proprietor, served breakfast to a small company, which included Dr Hardy.

The unusually bright and airy morning, so inviting to a meeting which included a pleasant drive through a most interesting district, the latter half of which was entirely new to the Club, made conflicting claims on those who had still outstanding grain crops, the more especially as the barometer was a falling one. Shortly after 9-30 a start was made in a large brake and a waggonette supplied by Mr Horn, coach-proprietor. The route was by Westbarns, Stenton, and Whittingehame Woods to near Papple. Thereafter a direct line was made towards the hills by Garvald village and Castle Moffat. As the party passed from the High Street into the Belhaven road and met the full western breeze, the graphic introduction of Carlyle to his "Battle of Dunbar" was forcibly recalled to mind. The 'high and windy' situation, the 'projecting rock promontories with which that shore of the Firth of Forth is niched and vandyked as far as the eye can reach,' the 'good land, too, now that the plougher understands his trade,' 'the deep bay and little village of Belhaven; the gloomy Bass and other rock-islets; and farther the hills of Fife and foreshadows of the Highlands are visible as you look seaward.' On the immediate left when clear of the town are the wooded surroundings of Lochend House (Sir George Warrender, Bart.) It was burned down in March 1859 and has never been restored. It was at Halhill on this estate that Dr Hamilton first introduced the *Ruta бага*, or Swedish Turnip, in 1784, popularly called *Baigies*. The seed produced he generously sent to particular agriculturists in various parts of the country. His son-in-law, Mr Ralph Annett of Alnwick, was at the same time intrusted with its introduction into Northumberland. On the higher land towards Doon Hill are the farms of Easter and Wester Broomhouse, and the small well-wooded estate of Bowerhouse. On our right Knock-in-Hair, surmounted with its stunted watch tower interposed itself between us and the sea. In 1803, the ground on the seaward side of the ridge was occupied by the

forces commanded by General Sir George Don, G.C.B., to resist the threatened invasion of Napoleon. In passing through Belhaven the fine Winterfield property, famous for carrot growing, lies to the right, and the Belhaven maltings and brewery to the left. An unsuccessful attempt was made here in 1815 to establish a mill for the manufacture of cotton and flax goods.

The village gives the title of Lord to a branch of the Hamilton family. In 1647 Sir John Hamilton of Broomhill was created Lord Belhaven and Stenton, which title is still borne by a descendant of Hamilton of Wishaw. The disused brickfield at Seafield on the right, was land reclaimed from the sea by Bailie France of Dunbar. The late Mr Wm. Brodie, who succeeded him, erected the unique mansion named Battle Blent, which occupies an elevated site on the south side of the road before reaching Westbarns. Here we left the old post road, and proceeded in a south-westerly direction past the schoolhouse towards Belton. The large flour mills, once possessed of important thirlages, are now in a ruinous condition, though parts of them in recent years have been restored and utilised in the manufacture of malt extract—an industry new to the south-east of Scotland. Many of the dwelling houses have been untenanted since the disastrous fire in April 1892, whereby the extensive paper mills of the late Mr Annandale were destroyed. Parts of these mills have since been restored and used for malting purposes. During the Revolutionary War an encampment was formed here in 1796, under the command of General Francis Dundas, and consisted of the Scottish Brigade in two battalions, afterwards the 94th Foot, and the 4th Regiment of Dragoons.

From the higher ground, after passing the Schoolhouse, we obtained a good view of Belhaven Bay, the whitened cliffs of the Bass, and the red sandstone towers and chimney-stacks of Tynninghame House. The Isle of May was obscured by haze. In front loomed the woods of Biel and Traprain Law. At Hedderwick Hill, Westbarns, and Eweford, the last of the grain crop was being secured. Before reaching South Belton we crossed a road which joins the main road south of Dunbar at Broxburn, and at its western end connects with the Dunbar and Edinburgh road a few hundred yards to our right at Beltonford Inn, near which a colony of jackdaws, whose settlement is about the railway arch over the Biel Burn at

Beltonford siding, was noisily circling in playful flight. Beltonford Inn, an appendage of the Belton estate, is now converted into dwelling houses. It figures in the Autobiography of Alexander Carlyle of Inveresk, when the camp of Sir John Cope at Dunbar was visited by him and his co-volunteers previous to the Battle of Prestonpans. An account of the Club's visit to Belton House, Biel, and Stenton, is recorded in Vol. ix., pp. 430-39, with supplementary notes in Vol. x., pp. 205-8 of the Club's History, which dispenses with further reference to this part of the route till we pass Stenton. With the exception of a short interval before reaching that village we had well-timbered parks—Belton, Biel, and Whittingehame—on our right till near Garvald. The farm of Pitcox, under its old form Pitcockys, gave its name to the whole parish of Stenton at one period. Ecclesiastically it was a rectory annexed by Patrick Earl of March in 1342, to the Collegiate Church of Dunbar. Afterwards several of the annexations were formed into independent parishes, and of these Spott and Stenton still remain. The ruins of the old rectory buildings are said to have been in existence half a century ago.

The party dismounted from the carriages at the Rood Well, near the village of Stenton. It seemed to have been undergoing some recent repairs. A piece of folk-lore current in the neighbourhood was that the tenure of the Biel estate depended on the keeping up of the Well. In Martin's Reminiscences of East Lothian, Vol. II., p. 74, the apex of the construction is described as being in the form of a cardinal's hat; and a story is told of a Stenton person who, when going away to a foreign land, deposited in the cardinal's hat some silver coins "for luck." When he returned many years after he found his coins still there!

There was no need to resume carriages, as Stenton Church was close by. In its design, its interior and exterior appearance, and its commanding situation, it is one of the most beautiful in the county. Great care is apparently bestowed upon its surroundings. The much esteemed and ever courteous minister of the parish (Rev. George Marjoribanks) was absent on a holiday, but had made excellent arrangements for the Club seeing whatever was of interest. His *locum tenens*—the Rev. W. B. Ritchie—pointed out the structural changes in the church since the Club's last visit, including the memorial window erected by the Rev. Mr Marjoribanks to the memory of his parents. After the erection of this memorial window, it was felt that the beautiful tinting would be better brought out were

the walls below covered with a screen or reredos of carved wood. Thereupon James Lyle, Esq., Waverley House, Edinburgh, a native of the parish, caused the present screen to be erected in memory of his mother, Mrs Agnes Robertson or Lyle. It is of an artistic and appropriate design, stained to a soft greenish shade which blends most harmoniously with the tints in the window above, and which bears suitable inscription on a brass plate. The remains of an older church, the memorial Celtic pillar, and rude Baptismal font in the churchyard, were also visited. Notes on these are recorded in the History as above referred to. As the larger part of our journey had still to be accomplished, but scant justice was given to the examination of some curious and interesting old prints in the manse.

The drive continued with the addition of Rev. Mr Ritchie, by the west end of the village over the Souchet Burn into the parish of Whittingehame. Ruchlaw lay to the right, and Deuchrie Dod (968 ft.) with the wooded heights round Pressmennan Loch on the left. As the drive continued by Yarrow and Overfield, the village of Whittingehame and the mansion did not come within our view. The following note by Mr A. J. Balfour explains the introduction of the first 'e' in the name of his beautiful parish:—

"The final 'a' in that name is short. What is more singular is that the 'g' is soft, as also, I believe, is the 'g' in a Whittingham which is situated in Northumberland. This clearly points to some historical origin, and, in order to preserve the true pronunciation, I am now introducing an 'e' after the 'g' in Whittingehame, which is the only hope I have of keeping intact the true mode of pronouncing the word in these days, when pronunciation shows so strong a tendency to follow spelling."

A steep decline brought us to the Whittingehame Water (one of the various names given to the stream rising as the Papana, and flowing into the sea as Biel Burn) at the south-west corner of the extensive woods near the farm of Papple, where in Pre-Reformation times a religious house existed. We were now in Garvald parish, and on territory new to the Club. The existing saw-mill here is the successor of a corn and barley mill which declined after the introduction of steam roller mills. Before reaching Tanderlane a detour was made in a south-easterly direction, leaving the Whittingehame and Gifford road behind towards our right. We were now

getting near the foot of the hills, and acclivities and declivities gave frequent opportunities of being merciful to the horses, and at the same time of stretching our legs. An extensive view of the valley of the East Lothian Tyne, the shores of the Firth of Forth, and part of Midlothian would in ordinary circumstances have been obtained here, but unfortunately the haze permitted only a very limited view. The obelisk pillar on Blaikeyheugh was quite near. This monument was reared by the East Lothian and Berwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry in memory of James Maitland Balfour, Esq. of Whittingehame in 1857. Baro lies to the S.W. of Tanderlane, and gave its name to a separate parish until united to Garvald in 1702. It is pleasing to record, as showing a growing appreciation of antiquity, and of reverence for things sacred, the completion of a scheme, the week before the Club's visit, whereby the churchyard of Baro was tidied up and fenced, the gravestones unearthed and placed in position; and such of the foundation stones of the old fane as remained erected into a mound, on the top of which a beautiful cross of white marble had been placed, bearing the inscription '22nd June 1897. In memory of the Diamond Jubilee Year of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria.'

The district through which we had hitherto passed had been of a lowland character, possessing all the beauty of scenery and the richness of soil in a more or less degree appertaining to the valley of the Tyne below; but even now, that we were face to face with the hills and a changed aspect, it was not until we were beyond Castle Moffat, that the energy and enterprise of the East Lothian farmer gave place to similar qualities in the stock farmer of Lammermuir. The village of Garvald occupies the N.E. extremity of a large parish. Robert Neillans, a Garvald cooper, well-known in the county when every large mansion had its own 'home brewing,' and not less known as the possessor of a wonderful collection of antiquities obtained from the hills, was in the habit of claiming patronage at Lauder Fair for the sale of his wares, as he came from the 'next parish.' The distance between the one place and the other, by the nearest road is somewhere about 30 miles! The village is cosily situated in a narrow valley so hidden away, that, from whatever direction it is approached, the traveller is within a few yards of it before it appears in view. Before descending the steep brae into the village, we passed on our left Garvald Grange, formerly the store for the grain and stock of the nunnery of Nunraw, and

subsequently a possession of the Douglas family of Garvald and Stoneypath Tower. The latter is built on a steep cliff on the opposite side of the Papana Water in Whittingehame parish. It is a strong square tower of great architectural and antiquarian interest, once a possession of the Lyles, one of whom is mentioned by Blind Harry as being of service as a guide to Wallace in 1297. An engraving of the tower from a picture by Thomson of Duddingstone is to be found in Scott's *Border Antiquities*.

Time allowed us only a peep at the parish church from the village street. The large house near the bridge over the Papana which we here cross was built by Dr Charles Whitelaw, a famous London practitioner, on the site of his father's cottage. The Doctor maintained that the consumption of buttercups by cows affected their milk, and had an unhealthy effect on people who drank it, an idea deduced from the facts that buttercups grew in luxuriance on the bank of Papana, and that ulcerated legs were frequent among the inhabitants. The impetuous Papana rises near the junction of the Mayshiel and Longformacus road, and flowing through Snawdon Wood, and keeping by the E. of Snawdon farm, and west of the large camp at Garvald Mains where it is joined by the Donolly Burn, is augmented below the village by the Thorler or Nunraw Burn, whose closer acquaintance we made towards the end of our journey. After crossing the bridge a steep climb brought us from the small farm of Africa to the handsome red sandstone entrance gates of Nunraw House, anciently a fortified nunnery belonging to the Abbey of Haddington. At the Reformation it passed into the possession of a branch of the family of Hay, whose it remained till 1865. This charming estate is now the property of Mr Walter Wingate Gray. During a restoration of the building undertaken by the last Hay proprietor, a painted mediæval roof of great antiquarian interest was found under the lath and plaster of the ceiling of the drawing room. This roof was entirely covered with an endless variety of well-drawn figures, brilliant and fresh in their colouring. A detailed description of the various panels is given in Mr D. Croal's *Sketches of East Lothian*. A glimpse of the House was obtained when near Castle Moffat through the thick screen of foliage, which here was already showing the first effects of autumn. This is a modern farm steading rebuilt with crenelated parapets to its gable, and occupying the site of a previously fortified place, and a hill fort of a still more remote period.

It has a castellated appearance as approached from below, and commands a magnificent view to the N. and E. With the exception of the thin Castle Stripe plantation on the west, all woodland and enclosed fields were now left behind, while before us stretched the steep sandy road which traverses the 'nick of the Lammermoors.' The switchback character of the road served to keep one ever expectant as to the view when the summit of each incline was gained. Robintipsy's plantation and Stoney-path lay to the left, while to our right was an extent of open marshy-looking ground lying towards Snawdon. When near the summit of the last long pull we passed, close to the roadside on the left, the huge circumvallations of the White Castle camp. The remains of the Castle itself had disappeared more than 60 or 70 years ago. Below the camp is the Thorler Burn, which rises in a reedy swamp near the source of the Whitadder. Its passage through the deep and rugged glen at Nunraw over rocks and linn is extremely romantic and picturesque. Beyond the burn the broad side of Mid Hill confined the western boundary of the old Dunbar Common.

We were, after passing the White Castle camp, again in Whittingehame parish, and, after gaining the crest of the ascent, on a comparatively level road, dipping gradually to the valley of the Whitadder. On the west side of Clints Dod (1807 feet) the heterodox topographer would place the source of the Whitadder within a few yards of the source of the Thorler. From the road the watershed of the two streams can be located exactly. However, we had to continue the journey to where the first rivulet—Rangely Flow—crosses the public road, where, 30 or 40 yards to the right among the heather, the Duns party were found examining the White Well, the *orthodox* birthplace of Berwickshire's famous angling stream. No human habitation was in sight, and, indeed, the only sign of civilisation was the near presence of the public road, and the flocks on the surrounding fells. Rangely Kip lay away to the west midway between the road we had traversed, and its parallel neighbour from Longformacus to Danskin. Southward the view was circumscribed by the huge shoulders of Spartleton and Kingside Hill, while Rock Law on the E. hid from our view the small hill farms of Beltonodod (locally Benty Dod), Friardykes, and the Yad Lea (the grazing ground on Dunbar Common for the mares—yads—and foals of the

Dunbar freeholders). After exchanging fraternal greetings and partaking of the waters of the little rill, the company walked on to Johnscleuch, crossing several feeders by the way. A few bar-frame bee-hives, probably from Garvald, occupied a stance near the Hazelly Burn.

The return journey being largely down hill was accomplished in much shorter time than the outward. Dunbar was reached about 4-30, and shortly thereafter an ample repast was laid on the board by mine host of the George Hotel. The President of the Club (Rev. Canon Walker, Whalton) although unable to accompany the Club in its journey, had travelled at considerable inconvenience a long distance to countenance the Club at dinner. He was supported by Dr Hardy, Rev. G. Gunn, and Mr G. Bolam, the officers of the Club, Mr Dannevig of the Scottish Fishery Board, and Mr Edward J. Wilson, Abbey St. Bathans, both of whom were the guests of the Club. Other gentlemen present then or during the day were Major James F. McPherson, Edinburgh; Rev. Dr Hunter, Gala-shiels; Rev. Messrs Hunter, Cockburnspath; J. Gordon Napier, Kelso; J. Fleming, Mordington; J. Burleigh, Ednam; and W. B. Ritchie, Demerara (guest); Messrs William Maddan, J. G. Maddan (guest) Berwick; D. Leitch, Greenlaw; B. Morton, Sunderland; G. Fortune, W. B. Swan, Joseph Wilson, and Herr Albe, J. and Mrs Ferguson, Duns; Mr and Miss Stephenson, Chapel; and Mr J. Darling, Priestlaw (guest); Dr Robt. Shirra Gibb, Boon, Lauder; D. Veitch, Duns; Dr McVie, Chirnside.

The toast of "the Queen" as well as that of "The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club," was proposed by the President. In proposing the latter, the President remarked upon the healthy influence of such research as the Club was engaged in; of the proud estimation in which he held the honour of being President for the year; and of his determination to further the interests of the Club in the future as he had endeavoured to do in the past.

The Rev. Hugh Fleming proposed the only other toast that is permitted at such meetings viz. 'The Lady Members,' which was duly pledged; and after some small business matters relating to the Club were arranged, the company separated, several of them availing themselves of permission to visit the Fish Hatchery at the Harbour, where Mr Dannevig, the Superintendent, explained the various processes attendant upon the successful production of various species of the finny tribe.

6.—ANNUAL MEETING AT BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

By the President.

THE members assembled as usual for the Annual Meeting in the Museum, Berwick, on 13th October. There were present—*The President*, Rev. Canon Walker, in the Chair; the Rev. George Gunn, Stichill Manse, *Joint Secretary*; Mr George Bolam, *Treasurer*; Sir Wm. Crossman, Cheswick; J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; R. G. Bolam, Berwick; Wm. Weatherhead, Berwick; W. T. Hindmarsh, Alnwick; Wm. B. Boyd, Faldonside; J. Dunlop, Berwick; Charles S. Romanes, Edinburgh; Cuthbert E. Carr, Low Hedgeley; Rev. David Paul, LL.D., Edinburgh; Capt. Forbes, R.N., Berwick; D. McB. Watson, Hawick; J. L. Newbiggin, Alnwick; John Cairns, Alnwick; John Bolam, Alnwick; James A. Somervail, Broomdykes; Rev. Hugh Fleming, Mordington; A. L. Miller, Berwick; D. K. Gregson, Berwick; G. G. Butler, Ewart Park; Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., Edinburgh; John Ford, Duns; Major J. F. Macpherson, Edinburgh; J. Ferguson, F.S.A., Duns; J. R. Carr-Ellison; Hedgeley. Letters of apology were read from Dr Hardy, *Secretary*, Captain Norman, R.N., and Colonel Milne Home.

After the President had delivered the Annual Address, and before proceeding to the election of new members, the Treasurer stated that the number on the roll of membership was 385, but some of these being more than two years in arrear with their subscriptions might have to be omitted. There being sufficient vacancies, the following gentlemen having been nominated for membership to the Club in the prescribed form, were now elected by vote :—Mr J. A. Somervail, Broomdykes; Mr Richard H. Simpson, Ravensmede, Alnwick; Mr William B. Swan, Duns; Mr Edward J. Wilson, Schoolhouse, Abbey St. Bathans; Mr A. Giles, F.R.S.G.S., Edinburgh; Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick; Mr Adam J. Scott, Amble; Mr J. L. Campbell Swinton, Kimmerghame; Rev. J. L. Elder, Coldstream; Rev. W. H. Gray Smith, Fogo; Mr Henry Paton,

Edinburgh; Mr Alexander Calvert Dods Vert, S.S.C., 2 Hill St., Edinburgh. Mrs Hardy, Oldcambus Townhead, was elected an Honorary Member. The applications of Mrs George Grey Butler, Ewart Park, and Miss Jean Hood, Linnhead, Cockburnspath, were read. There being no indication in their applications whether these ladies desired to be elected Honorary or Ordinary members, it was moved by Sir Wm. Crossman and seconded by the Rev. Dr Paul, that they be elected Honorary members. An amendment was proposed by Mr W. T. Hindmarsh and seconded by Mr D. McB. Watson, that they be elected Ordinary members. Upon a vote being taken, the amendment was lost, and on the original motion the names were added to the roll of Honorary Members. It was further resolved that in future all forms of application for membership by ladies, must be signed by the President and officials of the Club.

The Treasurer submitted his financial statement, showing the accounts to be in a satisfactory state, and a balance in hand of £175 4s 3d. The roll of membership, exclusive of the new members elected that day, was 383, compared with 386 last year. He drew special attention to the fact that during the year ten members had sent their subscriptions anonymously and without address. After a good deal of trouble he managed to identify four of these, but the other six were still unknown. Any gentlemen who had paid his subscription and had not got an acknowledgment, was kindly requested to communicate with him (the treasurer). Two of these six had also subscribed to Mr Middlemas's testimonial, and he had been unable to record their names. The books showed that there were 101 members still in arrear for 1896; 18 of these were due two year's subscriptions, and twelve three years.

Mr Romanes and Mr C. E. Carr were appointed auditors, and reported upon the accounts which were thereupon approved. The Rev. Dr Paul elicited the information that in attending meetings the secretary and treasurer often

incurred expenses which ought legitimately to be borne by the Club, and he moved and Mr W. T. Hindmarsh seconded, and it was unanimously agreed "That the secretaries and treasurer have all their necessary outlay and expenses in connection with the meetings of the Club yearly refunded to them."

The Treasurer further reported that from 229 members the sum of £28 12s had been contributed to the fund for the Testimonial to Mr and Mrs Middlemas, and he was instructed to convene the committee nominated last year to carry out the details of the presentation.

In accordance with the notice of motion given at the last Annual Meeting, and printed in the circular convening this meeting, Major-General Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., moved, and Mr J. Crawford Hodgson of Warkworth seconded:—"That the days of Meetings of the Excursions of the Club be altered from the last Wednesday of the month to the last Thursday, or any other day of the month which may be most convenient, several Northumberland Members being in present circumstances debarred from attending any of the Meetings." This was altered by the proposer and seconder to a proposition that the day of meeting be the third Wednesday instead of the last Wednesday in the month. Mr J. Bolam moved as an amendment that the meetings be held on Thursdays, and this was seconded by Mr D. K. Gregson. Considerable discussion ensued, there being objections to either one or both of the days mentioned, arising out of local circumstances. Finally, on Mr A. L. Miller proposing and being seconded by Mr G. Bolam, that the meetings be held alternately on the last Wednesday and the last Thursday of each month, the original motion and amendment were withdrawn and this received a unanimous assent.

Mr G. P. Hughes was re-appointed delegate to the British Association. The President, Treasurer, and Secretary reporting

that letters had been received from Mr Hughes while representing the Club at the meetings of the British Association lately held at Toronto.

The President next read the following letter :—

Museum,
Berwick-upon-Tweed,
8th October, 1897.

Dear Sir,

The Committee of the Museum have under consideration what, if any, regulations it will be desirable to make for the Public having access to the "Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of the H.M.S. Challenger, 1872-76," presented by the Lord's Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the Museum and Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. The Thirty-four volumes comprised in this Report are arranged on the shelves in the Manuscript Department of the Museum, and the committee propose asking the Subscribers at the Annual Meeting, on 18th inst. to refer this matter to a Special Committee. It may be desirable that your Club be represented in dealing with this, and I will be glad if you will bring it under consideration of your Club.

With regards, believe me to be,

Yours sincerely,

JAMES GRAY,

Hon. Secy.

Berwick Museum.

James Hardy, Esq., LL.D.,

Secretary,

Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

This letter was followed by one in much to the same effect from Captain Norman, R.N. There were many expressions of pleasure on the part of the members present, that through the exertions of Dr Hardy and Captain Norman, these valuable volumes had been secured to the Berwick Museum and

the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club; and Captain Forbes, R.N., and Mr George Bolam were appointed representatives of the Club to co-operate with those appointed by the authorities of the Berwick Museum in making the necessary regulations, that these volumes may be rendered accessible to the public wishing to consult so wonderful a store of scientific research.

The usual request for suggestions regarding places for the meetings during the summer of 1898 met with a liberal response, but for several reasons the final selection of those and the necessary arrangements were left to the President and the officers of the Club.

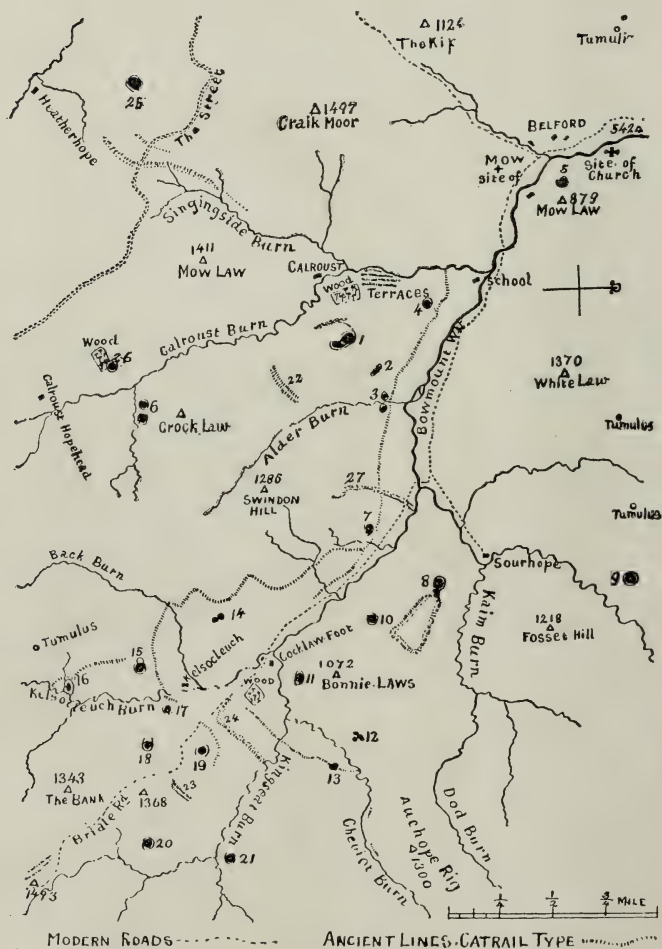
The next, and very important business was the nomination by the retiring President of his successor. He had great pleasure, and he was sure of the gratification of the members, in nominating Colonel David Milne Home to preside over the Club for the ensuing twelve months. Colonel Milne Home had written to express his regret that he could not be present owing to an engagement in London. Captain Forbes, R.N., seconded the nomination. Sir Wm. Crossman proposed in a few words of generous approbation, and Dr Paul seconded in equally well chosen expressions, a hearty vote of thanks to the Rev. Canon Walker, the retiring President, and it was carried with acclamation. The President briefly returned thanks to the proposer and seconder for their kindly words, and to the members generally for the generous response at this time, and for all the kindness he had received during the year.

A photograph was exhibited of a Great Northern Diver (an old female bird) which was caught in a salmon net off St. Abb's Head on the 21st May 1897. The photograph was sent by Mr R. H. Dunn of Earlston, and was accompanied by one of the bay in which the net was placed. There was also a photograph of the Thresher Shark recently caught off Berwick, a notice of which, by Mr George Bolam, appears in the Transactions. Mr A. L. Miller exhibited a number of ancient iron horse-shoes found on Halidon Hill, which he

suggested might be, and probably were, the shoes of some of the cavalry that perished at the battle fought at that place in 1333. There was also on view a photograph of the antlers of *Cervus elaphus* found by Mr G. P. Hughes, at Middleton Hall, and which he thinks are the largest specimens known in Great Britain at least.

It would not be right to close the account of the proceedings at this meeting, without referring to the kindness of Mrs Barwell-Carter in the hearty welcome she accords to the members of the Club, who find at the Anchorage so many objects of interest and so very much to admire. And whether examining the rich stores of natural history specimens, Miss Dickinson's beautiful paintings of flowers, or other works of art, or entering into conversation with the charming hostess and her friends, this visit to the Anchorage is one of the great pleasures of the Berwick Meeting. This year Mrs Barwell-Carter, aided by her nephew, Dr Patrick Maclagan, made special arrangements for the convenience and enjoyment of her visitors. May she long be spared to welcome the forgoing of the members of the Club to see her treasures of nature and art!





MAP OF HEADS OF BOWMONT WATER
showing Position of Ancient Works and Tracks.

The Heads of Bowmont Water. By FRANCIS LYNN,
F.S.A. Scot.

PLATES V., VI., VII., VIII., IX.

ON Wednesday, June 30th, the Club drove from Kelso, reaching Mowhaugh at half-past twelve. The morning had been fairly good, but about 11 o'clock, the mist began to settle down in heavy masses, obscuring and hiding the hills, the sight of which would have otherwise been enjoyed. Dismounting opposite the School-house, some of the members went into the neighbouring glens, to investigate the Botany of the district, but the bulk of those present, numbering about 30, betook themselves, under my guidance, to the hill above. Immediately behind the school-house a British Camp was passed of a simple round form, and with the mound much flattened down.

The party were then guided in the direction of Calroust farm, below which, on the west side of the burn, just under the wood, there is a fine series of Cultivation Terraces, at the end they stop in a straight line, and are obviously artificial. They are not the work of any natural force such as water, nor do they lie in the direction of the ice stream in this district. These terraces are distinctly formed, and are about a quarter of a mile in length.

The party then mounted the ascent to the large British Fort known as Calroust Castles, and a circuit of the inner walls was made. This is one of the largest forts in the district, and a description of it will be found in the notes attached to this paper, as well as in the measured Plan. Descending the hill the party were next guided to the foot of Alderburn, where, behind Old Swindon, a British road was pointed out coming down from the Cocklaw, and the cluster of forts and enclosures in the upper part of Bowmont valley. In fording this burn, the road divides into two, as is very usual with these ancient works where a stream has to be forded.

Above this ford there are also on both sides of the burn, small forts, placed so as to command the crossing.

The party now crossed Bowmont Water and by the road reached Sourhope, from which some of them made the ascent of the hill to the south, where are the remains of a very fine fort, and some extensive enclosures attached to it. Of this fort a measured Plan has also been prepared, and a description will be found with that of the other forts. While in this fort, those who had made the ascent, were rewarded by a partial lifting of the misty covering, giving them a peep of the huge mass of Cheviot, with its scarred front, descending into the gloom of the Henhole, and of the tempest-worn outline of the Windy Gyle, and Black Braes at the source of the Bowmont.

Return was now made to Sourhope, and presently seats were resumed for Kelso.

The time at the disposal of the members could not allow of more than a glance at a few of the points of interest, and the unfortunate atmospheric conditions limited them still further. But the valley is so full of interesting memorials of a former age, that a running survey should be of interest to the Club.

Dr Christison, in his "Early Fortifications of Scotland," says:—"Our fifth example is however the most remarkable. Buried in a most sequestered spot at the head streams of Bowmont Water, among the Cheviot Hills, where at the present day there are but two or three farm houses with their hinds' cottages, in a purely pastoral stretch of country, three and a half miles long, and nowhere much above one in breadth, are no less than eighteen ancient enclosures, fifteen of which it is difficult to distinguish from forts." Dr Christison does not overstate the facts, the proofs of a large population having occupied the district at the early period we are in the custom of terming that of the Ancient Britons, are here so numerous as to impress even a cursory observer.

The Enclosures seem readily to divide into two classes:—Forts or strongly defended works placed in commanding positions, and Enclosures which have more the character of homesteads or clusters of houses, and enclosures for cattle. These homesteads are found sheltering on the slopes between

the forts or in the valleys, the entrances to which are commanded by them. The general character of the homestead enclosures is that they are sunk into the slope on their higher side, and have usually a single mound on the lower side and the ends only. Some of these enclosures are of considerable size. No. 12 on the Map, of which a measured Plan also follows, gives a good example of the general characteristics of this class, though it is not nearly so extensive as some of the others. No. 16 of which an extended drawing is given, is also evidently of the homestead type, but it has characteristics, arising from its situation, which make it quite unique.

Extended Plans are also engraved of the two forts visited by the Club—No. 1. Calroust Castles, and No. 8. Sourhope or Park Hill Fort.

I have shown, on the south-west corner of the Map, Blackbrough fort (No. 25,) which, though it faces towards the heads of Kale water, evidently belongs, from the nature of the ground and its own approaches, to the tribe occupying the heads of Bowmont.

The large fort, known as Hownam Rings, has the appearance of having also belonged to the same tribe. The works are drawn as against an enemy expected from the Kale valley; but its inclusion in this map would have been inconvenient.

Numerous as are the ancient enclosures noted in this area, I am of opinion that closer research would largely increase the number. On every visit to the district, in diverging from former routes, additions have been made to those previously known.

Winding amongst these forts and pastoral enclosures are extensive fragments of hollow-ways or tracks, serving the purpose of roads. These are of a similar type to the Catrail in Teviotdale and Ettrick Forest.

A very fine example crosses the meadow-land to the south of Kelso Cleuch, between Kelso Cleuch Burn and the Back Burn. On the east side of Kelso Cleuch Burn there are faint traces of the same line. It seems to have curved up under the large fort on the White Knowe (No. 19) and passing it can be traced faintly for a short distance up the ridge of Cocklaw, but it is also plainly seen where it mounts to the summit of the ridge, and crosses into the heads of Coquetdale. Westward

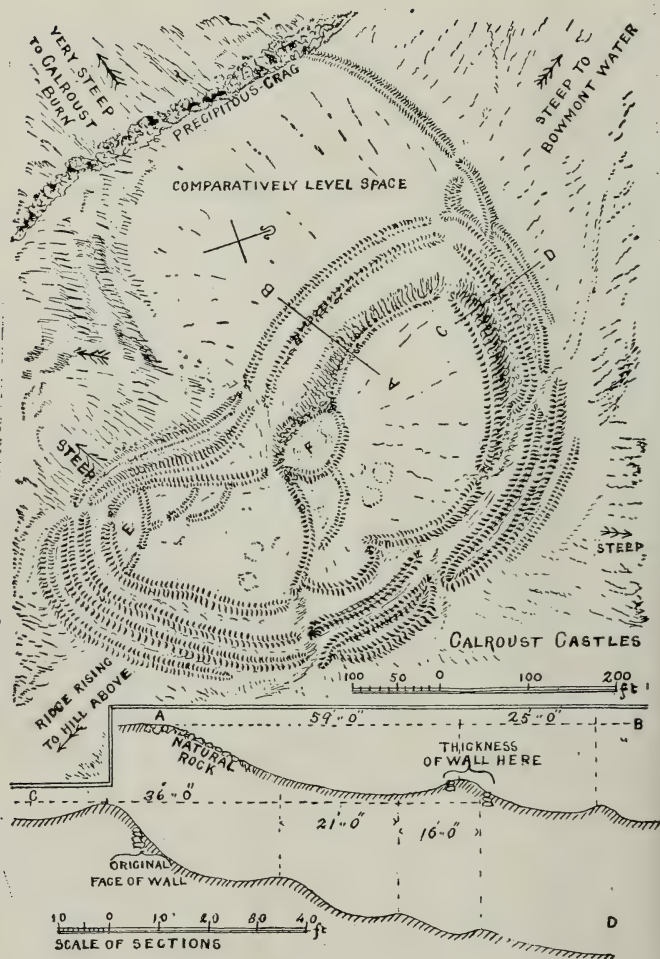
from Kelso Cleuch Back Burn, this work runs a short space down the bank, and then mounts up and along the face of the hill, and is marked on the Ordnance Maps as "Entrenchment." The old Ordnance Maps showed it as stopping near the inner Soutter Cleuch, but by a curious break the course is carried up that stream a short distance, and then runs onward again in the same direction as before. Why this break is made cannot be explained, but something similar occurred at the crossing of the Back Burn at Kelso Cleuch, and there is a very good example of a similar break at a burn in the line of a work running from the fort on the Easter Eildon Hill to the fort on Cauldshiels Hill.

Near the inner Soutter Cleuch, this Bowmont water line joins another, which has come down almost parallel with the river, but which can now only be traced upwards for a short distance. The line thus united passes westward, crossing the Alder Burn at the ford which was visited by the members of the Club, where two small forts (No. 3) were placed to command it. It is traceable to Calroust Burn which it evidently crossed. On the west side of that burn or in the lower valley of Bowmont it has not yet been identified. Mediæval cultivation and the presence of the village of Mow, are sufficient to account for its disappearance here.

On the angle of the hill rising to Calroust Castles, there are fragments of a track, which suggest a connection with that fort. But at the head of Singingside Burn, a tributary of Calroust Burn, on its west bank, there is a very well preserved remain of considerable length which crosses the ridge and runs down into Heatherhope. Doubtless this connects with a line which passes, and also connects, with Buchtrig Moat, and runs on into the vicinity of the large British Town on Wooden Law, where it is obliterated by the formation of the Roman Watling Street.

To the north-east of Cocklawfoot, there is another track of similar formation. It cannot now be connected with those already described, but seems to begin at a spring or well-eye which has been artificially widened out. Though this is the only beginning now traceable, the probability is that there was another line connecting with those already described, and that what we now see was a branch sent out to the spring.





No. 1 on Map.

CALROUST FORT OR CASTLES.

The line runs across the hay meadow towards Kingseat Burn, which it crosses and is there very distinct. After crossing, it runs straight forward on a line almost parallel with Cheviot Burn. It reaches and enters into an enclosure or camp (No. 13). Leaving by the opposite gate, it passes on, curving down to and crossing Cheviot Burn, on the opposite side of which it cannot be traced. But as higher up the glen there are at least two well-preserved, though short fragments, the continuation should be looked for in the direction of the head of Breamish water, up the bank, of which there has already been identified a considerable remain, which is the continuation of a line which comes from beyond Wooler, and passes, and connects, with the great fort or town at Greaves Ash.

The forts and enclosures as given on the Plan or Map (Plate V.) will now be briefly described.

No. 1. Calroust Castles (see Plate VI.) the fort visited by the Club, is a very large fort, forming naturally into two divisions, probably that furthest to the north was thrown out as an extension as the population increased. The walls facing Bowmont Water are very high in front, and with a little excavation, the face of the original building can be seen. The Plan shows the arrangement of walls and entrances which remain. A large mound is thrown out from the north-west angle, and curves round till the summit of a perpendicular line of crag running nearly parallel with the side of the fort is reached. The top of this crag was probably fenced, and the comparatively level area between it and the fort would provide a good and safe enclosure. The curious pocket-like enclosures inside the inner walls of the fort, are difficult to understand as part of the original plan. They may have been inserted at a later period when the first purpose of the fortifications had passed away, to form pens for cattle.* There are no hut circles remaining. The interior seems indeed to have been smoothed and put under cultivation of some kind during the middle ages. Outside the fort on the north and west are evidences of cultivation at the same period.

No. 2. A cluster of enclosures or homesteads very similar to No. 12, which see.

* At Greaves Ash there are suggestions of similar pocket-like enclosures.

No. 3. Two oval enclosures or small forts, with walls of stone, much ruined : that to the west of Alder Burn measures 75 feet by 60 feet from the centre to centre of wall : that to the east side measuring 150 feet by probably 100 feet, but the side furthest up the hill is effaced. As already stated these forts are close to the ancient track which here crosses the burn. At the crossing this road is very interesting, descending the west bank in two deep cuttings, and on the east curving away from the ford in two terraces, the edges of which have been built of stone. There is a very similar crossing in the Catrail where it passes the Dod Burn, near the foot of Barry Syke. At the risk of repeating myself, I draw pointed attention to this similarity in the methods of these works. It is also of importance, because in several parts of the country there are remains of such crossings where the tracks connecting with them have disappeared.

No. 4. Oval enclosure 180 feet long, just behind school-house, has a single wall much flattened down. Half of this enclosure is inside the arable field, and is rapidly disappearing.

No. 5. An oval enclosure on north slope of Mow* Law, is very similar to No. 4. It is in full view of the modern road coming up Bowmont Water.

No. 6. Two considerable enclosures in the side of Crock or Crook Burn, and under Crock Law, which rises close behind them with a steep and craggy face. The higher or more westerly of the two is nearly square, with corners rounded. The walls are of stone in very large blocks. Along the higher side the wall is 8 feet in thickness, and the end walls measure about 6 feet, they are without mortar. The dimensions inside the walls are about 105 feet east and west by 75 feet. There are the remains of very strong interior walls, and of two or three large heaps of stone, as if some considerable building had fallen down. Only one entrance is certain; it is at the lower corner, on the side next the burn.† The lower of the two

* There are two hills of this name on the Map; this refers to the smaller of the two below Mowhaugh.

† May this not be the Crocstown given by Walter the Stewart to Robert Croc who followed him into Scotland. Some other of these enclosures more Celtic in type than this bear evidence of having been in use during the middle ages. Crokescroft also occurs in early charters.



enclosures is an oval 100 feet by 78 feet; it is placed lower on the burn, about 100 feet from the angle of the other. The floor is formed at, or in, two levels. Like the higher, the walls have been of stone, and there is no trace of ditch outside. In the upper enclosure, though the outer lines are square, there are appearances of circles inside, but the whole area is lumbered with masses of stone in confusion. This is a place where careful excavation might result in clearing up much that is dark in the history of these erections.

No. 7. Cluster of enclosures near inner Soutter Cleuch: the main part is an oval 190 feet by about 100 feet, with several curved divisions, and the foundations of at least three hut circles. There is besides at the south-west end a half-moon annex 50 or 60 feet wide, with one hut circle formed of stone, on the side where it attaches to the main enclosure. The floor of the annex is at a higher level than that of the main work. The general character of this work shows that it has been cut into the ground on the upper side, and had mounds at the ends and in front only.

No. 8. Large fort on Sourhope or Park Law. This was visited by some of the members, and a measured Plan is given (see Plate VII.) It contains the remains of several hut circles and dividing mounds. The purpose of these dividing mounds seems to the writer to have usually been to obtain shelter from the north wind. The hut circles are usually placed in a row on the south of them. Attached to the fort are two large half-moon enclosures, the one outside the other. Reference to the Plan will show these, and the hut circles which each contains. There is also an interesting enclosure, formed along the summit of the hill towards the south-west by a fine mound, which in its flattened state measures about 8 feet across. This runs from the fort along both brows of the hill for about a third of a mile, and then runs across and joins, making a very fine and park-like enclosure, which has possibly suggested the name Park Law.

No. 9. Large fort on Kipp-knowe with two very strong earth walls: it is about 350 feet in diameter. There is a large gap in the eastern side towards the burn, where the walls are wanting. There are no hut circles. A hollow runs from the fort and towards the height—probably a road. The writer has

not seen this fort, but has the information from a friend who has visited it.

No. 10. Enclosure of homestead type similar to No. 7. It is on the south slope of Park Law, about midway between the brow of the hill and the river Bowmont.

No. 11. Fort on Bonnielaws. It is on the angle formed by the ridge coming from Park Law and the face of Bonnielaws, running parallel with Cheviot burn. It faces over to the Cocklaw, and would command a view of the passage by that, as well as two other passes coming over the ridge from Breamish and Coquetdale. The fort itself is irregular, and is much ruined, and would be difficult to measure. There are remains of hut circles; and on the angle descending to Cocklawfoot are the remains of an ancient roadway of well-formed Catrail type. There are also, close to this path, some tumuli or burial mounds.

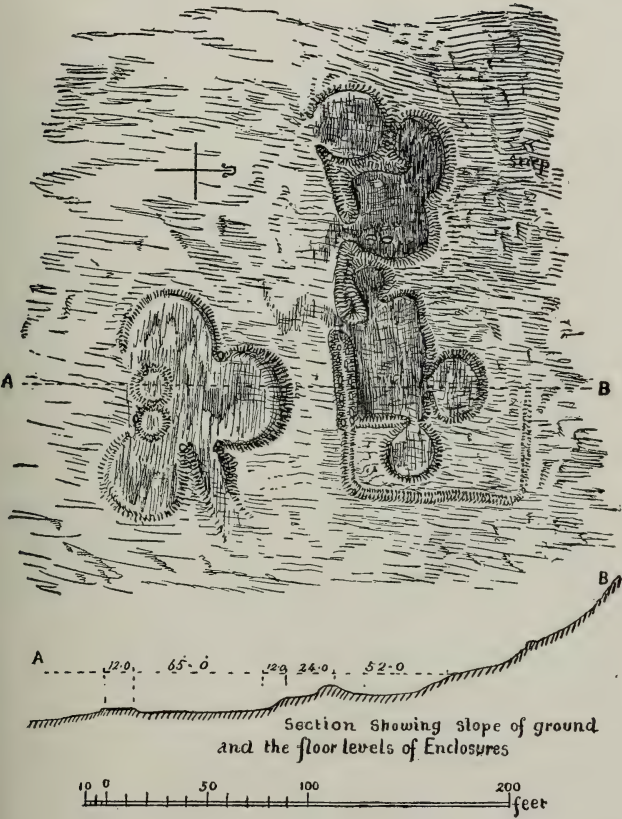
No. 12. Cluster of enclosures hollowed out on higher side, and with mound in front, of homestead type (see measured Plan given, Plate VIII.) This is a good example of dwellings and enclosures, not of the nature of a fort.

No. 13. Oval enclosure, 98 feet by 88 feet, scooped out on higher side. This is the enclosure previously referred to as having the hollow way passing into it at one side and out at the other. This is the only instance of such direct connection remaining, so far as the writer knows. There is something similar shown, according to the Ordnance Maps, on Parkhouse Hill near Galashiels, where the Catrail is seen passing through a small enclosure, but this cannot now be traced.

No. 14. Cluster above the Back Burn on slope of Swindon Hill, of homestead type, scooped out on upper side. There are two large oval areas, 120 feet by 87 feet, and 108 feet by 96 feet respectively; and a third oval about half the size of these. The mounds are strongly formed on the lower or front side. There are several hut circles in each, and also one outside the entrance of the largest enclosure.

No. 15. Cluster of enclosures in meadow-land south of Kelso Cleuch, very similar to No. 14, but more obliterated.

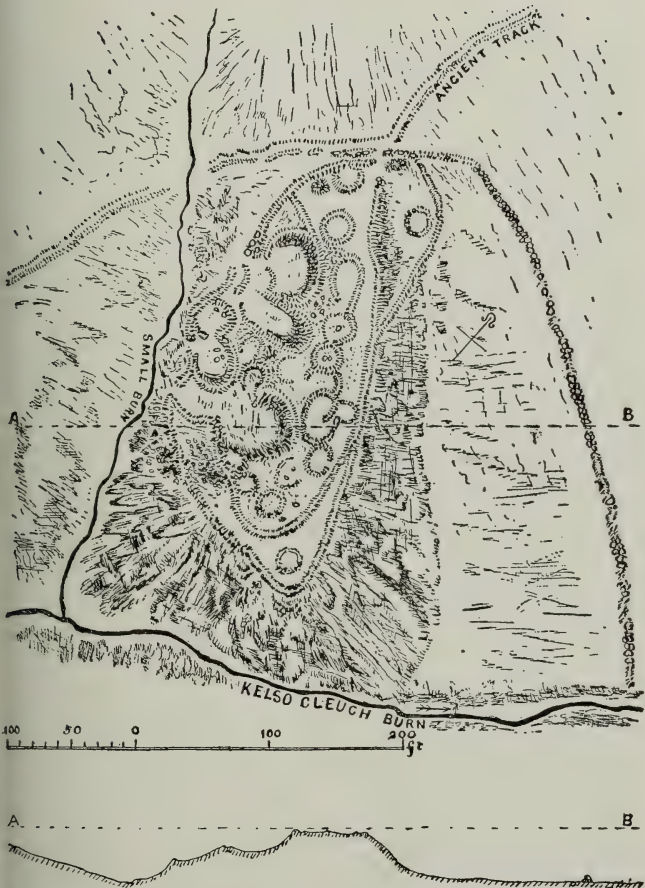
No. 16. Cluster of Homesteads or pastoral village, on the Stoney-knowe, about three-fourths of a mile south of Kelso Cleuch, which are very remarkable (see measured Drawing, Plate IX.)



No. 12 on Map.

ANCIENT BRITISH HOMESTEAD (PASTORAL)
under south-east side of Bonnielaws, facing Cheviot Burn.





No. 16 on Map.

REMAINS OF BRITISH VILLAGE (PASTORAL)
on the Stoney-knowe $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile south of Kelso Cleuch.



The Stoney-knowe is a moraine projecting across the valley; and along the crest of this, and on the sides, the dwellings and enclosures have been formed. Some of the large ones on the side next the small burn have elongated openings in that direction, suggesting that they were used for cattle, and that access was had to the burn for watering purposes. A hollow way leaves the main entrance, and can be traced up the bank, curving in the direction of No. 15, and probably joining the line of track in the meadow beyond. Another hollow and mound curve away from the Stoney-knowe southward, and crossing the burn, seem to lead to the pastures in the head of the valley.

No. 17. Large enclosure of homestead type, which has been interfered with and altered. It has probably been occupied by a middle age farm steading.*

No. 18. Large enclosure on Hayhope Hill, horse-shoe shaped, with single mound and ditch, enclosing a space about 400 feet long. The ends of mound run down to, and rest on, the steep brow facing Kelso Cleuch: probably a fence was drawn across between the two ends. Inside the area are three very distinct hut circles, but there is no indication of others ever having existed. Possibly this was an enclosure for flocks, with the huts for the attendants.

No. 19. Large oval fort, on the front of White-knowe, on the Cocklaw, 320 feet long, with triple ramparts, but the whole is much ruined. The position is very commanding.

No. 20. Fragment of oval camp on Fundhope Rig, with one rampart.

No. 21. Oval enclosure 220 feet long, one rampart,—of homestead type.

No. 22. Mound and ditch of the character of a fortification, running across the ridge about three-fourths of a mile above Calroust Castles. Has been meant to command the passage along the ridge.

No. 23. Work similar to No. 22, formed across the narrow part of Cocklaw ridge, up which ran one of the ancient roads previously traced. Fortified lines such as these are not unusual. Southward from the district we are now considering, near the summit of the ridge between the Usway and the Alwin, runs

* Pont's Map gives a place named Bondlashed about this spot.

the line of the ancient Clennel Street. At two points where the ridge is narrow, similar lines are drawn across. Between Rochester in Redesdale and Holystone in Coquetdale, there runs an ancient track, usually held to be Roman, and so marked on the Ordnance Maps, but which seems to the writer to have the characteristics of a native British work rather than those of the Romans. Where this track comes down a ridge between two burns, about three-quarters of a mile from Holystone, there are a mound and ditch about 495 paces in length drawn across between the two burns, so as to command the passage along the ridge. Here on Cocklaw and at Calroust ridge the ends are carried sufficiently far down the steep slope to protect the flanks. Cases in other districts could also be given, but these are sufficient to show that such works were familiar to the builders of these hill forts.

No. 24. Large enclosing mound; it rises up from Bowmont Water near Cocklawfoot, almost on the line of the modern bridle road, by which it is cut away in part, it then passes up by the edge of the Fir wood, and at some distance above that, and rather over a third of a mile from the river, it turns with a round corner, and runs nearly at right angles to its former course a distance of over a quarter of a mile to Kingseat burn. This mound measures as now flattened about 18 feet across, and has a height of 4 feet. No ditch appears on either side, so that the material forming it has been brought to form it; possibly it was built of sods. The original height must have been very considerable. The presence of such important enclosures as this and that on Park Law, reminds us that at one period it was needful to protect the flocks against wild animals.

No. 25. Blackbrough Fort, in point of strength of position, is the most imposing work in the group. It overlooks the valleys of Heatherhope and Capehope, and has a commanding outlook over Teviotdale and all the central Scottish Border district. Blackbrough Hill, on which the fort is, stands forward from the main ridge dividing Kale valley from that of Bowmont, and is connected with it by a narrow neck or ridge, which dips saddle-wise, so that on it there is a sharp rise to the gate of the fort, which is so placed that no enemy could gain access to the hill top without having to face the

opposition of its defenders. On the hill top beyond the fort, there is a comparatively level space, which would doubtless be used for the protection and accommodation of cattle, or extra population in times of danger. Inside the wall the area is 250 feet by 230 feet. It has only one wall, but that is very strong, rising at present about 5 feet above the interior, and having a perpendicular height of 12 to 14 feet from the bottom of the ditch. Outside of that there is a counterscarp rising 3 or 4 feet, and then begins the natural slope of the hill. The slope is very steep all round the hill-top area described, and if sufficiently manned and victualled, the fort would, before the introduction of artillery, be practically impregnable.

The statement has often been made that these hill forts were not defensible through the absence of water. We have not, I think, been considerate enough of the ability—mental and otherwise—of our predecessors. Our earliest historians seem to have found some of these old stations supplied with wells of a very great depth, as at Old Sarum and at Bamborough. But here at Blackbrough is an example of another device to supply the inhabitants. In the ditch, at the side furthest from the main entrance, there are at least four reservoirs or tanks distinctly remaining. The bottoms have been puddled or otherwise rendered watertight. I saw them at the end of a season of drought, and then the bottoms were full of rushes, and green and moist. So long as the fort was held in sufficient force to be able to defend its own entrance, it could also command the slopes under its walls; and its defenders, by forming a chain, could pass the water up from the nearest stream, or from a spring in the sides of the hill itself. Traditionally it is stated that by this method the ancient inhabitants passed up the stones for building cairns or forts; and the same simple and effective arrangement would replenish their water stores. There are similar water reservoirs at other dry situations, I saw them at Henderland, and at Whiteside in Peeblesshire, and some of the Lauderdale forts also have them. There are no foundations of hut circles remaining at Blackbrough.

No. 26. Cluster of enclosures of homestead type, at the under corner of the square plantation to the west of Calroust Burn, and under Greenknowe Hill. It measures 240 feet by 135, has its floor on two levels, and has remains of two hut circles.

There is a detached circle 30 feet in diameter inside the angle of the plantation, and at a short distance from the main enclosure.

No. 27. Track of the same type as others described, runs straight up the face of Swindon Hill, and leaves Bowmont at a point where there is now a precipitous rock. Either the bed of the river has shifted or there was a bridge here. No trace of connecting line visible on the side next Sourhope; the other end runs to Swindon Hill in a straight line, till a spring is reached, which it curves round and then disappears. Probably it was a local track to the hill pastures.

This exhausts the list of forts and enclosures in the area, so far as known to me at present; and the extent of the list gives proof that there was anciently a very considerable population of Celtic extraction. When the Romans withdrew, and the Saxon tribes came welling up over the lower parts of Northumberland and Berwickshire, the native tribes drew together and were included in the kingdom of Strathclyde, which extended at first to beyond Wooler, on both sides of the Cheviot range. They had been partly Christianized during the Roman occupation. It is of interest, as showing the connection of these glens with Strathclyde and its ecclesiastical system, to find a St. Mungo's Well far down Coquetdale, below Holystone village. The continuance of the customs of clanship, all along the Border hills on both sides, indicates, that though the rule, and after a while the tongue became Saxon, the blood remained Celtic.

The historical notices of the district of which Mow was the centre, are interesting if few. When David I. returned from England, early in the twelfth century, amongst other Normans, he brought with him Walter, who became the first Stewart of Scotland. To provide him with a footing amongst the nobles of the country, he married the Lady Eschena of Molle, and from this marriage descended Robert the Stewart, who became King of Scotland in 1371. The Lady Eschena, on the death of her first husband Walter, was again married; and the estates of Molle seem to have gone to the offspring of this second marriage, who appear to have been persons of a generous disposition. The Charters of Kelso and Melrose Abbeys both attest this. Within a few generations the land

in the vicinity of Mow was mostly in the possession of these Abbeys. The Charters are curious reading, showing that then there were extensive divisions and subdivisions of land in high-lying districts, which have now, for many generations, been open wastes or pasture lands. Only very few of the places named in the Charters can now be certainly identified. As a friend, born in the district and brought up there, remarked, the attempt to find them is like seeking a map that has been traced in water. Even the site of Mow itself is a matter on which authorities differ, some placing it on the slope between Ellisheugh Hill and Bowmont Water, nearly opposite the site of Mow Kirk. The Ordnance Maps place it on the slope south of Bowmont Water, between the foot of the Hall Burn and Calroust Burn; and the appearance of the ground indicates that this was the site. Mow was a village of some importance down to the Reformation and the Union of the countries. Kelso Abbey had in it 14 cottages, a brew-house, and a malt kiln, from all of which it drew rent. The lairds of Mow were always to the front, in the troubles of the evil time, when the policy and the temper of the Tudors made the life of a landlord on the Scottish side of the Border no sinecure. Many of the inroads made by the English leaders, though entering by the opener parts of the Border line into Scotland, were, in returning to their own country, conducted through the head valleys of Kale and Bowmont; so that fire and bloodshed were almost the yearly fate of these quiet uplands. At the battle of Ancrum Moor in 1545, when both the English leaders fell, one of them, Sir Ralph Eure, was slain by the laird of Molle. A year thereafter it is of interest to read:—

“Item, the xxij. of May, the Lord Warden of the Est Marches [William, Lord Eure or Eures] having information that the laird of Mowe [Molle] who slew his son, repaired to ij. towres of his own, upon the head of Bowbente [Bowmont] in Tyvidale, th’ one called Mowe, and the other Coleruste, he sent forth the said day at nyght Vc men of the garrisons of the Eestmarches under the leadinge of his son Herry Ewry, and George Bowes, son to Richard Bowes, captain of Norhame, who went to the said towres, and wan, and undermyndet them both,

and beat them down, and burned the steads and towns thereabouts; the laird of Mowe nott being therein, there was one of his brethren and iiij. kynsmen of his, with a dosan of his servands and frendes that stode at there defence, and would not give it over, which were all slayn in the said towres."

Cotten MS. Calig. B. v.

At Cocklaw there was formerly a considerable castle, which was of importance as commanding one, and being within touch of three of the bridle paths crossing the Border line. In 1481 when war was apprehended, the laird of Cranston was ordered to post 20 men in it. This tower cannot now be traced, but is supposed to have been near the modern Cocklawfoot, and inside the great mound (No. 24). There are extensive mounds on the edges of the meadow-land behind the wood which may mark its position. Jeffrey, in his History, makes Henry Percy gather his forces for the siege of this tower and complete his arrangements with Douglas, before making his dash southwards, which ended in disastrous defeat on Shrewsbury field. But anxious as I might be to increase the consequence of the district we are examining, the weight of evidence fixes the Cocklaw in question to have been in Cavers parish near Hawick.

A laird of Molle fell at the Redeswire, the last engagement between the two countries, so that Mow was kept well to the front as long as there was fighting to be done. After the Union, the population of the district rapidly declined. It is curious to think of, but the effect seems to have been the same all along the Border, and the district which the Charters show us to have been dotted with tofts and crofts, reverted into the pastoral solitude we now find it.

In the boundaries of a peatery gifted to Melrose Abbey by Anselm of Molle before 1185, there is an interesting allusion to Herdstreet, which separated the lands of Molle from Hunum. This is obviously the ancient track still remaining to us, known as the Street which is shown on the south-west part of the map, given with this paper (see Plate V.)

The prefix given to Street in the Charter is very suggestive, showing that at that time there was an amount of peaceful trading and traffic across the Border; and one cannot but regret

the precipitancy of the first Edward, in attempting to obtain by force a union which was coming in the nature of things, and his cruelty which so embittered the Border Scotch against everything English, as to have produced a hatred which lasted through many generations.

In closing this article, I wish to draw the attention of the members of the Club to the magnificent walking excursions that can be got along the line of the ancient road already referred to as the Street. Unfortunately it begins too far from a station, and takes too much time, to be taken for a Club excursion, but members who are strong walkers, and can spare the time, would find both time and labour well spent. Its beginning can be reached either from Belford, in Bowmont Water, or from Hownam Kirk, in Kale Water, more readily from the latter. From it, the Street is reached by the road which crosses from Hownam Kirk to Belford. When about the top of the first ridge, it turns off to your right; but before entering it, you will want to look at the large fort, Hownam Rings, a little to your left; and between it and the road is what is called a Druidical remain—the Eleven Shearers. The stones are in a straight line, and are in the centre of an ancient division mound, running straight over the ridge. Just at the summit the winter storms have weathered away the earth of the mound, which shows the stones described. The Street winds upwards along the ridge, giving glimpses right and left, of the head valleys of Bowmont and Kale. At various points Blackbrough (No. 25) is seen as a very impressive object, sometimes you overlook it, and again it is seen towering above you. A good view is also got of forts on the lower ridges as you pass along.

But the feature of the walk is the delightful view to be got across the Scottish Border country. From the Lammermoors round to the head of Liddesdale, the country lies spread before you, with the green valleys in the foreground, ever changing in appearance as your path winds along. When the summit is reached, at the Windy Gyle, the view opens down Coquetdale; from this point, the walker can go to the foot of Hepden Burn, and turn to the left up Usway water to Usway ford, or from the Gyle slant straight across to Usway ford, and from thence mount up the ridge by a path that is

plainly seen as you approach. Along the top of this ridge between the Usway and the Alwin runs the line of the ancient Clennel Street. The views from Clennel Street are, in my opinion, the finest to be had of the most striking points of the Cheviot range; and the distant prospect is limited only by the high ground to the south of the Tyne. The whole of beautiful Northumberland lies spread before you even to the sea. Clennel Street comes down at Alwinton, where there is hotel accommodation, or the walk can be continued to Harbottle. From Hownam Kirk to Alwinton is about 18 miles; but no one should hurry over such a road.

Ichthyological Notes. By GEORGE BOLAM, F.Z.S., Berwick.FOX SHARK OR THRESHER (*Alopias vulpes*.)

At the Berwick Meeting of the Club, on 13th October 1897, I had the pleasure of laying upon the table a photograph of this rare fish, taken at the instigation of Mr Bishop, from a fine adult specimen, which was caught off the Greens Harbour, Berwick, on the 30th September in that year. It was a male, and after having been exhibited for two or three days in the premises of Mr. Cowe, fishmonger, High Street, it was sent 'on tour' through the Border district, where its unusual appearance attracted considerable attention. Finally it was sold in Carlisle. For the following careful measurements we are indebted to Mr. Bishop.

Extreme length 11 feet 7 inches, of which the tail measured rather more than one-half, viz. :—6 feet 1 inch, leaving only 5 feet 6 inches as the length of the body.

Point of snout to anterior margin of eye, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Curved anterior margin of dorsal fin, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

do. do. pectoral fin, 21 inches.

do. do. pelvic fin, 9 inches.

Claspers 11 inches in length; breadth of tail from tip of lower lobe to dorsal margin, 15 inches; breadth of tail, behind lower lobe, 10 inches; girth immediately in front of tail, 17 inches.

Dorsal fin from base to middle line of inferior surface, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from tip to base, in a straight line, 10 inches.

From snout to anterior margin of dorsal fin, $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

On the median-dorsal line, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the tip of the snout, there was a small circular aperture, emitting some oil.

In colour the fish was dullish leaden blue above, soiled white beneath, spotted and blotched, with greyish white at the junction of the colours. The skin is hard and rough to the touch, but presenting a short velvety appearance to the eye.

The fish was captured through having become entangled in one of the illicit hang-nets set for salmon, near the harbour.

This is the second time the Thresher has been taken in Berwick Bay, Dr. Johnston having recorded the capture of one on 26th July 1846, an exquisite drawing of which is still in the possession of his daughter, Mrs Barwell-Carter at the Anchorage. Elsewhere the fish has occurred two or

three times off the coast of Northumberland; but it is considerably rarer upon the north and east coasts, than in the south and west of England. The largest specimens sometimes measure as much as 15 feet in length.

TOPE (*Galeus canis.*)

A specimen, between 3 and 4 feet in length, was caught on a line, by one of our white fishing boats, on 20th November 1897, a mile or two off Berwick.

THREE-BEARDED ROCKLING (*Motella tricirrata.*)

Though this has generally been considered a rare fish upon our coast, I have seen several examples landed by our fishing boats during recent years; most frequently they are taken in crab-creels. Some of these mentioned below (and I have seen others) were of a very fine tawny orange colour, beautifully spotted with dark brown, which in some specimens becomes almost black; a portion of the belly is usually white. They are excellent for the table, giving off a pleasing aroma when cooked.

The following were all from Berwick Bay:—

One, May 1890, 16 inches long, landed in a crab-creel.

One, 14th May 1897, 15 inches long, and over a pound in weight.

The stomach was filled with shrimps.

Two, 19th November 1897, about as large as the above, but not in such good condition, having apparently recently spawned.

One, 22nd January 1898, about a foot long.

One, 9th February 1898, a fine specimen, nearly 17 inches in length, and very plump. I noticed four or five others in the shop windows about this time.

HADDOCK (*Gadus aeglefinus.*)

If there has been a falling off in the numbers of this fish landed at Berwick during recent years, the size of the largest individuals shows no signs of decreasing. I regret not having taken the trouble to measure and weigh some of the larger examples, which have been exposed in the shops, but I have notes of one, measured in January 1891, which exceeded 30 inches in length, and of another, of over 3 feet long, on 30th January 1897.

MULLER'S TOPKNOT (*Zengopterus punctatus.*)

This is the *Rhombus hirtus* of Yarrell. I examined a specimen, taken in Berwick Bay, on 22nd December 1892, which was presented to the Museum by Mr. Holmes, fishmonger, as a fish unknown to him. In

length it measured 7 inches, including the tail of about an inch; and the width of the body, at the widest part, but not including the fins, was just over $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Another, which I received from Mr. Holmes, on 12th January of the present year, measured $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, including the fins; it had been obtained locally a day or two previously.

These two specimens closely resembled each other in every respect, and are better represented by Yarrell's figure than by either Couch or Day. In one particular however they differed from the description given by any of these authors, viz.—that while the anal fin extended beyond, or under-lapped, the tail considerably, the dorsal fin certainly did not do so, but ended at, and was attached to, the caudal fin by a membrane.

The upper surface of the body, in these specimens, was distinctly rough to the touch, owing to the spinate scales; beneath practically smooth, though the fin rays on either side were scaled and rough.

GARFISH (*Belone vulgaris*.)

Not very rare, but still of sufficient interest to attract attention. A specimen was landed at Berwick on 14th September 1897.

ALLICE SHAD (*Clupea alosa*.)

This is another fish whose striking appearance always brings it under notice, though it cannot be called rare about the mouth of the Tweed, and is sometimes taken along the coast. One of $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, was sent to Berwick from Alnmouth Bay, on 9th September 1896.

Locally it often goes under the name of 'Shad,' or 'Twaite,' while my attention was called to the specimen mentioned above, by a Berwick man, who said it was a 'Herring-Hake': another called it a 'Damit Herring,' which is perhaps a corruption of 'Daming Herring,' a local name, which the late Dr. Day thought might signify 'Dame of the herrings.'

PIPE-FISH (*Nerophis æquoreus*.)

One of about a foot in length, was exhibited in Cowe's shop, in High Street, 17th May 1896, taken near Berwick. A rather larger specimen, in my possession, was picked up on Yarrow Slake a few years ago, and I have seen others.

LAMPREY (*Petromyzon marinus*.)

An unusually large specimen, measuring over 3 feet in length, and between 8 and 9 inches in circumference, was caught in the Tweed, below Newwater Haugh, on 26th March 1896.

HAG OR BORER (*Myxine glutinosa*.)

I found a specimen, about 15 inches in length, washed up on the sands behind the Pier, on 12th January 1897. It was very pink in colour—almost red for an inch and a half near the head—but it had been dead a short time before it was found. Yarrell correctly describes the anal aperture as “about 2 inches before the end of the tail”; Day’s figure shows this at about one third of the length from the snout, which taken in conjunction with the description:—“a narrow dorsal fin commencing about the middle of the total length and continued round the tail to the vent”—is very misleading. Day’s illustration, if turned upside down, would give a tolerably accurate idea of the disposition of the fins in the present specimen!

BERGYLT (*Sebastes Norwegicus*.)

Is occasionally exhibited in our shop windows. Two were sent into Berwick, from Eyemouth, on 7th February 1896; they had been caught there the previous day, measured 15 and 16 inches in length respectively.

RED GURNARD (*Trigla cuculus*.)

A fine example, 18 inches in length, was landed by a Berwick boat, on 31st March 1896.

SWORD-FISH (*Xiphias gladius*.)

One of about 9 feet in length, is recorded in the ‘Field’ newspaper of 1st October 1892, by MrAnthony Harris, as having been seen about a mile north of Dunstanburgh, on the morning of 18th August.

SHORT SUN-FISH (*Orthogoriscus mola*.)

A few days prior to the 18th August 1896, a specimen of this curious looking fish was caught off Berwick, and is now preserved in the shop of Mr Cowe, fishmonger, High Street. It measures about 18 inches in length.

In the ‘Field’ of 2nd November 1889, Mr J. de C. Paynter has recorded one, which was washed up by the sea, at Craster, on 25th October. The measurements given were—“length 7 feet 6 inches, breadth, from tip to tip of fins, 8 feet 6 inches, girth 10 feet 6 inches, and estimated weight between 7 and 8 cwt.”

Some further Notes concerning Sir Walter Scott and his surroundings. By MISS RUSSELL of Ashiesteel.

THERE are some mistakes in the Paper of 1896, on RECENT STATEMENTS REGARDING SIR WALTER SCOTT, but the only one of much consequence is, that as has been pointed out by Mr Robert Blair, F.S.A., it was not the twenty-third but the twenty-second Legion, which bore the name of Primigenia. This rectification is of course of importance, as the probability is strong that the fragment of Inscribed Stone at Abbotsford was found in Britain, even if it was not from Newstead; but that being an important Roman station, particularly rich in inscriptions, seems much the most likely locality.

It is hardly a thing that would be brought from the Continent, even when the classics were in the highest fashion. While Dr Bruce is no doubt right in saying, at least that is probably what he did say, that it is the only record of the twenty-second Legion having been in Britain. I observe in a notice of the Romans in Lincolnshire (in the short-lived *Archæological Review*) that as many as nine legions are mentioned as having been sent to Britain, without any number or designation being given, besides the four or five which can be identified.

Lady Jane Wishart Belshes, the mother of Lady Forbes, belonged to the Leven, not the Rothes family of Leslies. I rather think, without having investigated the point, that the mistake is Jervise's, not mine, for I was not aware that her name was Leslie. As it happens, Douglas's Peerage (2nd ed. J. P. Wood, 1813) gives very full statistics about her and her husband and daughter, as follows:—

2nd vol., title Leven:—‘David, sixth Earl of Leven, and fifth Earl of Melville . . . married at Edinburgh, 29th July 1747, Willielmina, posthumous daughter and nineteenth child of William Nisbet of Dirleton . . . From early life she was distinguished by the comeliness of her person . . . The fiftieth anniversary of their wedding was celebrated at Melville House, January 29th 1797 . . . ’

Their third child was ‘Lady Jane, married at Melville House, 9th November 1775, to Sir John Wisheart Belches Stuart, baronet of Fettercairn, in the shire of Kincardine, M.P. for that county from 1797 to 1806; appointed baron of exchequer, 1807; and had one daughter, Willielmina, married

at Edinburgh, 19th January 1797, to Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, baronet, and had issue; and died at Lymptone, in Devonshire, 5th December 1810.'

The chief interest of this, as concerning Sir Walter Scott, is that it shows how very young Miss Belshes must have been at the time their acquaintance began. She cannot have been more than twenty at the time of her marriage, and as he was married in the end of the same year, the "three years of dreaming and two years of waking" of which he writes in his diary, have to be got in between 1792 and 1797. In fact the affair, with her parents' knowledge, would seem to have been going on for years before she was regularly introduced into society; which accounts for a good deal.

Her name and her grandmother's seem to be misprinted in Douglas; *Willielmina* is probably meant for *Wilhelmina*. There seems an error about the "golden wedding" of the grandparents, which is made six months too soon, July having been apparently taken for January contracted. Lady Forbes's name seems really to have been *Williamina*; it appears in that form on the tombstone of her distinguished son, James Forbes. There is perhaps nothing really strange in the fact, but still it is curious how completely she vanishes from Sir Walter's life after his marriage, considering how very seriously he seems to have taken his courtship of her, and at the same time how freely he seems to have talked about it. Not the least serious of his utterances is that to his Journal, thirty years later; when annoyed by her old mother insisting on going over the whole thing, he says "These things had become a matter of solemn and not unpleasing recollection,"—at least I think these are the words.

Mr Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, who came on the scene not long after the marriage of both,—he made Sir Walter's acquaintance in 1800,—rather professes to doubt Lockhart's account of the whole affair, on the ground that he had known Sir Walter intimately for thirty-two years, and had never heard of it.

This was illogical enough, especially considering the sort of man he was; but what is remarkable is, that two sisters of Sir William Forbes, the man who did marry Miss Belsches, were married to about the two most intimate friends of Sir Walter's later life; Mr James Skene, probably was, as Lockhart says,

the most intimate of his younger friends; and after all there were really only three years between them; while Mr Mackenzie of Portmore was a brother clerk of Session, and a very congenial associate.

And as mentioned in the paper of 1896, Mrs Mackenzie's daughter, Mrs Dundas, had heard that the ladies of the Forbes family had never known what was the matter with their sister-in-law till Lockhart's *Life* was published. For one thing, this bears on the probability of the couples occasionally meeting, of which there seems no actual record. Though Sir Walter's remark on Sir William Forbes, as a banker, taking the chair at the meeting of his creditors in 1826, is that they had not met much of late years, neither stirring much beyond his own family. This is borne out more fully than one would have expected, by what that very graphic writer, the 'Highland Lady' says—Mrs Smith, born Grant :—

"She never met him in society in Edinburgh, and believed that he did not go out much, and when he did was rather silent. That in his own house he was a different person, especially if he liked his company. That one of her sisters had stayed at Abbotsford, on a tour with Sir Thomas and Lady Dick Lauder, and taken greatly to him; he related all his Border legends, and she corrected his mistakes about the Highlands. Of course it would be chiefly to dinner parties that he was invited in Edinburgh. That he did not at all decline youthful society is shown by his joining a party which met at his own house, to go to see a caravan of wild beasts which was being exhibited in Edinburgh. It was a very wet day, but they assembled notwithstanding, and filled two carriages. Anne Scott and a sister of Captain Basil Hall's were in the second carriage, and after Sir Walter had put them into it and turned away to the other, Anne said "Papa's joke all this morning has been, 'Here's a beastly day for our beastly party!'"

Politics then divided society a good deal. The late Miss Aytoun, the elder of the two sisters of the poet and professor, who long outlived him (and was, to an advanced age, a very fine looking woman) said not long before her death that she had just once been spoken to by Sir Walter, which had been when she was about twelve. He met her with her mother, and said "I knew your mother when she was

much wee-er than you are." Not only was Mrs Aytoun an early acquaintance, and a companion of his sister Anne Scott, but there was so far a connection, that she was a niece of Mr Keith of Ravelston, whose wife was one of the Scott's Swinton grandaunts. But Mr Roger Aytoun was a vehement Whig, as Sir Walter, in a half facetious way, was a vehement Tory. His sister, as far as Miss Aytoun had ever heard about her, does not seem to have been the invalid one would rather suppose from his notices of her.

Since most of the above was written, I have had the opportunity of examining one of the fragments of the *Bride of Lammermoor* which exist in Sir Walter's handwriting. It consists of the latter part of the first volume, and the beginning of the second; and I should suppose that the other fragment consisted of the beginning of the story.

Apparently he had written more than a volume before his illness, and then started afresh when he began dictating the story from his sick-bed. The MS. looks much the same as the printed version, beginning after the adventure with the bull, and going on through thirty pages of large quarto paper, closely written, to the night when the Keeper and his daughter are detained at Wolf's Crag, which is marked as the end of the first volume, and then there are eight pages more.

But, though I had not the book at hand, I gather from a note which seems to be in the handwriting of the purchaser, that some of Caleb's feats at least have been developed since this was written. It is a further indication that the Edgars of Wedderlie were in the mind of the writer, that the incident of quitting the family home after dark occurs in the novel; though it has not the special pathetic significance it has in the real story, as Ravenswood accompanies his father.

There is a point about the story of the Baldoon marriage which requires explanation; Sir Andrew Agnew, in his *Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, the history of his own family; which, without being exactly either a family chronicle or a county history, is more of both than is generally possible in Scotland—Galloway and Ayrshire lying out of the main road of destructive invasion—says it is quite a mistake to suppose that anything unusual happened. But in the next generation, Agnew of Lochnaw had married the niece of David Dunbar's second wife; so the Agnews were bound to know nothing about it.

The cheap and very convenient one-volume edition of Lockhart's Life of Scott, published within the last three or four years, is not a reprint of the first edition, of which the first volume was published in 1837, and the remaining six in 1838, but of the second edition, which followed in 1839; though as far as I can make out, that was exactly the same as the other, except for a description of Abbotsford interposed in the text near the end; and for the addition of a large number of foot-notes.

Perhaps the most interesting of these is a story Lockhart had received from Mrs Thomas Scott after the first edition was published, which, like a good many other anecdotes, gives rather a different idea of Sir Walter's surroundings from what one would gather from his own writings.

Their mother, Mrs Scott, was fidgeting about her younger son Tom, who at some late hour had not come in from a ramble; when her husband said "O Annie, my dear, you need not be anxious about Tom; you know he is with Walter; and have you never observed, that wherever Walter goes, he gets his bread buttered on both sides."

This full recognition of his son's social success was very creditable to Mr Scott's intelligence, while it could not reconcile him to his absences from the office. He died before the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* was published. It is before this, too, that the Wordsworths say they might have been entertained all through Scotland, by merely mentioning Mr Scott's name. It is to be noticed, that Lockhart's abridgment of the *Life*, dated 1848, though not published till 1871, though a different work, has a considerable part of the same text—pages and paragraphs having been used.

There is a notice of Sir Walter Scott as a young child, in the interesting Life of Henry Erskine, which makes one doubt whether he ever did really live at Sandyknowe except in summer. It is in the part of the memoir contributed by Mr Erskine's son, who had succeeded to the family title of Buchan.

Their house in George Square was next door to the Scotts' and Mr Erskine rented the stables of the other house; which partly explains the circumstances. Little Wattie, before he spoke plainly, but when he had so far the practical use of his legs, used to be always running into Mr Erskine's house and wanting Mr Erskine to play with him—as, his son says, all children did. One day he came up to his friend with the question:—"Mr

Erskine, did you ever see a whim-wham fastened to a goosey's bido?" meaning bridle. The editor explains a whim-wham to mean a little windmill of coloured rags, such as may be seen for sale any day in the streets of Edinburgh, or London either. But it does not appear whether either he or Mr Erskine understood what the question meant. "A whim-wham for a goose's bridle" is, or was the established rejoinder of an exasperated needlewoman, when teased to tell what she was making; implying that when a bridle was put on that particular goose, the rosettes to decorate it would be ready; and it is evident the gifted infant had made himself a nuisance at home, before coming to bestow his tediousness on the Erskines.

He was a great annoyance to Mrs Erskine (who was a noted hypochondriac however) she used to call him "That silly tiresome boy;" and certainly neither she nor her son, who is writing, had any idea that he was living with his grandparents in Roxburghshire.

Even his understanding a *whim-wham* in the sense he did, shows his town experiences, for at the present day, within five miles of Smailholm Tower, a whim-wham means a dish of whipped eggs—the idea to be expressed in both cases being that of the utmost lightness. The rosettes for the bridle have the continental suggestion of many old Scotch fashions.

I do not suppose Sir Walter, when he wrote what Lockhart calls the Ashiestiel fragment, but which is an autobiography of his youth, up to his becoming a member of the Scotch Bar, intended to imply that he had never seen his parents during three or four years of his childhood, though, as far as appears from it, this might have been the case.

He was probably between two and three when he was first sent to Sandyknowe; he was a year and a half old, according to his own belief, when he was seized with what was probably a form of teething convulsions, with the result that one leg was permanently affected; and all remedies that could be thought of were tried before he was sent to the country with a view to strengthening his general health. At seven years old he says he came back to his father's house to begin his regular education, having been the last year in Bath, under the care of his aunt, Miss Scott; but this leaves at least three years to be accounted for; and the probability is that in the months when he could not be much in the open air, he was in Edinburgh with his parents.

There is a story of Mrs Erskine, not recorded by Lord Buchan, to the effect that after they had moved from George Square to Princes St., she on one occasion sent a message to their next door neighbours, the Tytlers, to say that she was sure that they the Tytlers, must keep their back door open, there was such a draught in their, the Erskines' house!

One might imagine she had a confused reminiscence of the inconvenience of a communication with a neighbour's house at the back and the impossibility of keeping out his children, even if geniuses, when there was a mutual territory like the stables which Mr Erskine rented.

There are one or two errors about the portraits mentioned in the paper of 1896. The date of the one painted for Lady Abercorn is 1820, and the little black dog is Ourisk; it is quite unlike what is called a Skye terrier, though Sir Walter says it was of the silky-haired Kintail breed.—The artist, Watson Gordon. What indirectly led to the mistake was the youthfulness of the face, fair and rather fleshy. He must have been at least forty-eight, but looks ten years less. Making all allowances for the artist's style, this goes to show that it was his own reckless overwork which made such a wreck of him little more than ten years later. He had had more than one severe illness by this time.

It is as well to mention, that the portrait of a boy, said to be that of Walter Scott by Raeburn, put up for sale at Christie and Manson's in 1897, was not really sold, but bought in, not having reached the reserve price. Circumstances are rather in favour of its genuineness, and the absence of likeness to any of the well-known portraits is by no means against it, especially considering the transition stage it represents. It is the portrait of a boy about twelve years old, even then on a large scale, but unmistakeably quite young. Raeburn went to study in Rome in 1785, when Sir Walter was fourteen, and it must have been painted rather before that time; and he, Raeburn, who had originally been a miniature-painter, was a protege of Clerk of Eldin, who was one of the most intimate of Sir Walter's older friends.

The dress is a jacket of very red tartan, with a small close cap, with a feather like cock's hackles lying flat on it. And boys do seem to have been put into tartan in the last century, whether as a protest against the Parliamentary Union with England, as was supposed to be the case with the women's head-shawls, or not. One of Hamilton of Bangour's shorter poems is an epigram on the

circumstance that a lion who was being exhibited in Edinburgh took no notice of the spectators till a youth in Highland dress came in, when he got up and roared, as if recognising a worthy antagonist !

Mr Martin Hardy's clever picture of the meeting of Burns and Scott represents the youth as very like both the childish miniature, and Kay's profile of him as a young advocate. This was necessary in the circumstances, but I am not sure, considering the long illness he had about the time in question, that it may not give a better idea of what he was really like then, than his actual portrait (if it is one) of a year or two earlier.

When writing on the circumstances which probably led to Alexander II. being buried at Melrose, I had not seen Winchester Cathedral; which I did just about the same time that the life of John Lockhart was published; from which it appears that the three ladies with Cornish names who were at Melrose in 1817, were told by Sophia Scott, who took them to see the Abbey, that her father had had the ground examined under the marble tombstone, and that there was no interment there! She begged them not to mention this to the showman, who would have been much mortified by any allusion to it.

And this seems to show that the marble stone has been, like the similar ones at Winchester, the top of a sarcophagus of common stone; which probably, from analogy, stood under the tower, in the centre of the church. The one so placed at Winchester, sometimes attributed to Rufus, must be that of an ecclesiastic, if a chalice was really found in it when it was first opened; but there is nothing beyond probability to connect it with Bishop Henry de Blois, nephew of Rufus, and brother of King Stephen—who, with all his incapacity, was a grandson of the Conqueror.

It may be added, that St. William of York, whose name may probably have been given to William Law in Wedale, on his being canonized (by Honorius III., I think, but I am not sure of the date) was a nephew of Stephen and of Henry de Blois. He was an eminently good man, as great churchmen went then; when he was dispossessed of the archbishopric, under the no-government of the day, instead of raising a civil war, which would have been the natural mode of procedure, he went to France to see King Stephen about it; and I think, after various ups and downs, he died in possession, about the middle of the

12th century. It is possible, as one of the royal family, that he may have been already Archbishop of York when David brought his colony of Cistercian monks from Rivaulx in Yorkshire to the later Melrose. The pasturage of Wedale, the district between the Gala and the Leader, had been given up to the monks of Melrose, on that occasion, by the distant Archbishop of St. Andrews (who nevertheless retained a residence at Bowland, on the frontiers of the archdeaconry of Lothian.) What points to the name of the hill having some connection with the abbey, is there being a William's Well on the slope above the abbey-church, an unfailing cold spring, now distributed through a pump at the east end of the town.

There is another consideration about the burial of Alexander II. at Melrose (it is stated, in a side chapel); seeing that Dunfermline was the royal burying-place, and that on the other hand his father William the Lion had been buried at Arbroath, in the abbey dedicated by him to Thomas a Becket, which is not only north of the Forth but of the Tay, it is possible that there may have been a political significance in his successor's being buried between Edinburgh and the English border, and on the old frontier between Cumbria and Lothian.

The muster at Caddonlee was for an invasion of England, so it is possible the idea may have been that of "birsing yont."

I find that it was the Cistercian order who opposed St. William's appointment; it seems to have been a struggle between them, St. Bernard being still alive, and the King of England and his family. St. William seems to have died in 1154, having been treasurer of York before he was Archbishop. I cannot anywhere find the exact date of his canonization, but in a generation or two the animus would die away.

One of the confusions which here and there impair the value of Professor Veitch's historical and legendary studies, is both unjust to Sir Walter, and obscures a curious fact which would have been of the highest interest to him, and perhaps hardly less to Professor Veitch himself.

The three ballads, in the latter part of the *Border Minstrelsy*, which Sir Walter calls the three parts of Thomas the Rhymer, are quite different poems, with different histories. The first would naturally have belonged to the second part of the *Minstrelsy*, the romantic ballads from various old sources; Sir Walter says he got it from a lady living near Earlston, and

completed it from one of the two manuscript collections he had the use of; the oral version, as might be expected, has many more local allusions than the other. The second ballad is very cleverly and naturally made up by himself of the prophecies attributed to Thomas the Rhymer, strung together into a poem filling three or four pages; and the third is his own beautiful version of the sufficiently picturesque legend of Thomas's recall to Fairyland by the sign of a pair of deer, which enter the village without fear.

Obviously, the only one of the three which can be called genuine, in the way of legend, is the first; and that I consider *is*. The practice adopted by Sir Walter of completing a ballad by putting together verses from different copies, was not according to the scientific method of the present day, nor in fact to that of his own; but as long as he did not consciously add anything of his own, it seems all that can be required, publishing, as he did, a collection of ballads as light literature, and selected to suit the taste of the day. Motherwell's collection, which was conscientiously published some time after as a corrective to the *Border Minstrelsy*, is far from being a pleasant book. A considerable number of Sir Walter's were really taken down from oral tradition, while others were well-known in print as broadsides.

The point in question is this; when Thomas the Rhymer is carried off by the Queen of the Fairies (the first time) they pass through a sort of middle region of darkness, of starless night, where, it is said—

“It was mirk mirk night, and there was nae stern light,
And they waded through red blood to the knee;
For all the blood that's shed on earth
Runs through the springs of that countrie.”

This certainly has a mythological, if not allegorical sound; and Professor Veitch says, I think, in connection with the wild deer, which re-appear in the later stories about Merlin, that Sir Walter must have found the river of blood in some of his German *diablerie*; apparently supposing the first part of Thomas the Rhymer to have been written by him. The interesting point is, that it is not German, so far as known, but *Breton-Armorican*; though it could not have been known to Sir Walter, at least from that source, it occurs twice in Villemarqué's collection of the ballads of Brittany; and the two ballads

concerned are among these selected for translation by the late Tom Taylor, whose approximate renderings, no doubt made partly from the French translations, are highly spoken of by M. de la Villemarqué himself.

I observe another case of the way in which Sir Walter was dominated by his imagination in certain matters of fact. In his collected Essays, in either that on *Forestry*, or that on the *Planting of Waste Lands*, he asserts that Ettrick Forest, or Selkirkshire, was formerly covered with wood, except where the height of the hills prevented its growth; and that down to the time of Charles I., great part of this wood remained.

The reason for mentioning this date obviously is, that Pont's maps, which were surveyed in the latter part of James VI.'s reign, show the wood in Selkirkshire very much where it is now; the Harehead Wood and the Elybank Wood are the principal ones.

And I was not greatly surprised, when looking for something else in the back numbers of the *Quarterly Review*, to come upon the statement in its original form, which was, that great part of the wood had remained down to about 1700. It is evident that when the article was published, some one had, either publicly or privately, referred the author to Pont's map of Selkirkshire.

It is not so obvious why he should previously have brought the covering of wood down to the particular date of 1700; but the reason probably was, that the oldest people he could himself remember, might remember back to about that time; and none of them could say they had known such a state of things.

In the plantations of the present day, which are protected from sheep and cattle, underwood of native trees springs up very freely, when they are in the valleys; but not in those on the hills.

It is sufficiently curious that it should spring up so, on ground that must have been often pastured before being planted and enclosed.

As a matter of fact, there was probably rather more wood in Ettrick Forest in the Middle Ages than in the time of Charles I., just as there is rather more now, and for the same reason, because it was planted, and of course enclosed. When there was little or no supply of foreign timber available, the wood for ship-building and the roofs of houses must have been grown at home.

And there is a little book on forestry, of the date of 1612, that is the latter part of James VI.'s reign, entitled "An old Thrift newly revived," or something like that, by G. S. There is

nothing at all antique about it, except that it is printed in black letter. I think there are other treatises with the same signature, so it is probably known who the author is.

The novel idea, towards the end of the last century, was that of planting the hills, especially with the evergreen Norway spruce, and other conifers. And this seems to be somewhat against the natural conditions, judging from the way in which whole woods have been blown down by the storms of recent times, even when of such extent that it might have been supposed the trees would protect one another. Not that they are any loss in the way of appearance. The Wordsworths, in 1803, were weighed upon throughout Scotland by the ugliness of the fir-plantations, a great many of which were then at the ugliest stage, with the artificial outline sharply defined, and none of the dignity which a wood of large firs must always have.

One of the misleading statements about Ettrick Forest is that, that formerly a man might walk from Selkirk to Ettrick Kirk, and be under the shade of trees the whole way. For about two-thirds of the way, this is the case still, or rather would be, if there were no fences to restrict pedestrians to the high-road.

That is, a steep heugh runs for a number of miles along the west side of the side of the Ettrick, covered with natural wood.

(The black-letter treatise on forestry referred to mentions that there had been an avenue of Scotch firs at Sion, near London, though it was then cut down; so if James VI. really introduced them into Wales, he did not for the first time into England.)

Charles Kingsley, in one of his letters, says they grew and spread at his living of Eversley in Hampshire as if they were natives. The most interesting object hitherto found at Silchester, apparently, is a bucket of fir-wood with an iron handle; and the Scotch fir was found, felled by the Romans, under the great moss at Hatfield in Yorkshire. And it seems as if there might be a doubt whether it really was quite extinct in England.)

On the subject of Thomas the Rhymer, it is curious to find that he, Michael Scott, and Merlin, are all known to tradition and legend in the Highlands. One does not know what to infer from it; though the vocabulary remains of Gaelic are pretty strong on the Borders (*gom* for *nip* I see is omitted in my list of three or four years ago) one can hardly suppose it was spoken in the district in the 13th century; and neither of the Merlins of legend was Gaelic, the one apparently being Welsh, and the other Cumbrian.

The Church of Hume. By the REV. GEORGE GUNN,
M.A., Stichill and Hume.

IN view of the objects of our Club, the higher forms and spiritual aspects of church-life are excluded from the scope of this paper. Facts of local history and exemplifications of bygone ecclesiastical customs in this Border parish of Hume, have been given special prominence. The references may appear minute and the historical associations be somewhat parochial, but such details must be recorded, and given their true perspective as part of the history of our country. History is not all poetry, romance, and chronicles of blood. The results of antiquarian research demand their place, for they enable the student of the present day to see former scenes in their true colouring, and without the glamour cast by a facile and oft-times ill-informed imagination.

The ecclesiastical history of Hume is older, if less conspicuous than the more stirring annals of the castle. The rôle of its priests, who were the centres of light and learning of a very wide district, is subordinate to that of the noble Homes, who ruled the Merse, befriended kings and queens, and aided in guiding the destinies of the nation for generations. The castle becomes of historic importance in the 15th and 16th centuries, by which time the church had already witnessed four or five hundred years. The first reference to the castle that I have found, dates from 1335, when payment of the Castle wards or dues of 12/11 was made to the royal Treasurer. But mention of the Church is made as far back as the year 1127, which marks an authentic date, as shall appear hereafter.

The Hume estate formed part of the possessions of the powerful Earls of Dunbar, who gifted the church to the wealthy Abbey of Kelso. After the Reformation of 1560, when shorn of much of its size, the parish was united ecclesiastically

to the neighbouring parish of Stichill. The now united parishes were never merged in each other nor deprived of their ecclesiastical individuality; they thus present features distinct from many other united parishes. For instance, they are in separate though contiguous counties, Stichill being in Roxburghshire, while Hume is in Berwickshire. The popular rights of each parish are safeguarded by their respective Parish Councils, while one School Board charges itself with their mutual educational interests, and one board of heritors supervises the temporalities of the benefice. Each parish has its churchyard and glebe or kirklands, but the parishioners worship together in the parish church of Stichill.

Hume Church was ruinous in 1637, and has been allowed to disappear off the face of the earth. Little more than grass-grown mounds mark the site of the walls of its nave and chancel. Sufficient traces remain to indicate that the Pre-Reformation Church was long and narrow, and measured 26 yards from east to west, and 7 yards from north to south. An existing building, known to the villagers as the burial aisle of the Lords of Home forms an annexe to the foundations of the north side, but apparently was not part of the original church. It contains no monuments, nor are there traditions of other than very recent interments in it. An object of some interest and speculation in the south-east corner of the churchyard is the Pest Knowe, which is the traditional burial-place of the victims of the plague. Excavation has shown that however this may be, the elevation is formed by the debris of the church.

There probably were earlier ecclesiastical structures upon or very near the same site. For Ninian and Kentigern, and their disciple-missionaries are believed to have evangelised Roxburghshire and Berwickshire, and one of the most interesting features of the wonderful continuity of the church in Scotland has been the permanence of church-sites down through the centuries; first the baptismal well, glorified later as a fount of physical healing, the grove or the wayside cross marking the station of the itinerant missionary; then the eremitical cell or the tiny chapel; succeeded after the institution of parishes, by the wood or wattled and thatched church, or the lordly stone cathedral or abbey. In the case of the church of Hume, its earlier types have perished, but two supposed memorials of its Celtic

phase still exist. It must be kept in mind that the Church of Scotland in Bernicia, in which Hume is situated, was Celtic or Columban for at least a period of thirty years, from 634-664, during which time Bishops sent from Iona administered the diocese from Lindisfarne or Holy Island. Traces of this Iona mission were bound to linger for a generation longer after the return to Iona in 664. Concerning the relics of this Celtic church of Hume one is a Celtic bell of that quadrangular shape, which was in use before the twelfth century, and was meant to be held in the hand, and struck in order to sound. It is of iron dipped in brass. It was found in the castle and came into the possession of a former teacher of the school of the adjoining parish of Ednam; by the scholars it was inverted and partly buried in the ground to serve the purpose of a door scraper. Presented to the Tweedside Antiquarian Society of Kelso it rests in honoured seclusion in the Museum there.

The same safe custody preserves the other possible relic of the Celtic church of Hume. It is a brass bason, richly and curiously ornamented with Celtic hammered work, which was taken out of the old christening or verter well, that used to be on the farm of Hume Byres.

The church that existed before 1147, had either been replaced by a new building, or had not been known to have been consecrated when Bishop Robert of St. Andrews dedicated it to St. Nicholas on the kalends of April of that year.¹ The consecration was signalised for all time by a gift of a carucate of land from Cospatric, Earl of Dunbar.

In connection with this custom of consecration or reconsecration of parish churches, which appears to have prevailed in the twelfth century, it must be kept in mind that the church in Scotland had just passed through the second of her Re-Formations, viz.:—that of Margaret, Saint and Queen. This was her Roman Catholic phase, and it dominated the church until the Protestant Re-Formation of Knox in 1560. Her first Re-Formation may be associated with the name of Wilfred. It occurred about the year 665 and was signalised by the triumph of the Anglo-Romish party over the native Celtic Bishops, sent from

¹ Liber de Calchon, No. 288,

Iona to establish the See of Lindisfarne. These had fallen hopelessly out of date in the matter of the correct calculation of the occurrence of Easter; and also out of ecclesiastical fashion by their wearing the anterior instead of the coronal tonsure.

After this second or Margaretan Re-Formation, the church of Columba abandoned the Lowlands and associated herself with the regions round about Abernethy and Dunkeld. The way being clear, a general re-naming of ancient churches became the correct ecclesiastical usage. Celtic saints were superseded by Roman and Greek. Kentigern, Ninian, and Columba had to yield in many cases to such orthodox names as Cuthbert, Andrew, and Nicholas. This may have been also the fate of Hume church. The early saint was ignored and became forgotten; and Nicholas was brought to the front, possibly as the patron saint of the Dunbar family, in his turn also some centuries afterwards to be ignored and forgotten.

So that a church that has been Celtic and Saxon, Roman Catholic and Protestant, Presbyterian and Prelatic, has witnessed on the same spot for centuries to the continuity of the Truth appearing in varying external garb, it may be, but in its inward and vital meaning essentially the same.

The year 1127 yields a reference to a priest. Cospatric was then a fugitive from his earldom of Northumberland, and in the enjoyment of vast estates which Malcolm Canmore had granted him.² In that year the clergy of England and Scotland met to consecrate Robert Bishop of St. Andrews, when he, to the satisfaction of the Border ecclesiastics, notified that as a mark of grace the Abbey of Coldingham would be exempted from the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of St. Andrews. Amongst the local clergymen present whose names are adhibited to this old world document is that of Orm the Presbyter of Houm. His name also occurs under the form of Horm.³ For when Cospatric, the third Earl of Dunbar, granted, somewhere between 1153-1156, a charter of confirmation in all its rights to the church of Hume, he described them as they were freely and

² Illustrations of Scottish History from XII. to XVI. centuries, from MSS. in the Tower and British Museum (Maitland Club.)

³ Liber de Calchou, No. 287,

fully enjoyed by Horm the sacerdos. There is no distinction in the office of sacerdos and presbyter, which words seem to have been capriciously and interchangeably used in the charters.⁴

During Orm's tenure of office the consecration of the church had duly taken place and its dedication to St. Nicholas, when the second Earl recorded the first gift to the church of the carucate of land (104 acres Scots), the town of Hume, and half of Gordon. As he died in this year (1147) it is not uninteresting that the charter expressly records the sanction of his wife and of his three sons, Cospatric, Edward, and Edgar.

His eldest son succeeded not only to his estates, but to his renown as a benefactor of religion. He founded and endowed the Cistercian Nunneries of Eccles and Coldstream.⁵ In 1159 he also gave to Kelso Abbey the church of Hume with two carucates of land and a meadow called Harastrodar with other adjoining churches.

This gift is duly detailed in Malcolm the Maiden's Charter to Kelso Abbey of this year. Harastrodar means the boundary meadow, and may refer to the easterly slopes of the hill now known as Hairyheugh which separates Stichill from Hume, and the north-westerly part of which is still called Kirklands.

Bishop Arnold of St. Andrews enumerates Hume in his list of the possessions of Kelso Abbey about 1160.⁶

Earl Waldeve in 1170 confirms these grants on his accession to his estates.⁷

That nothing should be wanting to give them legal sanction, William the Lion as overlord, who reigned between 1165-1214, also records his sanction in a charter.⁸ There may be no more in it than meets the eye, but this Waldeve took part in a convention with Henry II. of England⁹ for the liberation of William who had been taken prisoner by a party of English barons, and in his charters is the first of his line to be designated "Comes" de Dunbar, and he obtains the royal confirmation to his pious donations.

⁴ Liber de Calchon, No. 288.

⁵ Do. No. 71.

⁶ Do. No. 439.

⁷ Do. No. 73.

⁸ Do. No. 12.

⁹ Douglas's Peerage.

Before 1250 Aldan was the owner of the Home manor, and after that date his son Gilbert succeeded him.¹⁰ Some discussion arose between the monks of Kelso and Gilbert as representing the rights of the church of Hume over Wederley. It was at last agreed to acknowledge the rights of superiority of Hume over the chapel of Wederley, while Kelso obtained the charge of it, with the right of patronage, and the possession of certain lands, viz.:—5 acres of cultivated land, and 5 acres of arable land, with pasture for 100 sheep, 40 goats, 100 lambs, &c., in return for which the monks undertook to perform certain services on Feast days.¹¹ Gilbert makes assurance doubly sure by granting a charter of confirmation of these conditions in the same year.¹² It is interesting that he promises to pay in reddendo a half-stone of wax, at the feast or festival of St. James. This last is also referred to in an excambion of two acres, by Robertus de Poulworth and Beatrix his wife in 1258, for three acres tenanted by Osbert and two others opposite the church.¹³ In this excambion Aldan is designated as some time of Home. To the parishioners of Wederley (now Westruther), was permitted the right of burying their dead at their new chapel or at the mother church of Hume. One result of this agreement was the reduction of the parish of Hume to its present size. In all probability it was the same Gilbert who witnessed a charter of Earl Patrick, in which he granted $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres near Harecarres to the Abbey of Melrose.¹⁴ Harecarres likely enough lay close to Harestrodar. At this date it cannot be positively identified. Nor does the meaning of the name lend any assistance. No place can be recognised hereabouts as the boundary fort.

The various Bishops of St. Andrews, as soon as they could, after having been inducted to their See, seem to have confirmed the Abbey of Kelso in all its endowments.¹⁵ Thus Hugo, who was Bishop from 1178-1188, and Roger from 1188-1200, ratified the Abbey in all its rights.

¹⁰ Liber de Calchou, No. 300.

¹¹ Do. Nos. 299, 300, 301.

¹² Do. No. 301.

¹³ Do. No. 302.

¹⁴ Liber de Melros, Vol. 1. p. 112.

¹⁵ Liber de Calchou, Nos. 83, 84, 425.

Patrick, who was the fifth earl of Dunbar, and the first to be styled Earl of March, in 1190 on his accession to his patrimonial rights, also confirmed the monks in their donations from his ancestors.¹⁶

The priest of this time was one Patrick, who designates himself "Clericus" in a charter of 1207 of the twenty shilling lands of Sprouston by Eustace de Vescy.¹⁷

Another one, Roger is known by his witnessing a charter of Robertus de Muscamp during the reign of Alexander II. (1214-1249.)¹⁸

The church of Hume was in the deanery of the Merse and in the diocese of St. Andrews, and was variously rated.¹⁹ At this date it was valued at xxiv marks:²⁰ again at xxxv. marks, and in Bagimont's Roll at a later date still, in 1275 the Rectoria de Home was estimated at lviiijs. and ivd.²¹ In the Papal Taxation Roll (c. 1298) the value is returned at xxvi lib. 11s. 8d.

An interesting statement of the value and description of these lands in 1300 is found in the Rent Roll of Kelso Abbey.²² Thus under Hume it is stated that the monks have 1 carucate of land, which with its 4 tofts was assessed at 6 marks, and 2 bovates there with 1 toft. and one meadow of nearly 30 acres (Harestro-dar). They have in addition the rent of iijs. viid. from William Boswell for his land, 200 sheep, while the laird himself, Galfredus de Home also pays 2/6 in rent. At the same time the spirituality was rated at xx lib.²³

Then falls a long silence of 170 years, in which no references can be found to the church of Hume. In 1471 there is one of interest from its allusion to the high altar in the church of St. Nicholas in Hume. A customary practice was to pay certain dues at the high altar of a church. Here it appears that John, the third of the five sons of Sir Alexander Home, was about to

¹⁶ Liber de Calchou, No. 72.

¹⁷ Do. No. 208.

¹⁸ Do. Vol. I. p. 207.

¹⁹ Liber Cartarum Prioratus S. Andreae, p. 32.

²⁰ Registrum de Dumferlyn, p. 206.

²¹ Registrum Episcopatus Glascuensis, p. LXV.

²² Liber de Calchou, p. 464.

²³ Do. p. 472.

marry Margaret Ker of Gaitshaw.²⁴ Her dowry was the sum of 200 marks, forty pounds of which was to be paid after the marriage ceremony, at the high altar of the church, and twenty pounds at the following Whitsunday and Martinmas terms until the whole sum had been paid up. But the Homes had an eye to the main chance. Somehow there seemed a probability of John succeeding to the estates and title, and being served heir to his brother Alexander. In that event they thought that the dowry should be materially increased. They induced Margaret's trustees to undertake to pay then a further sum of 400 marks in termly payments of 50 marks at the high altar. They were never called on to pay this increase. Though Alexander died, he was succeeded by his young son, who was eventually served heir to his grandfather.

Another 100 years nearly elapse before any further reference is made to the church of Hume, and then as is usual in all these charters, it is not to the life and work of the church, but to the value of the benefice.

In 1567, in the time of Alexander fifth Lord Home, the well-known partisan of Queen Mary, another detailed cess of the possessions in Hume was made by Kelso Abbey.²⁵ Thus the land of Bellishill (a field, which got its name perhaps from being the place where the bell-tower stood, which was not always attached to the church), was assessed at *xls.*, the kirkland of Home at *iiij lib.*, and the lands of Bothill and Hareheid *xxiv lib.* The vicarage teind is valued at *x lib.* The victual payments are also detailed. Thus the Town Mains with Fawsidhill and Hardis Mylne is rated

In beir	ij chaldrons	viiij bolls	}	7 chalders.
Meill	iiij	viiij		
Todrig	In beir	iiij bolls	}	12 bolls.
Meill		ix		
Oxmure	In beir	v bolls	}	1 chalder.
Meill		xj		
		Summa orde		iiij chalders.
		ferine		v ch. xij bolls.
,, totalis				viiij ch. xij bolls.

²⁴ Historical MSS. Commission XII. Report, Part VIII, Papers of Earl of Home, p. 89.

²⁵ Liber de Calchou, p. 492.

Although the third Re-Formation may be said to have been accomplished by 1560, the ownership of the vast estates of the abbeys and church lands was not definitely settled. According to the general principle of the spoils to the conquerors, so these estates were either handed over by royal gift to those nobles who had ingratiated themselves with the ascendant Protestant party, or were quietly taken possession of by the most powerful neighbouring proprietor. The Lord Home of this date was rather a recalcitrant Protestant, so in spite of royal favours showered on him by the king he did not succeed for many years in obtaining possession of the ecclesiastical lands of Hume. From 1590-1610 the Presbyterianism of Andrew Melville prevailed, and though it may be described as the High Church party of the day, it failed to attract certain nobles. Amongst them was Lord Home. With exceeding zeal the conversion of these nobles was sought after in a manner which contrasts singularly with the church's pretensions to be the home of freedom and of independent thought. But Lord Alexander Home was not easily concussed into the new belief of church and state. As a favourite with King James VI. he had accompanied him to England, and had been raised to great dignities, and become a member of the Privy Council. Yet the aid of the Privy Council was enlisted against him.²⁶ It confirmed the Act of the General Assembly of May 18th 1602, which decided that Lord Home and five other nobles should be removed for a quarter or a half year from their homes, and be visited by ministers to teach them their errors. Thus the Rev. John Carmichael was selected to wait upon Lord Home.

Upon the expiry of these six months, on November 10th, a new nomination of ministers was made to take the place of Mr Carmichael and the others whose efforts had not met with success or given satisfaction to the General Assembly.²⁷ This time the ministers were quartered for three months on these nobles, who seem to have been even less amenable than before to the persuasions of their unwelcome guests. On December 16th 1606, the General Assembly resorted to another

²⁶ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Vol. vi., p. 380.

²⁷

Do.

p. 477.

order, and thought by removing Lord Home to new surroundings and under its own immediate supervision that he might be coerced into the new faith. So he was ordered to reside in Edinburgh.²⁸ The issue is untold. But it is unlikely that he fell a victim to pressure so directly and obtrusively applied. It is perhaps more than an undesigned co-incidence that Lord Home did not obtain possession of the ecclesiastical lands of Hume until 1610.

Meantime they changed hands frequently. James VI. on December 10th 1569, confirmed a Charter of Lord Bothwell commendator of Kelso Abbey,²⁹ in which he granted certain lands, including the ecclesiastical lands of Hume (which were valued at 4 *lib.* 16 *sol.*) towards payment of 4000 *lib* for repairs of the abbey burnt by the English.

Again in 1602 August 5th, they were granted to Robert Lord of Roxburgh by the king, along with other subjects.³⁰

In 1607, January 28th, the king confirms Lord Alexander of Hume in his lands but makes special exception of the patronage of the benefice.³¹

In 1607, December 20th, Lord Robert of Roxburgh receives a new confirmation from King James of these ecclesiastical lands.³²

But the alternations of ownership finally adjusted themselves in 1610, May 20th, when James VI. bestowed them on Lord Alexander Home,³³ expressly declaring that they were in partial recompense for his services in peace and war at home and abroad. But even there it is one condition of the grant that a duly qualified clergyman should forthwith be presented by the king to the parish of Hume, and draw a stipend from its teinds. Casual mention is made of the union of the churches, but not of the parishes, thus : *quae (ecclesiae) per commissionarios ei unita est quia contigua jacuerunt et pusille parochiae fuerunt*; then follows the provision about the stipend that it

²⁸ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Vol. vii., p. 283.

²⁹ *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, No. 1905, p. 488.

³⁰ Do. No. 1342, p. 470.

³¹ Do. No. 1842, p. 670.

³² Do. No. 2003, p. 729.

³³ Do. No. 290, p. 106.

should consist of "40 bolles victualium ($\frac{1}{2}$ ordeī et $\frac{1}{2}$ lie muckit land aittis) cum vicariis mansionibus et glebis dictarum ecclesiarum."

On the dissolution of Kelso Abbey, and the dispersion of its lands,³⁴ the king on 11th August 1607, conferred most of them upon Lord Roxburgh, while reserving Lord Home's right. "The Kirklandis of Gordoun lyand within the sherifffdom of Berwick and kirklandis of Nenthorne, with the threttie schilling land of Newton, lyand within the baillierie of Lauderdaill and sic lyik. Excepting and the kirks of Home, Gordon, and Fogo, parsonages and vicarages thairrof."

Naturally enough Lord Roxburgh takes objection to the exception, and makes protestation.³⁵

The value of the ecclesiastical lands of Hume happens to be stated again.³⁶ The will of the Master of Roxburgh, which was recorded on 17th April 1634, provided that his sister the Lady Maria Ker (afterwards Lady Carneguy) and her sister Lady Isabella (Lady Dudhope) should receive the third part of all of the ecclesiastical lands. These of Hume are assessed at 32s., and of Bellishill mentioned separately at 16s.

On 20th March 1637,³⁷ King Charles I. grants to Sir John Pringle of Stichill "the lands called Coungearle, and for the ministry at the church of Stichell and the church of Home united to it 22 bolls victual ($\frac{1}{2}$ barley and $\frac{1}{2}$ lie muckit land aittis and 55 lib. with a chalder of victuals (of oats and $\frac{1}{2}$ barley lie prick measure Linlithgow) of augmentation with the rectorial teinds and with the vicarage teinds (estimated before at 80 *libs.* conformable to the decree of the commissioners 14th July 163 ,) for the stipend and supply of the communion elements and for the paying of taxes, &c.

This would be paid according to the valuations of the time, which the Act of Parliament of 1633 not only sanctioned, but imposed as the valuation for the future.

Charles also erected the Collegiate Church of St. Giles into the Cathedral Church of the new Bishopric of Edinburgh with

³⁴ Acts of the Scottish Parliament c. 42, vol. iv., p. 560.

³⁵ Do. p. 561.

³⁶ Retours, No. 123.

³⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., 1634-51, No. 680.

all the rights and privileges of a Cathedral. In order that it might be worthily endowed he diverted the teinds of certain parishes from their own district and use to its maintenance. Amongst them was the church of Hume. By Charter dated 13th May 1637,³⁸ King Charles I. grants to Dean A'Hannay (Hanna of the time of Jenny Geddes) of St. Giles and to his successors the Churches of Langton, Nenthorn, Kilmaurs, Simprin, Home, and Fogo, and the rectorial tithes of these parishes which had formerly belonged to the Abbey of Kelso, with their other lands and churches of said Abbey in the temporal lordship of Kelso, the Reddendum asked was Prayers to God for the donor, and the providing of these other churches with sufficient ministers and stipends.

The space of two months sufficed to show that in the temper of Scotland then, the king's aim was impracticable. On the 3rd July 1637, occurred the riot of Jenny Geddes, called "The Maid's Commotion" which overthrew the whole fabric of Episcopacy in Scotland and restored Presbyterianism.

Then the teinds of these churches were again diverted. They were handed to St. Cuthbert's "Sub muro castri de Edinburgum" by a new Charter of Charles I. of date 10th November 1641.³⁹

The ecclesiastical lands of Hume were yet again the subject of a Charter.⁴⁰ Charles II., on 30th November 1649, grants them to Mr Thomas Courtney, a son of a former minister of Stichill and Hume, and himself minister of Merton. The glebe and the manse of the vicar are excepted and preserved for the use of the church by the rectory of Hume. These lands were now valued at 4 *lib.* 19s. 4d, and were referred to specially as those given to Francis Lord Bothwell on 15th March 1587.

Finally they reverted to their original destination, and the present holder of the benefice possesses as much of them as his immediate predecessors enjoyed.

The remarkable ease with which the country passed from Presbyterianism to Prelacy and again to Presbyterianism, (in so far as regards the internal ecclesiastical history of the

³⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., 1634-51, No. 708.

³⁹ Do. No. 1014.

⁴⁰ Do. No. 2146.

parish), may be inferred from the absence of any popular demonstration on one side or the other in the parish.

It is plain that there were two parties holding either to the easier Prelatic notions or the sterner Puritan mind of the prevailing Presbyterianism. Before the Protestant Reformation as well as under Episcopacy, the people had been accustomed to great liberty on the Sunday. Accordingly this new interference with popular rights and customs was not easily brooked. Sunday desecration increased. So the aid of the Presbytery of the bounds was given to the Kirk Session, to put it down at all costs.⁴¹ On 29th July 1645 the matter was brought under the notice of the Presbytery of Kelso, and information laid against the Hume people. It was decided to bring them to book by the means of the Minister and the Kirk-Session.

The slight connection of the ecclesiastical history of Hume with the stirring incidents and battlefields of Covenanters and Cavaliers may be mentioned as showing the sense of religious responsibility which animated the military leaders of the day. Captain Ker was then governor of the castle of Hume. On 23rd September 1645, at his desire the Presbytery of Kelso appointed Mr John Sommerwell to preach the next Lord's Day in Hume Castle. But one of their small number (there were only eight ministers in the Presbytery, then,) had to accompany the army, and the burden of preaching in the Castle became heavier than they could well bear. So the Synod was applied to for assistance, but they got no relief further than the expression of a kindly sympathy with them in their trials and the pious desire for the speedy removal of the garrison.

It may be of considerable interest to note the scarcity of Covenanters or martyrs in the Parish. The minister, the Rev. David Stark, had conformed to Episcopacy, with other four of the Presbytery of Kelso and continued to exercise his holy office in the parish. Lord Home's predisposition towards Romanism was well known. It is not surprising that the parishioners admirably concealed any leanings towards the Covenant. Thomas Ker, a portioner in Hume, was mulcted in £360 by the Earl of Middleton as Royal Commissioner, and acting under the Scottish Parliament of 1661.⁴²

⁴¹ Records of the Presbytery of Kelso.

⁴² Wodrow's *Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, Vol. I., p. 56.

In the "killing times" of 1682, a Covenanter of Hume was found, one Alexander Hume by name, whose last speech and dying testimony may be read in Wodrow.⁴³ He was hanged in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, on the 29th December, with the words of the Psalm XVII. and 15th verse on his lips:—

"But as for me, I thine own face
In righteousness will see:
And with thy likeness, when I wake,
I satisfy'd shall be."

He left a widow and five children. His example seems to have fired one of his servants,⁴⁴ for George Dickson, who was servitor to the widow of Alexander Hume, was denounced on 5th May 1684, as a fugitive for bearing arms against the Government. With the Revolution in 1688 came the turn of the persecuted Covenanters. So in that year the Parliament rescinded various fines and forfeitures, and amongst them may be read the name of Alexander Home of Home.⁴⁵

⁴³ Wodrow's *Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 267.

⁴⁴ Do. App. 104.

⁴⁵ Do. App. p. 222.

Notes on some of the more uncommon Lepidoptera in the neighbourhood of Galashiels. By WILLIAM SHAW.

PIERIS NAPI. Not uncommon but never near gardens.

EUCHLOE CARDAMINES. Once common at Gordon Moss, but never seen now. A specimen seen in Gala streets.

ARGYNNIS AGLAIA. Appears to be rare, and is the only Fritillary taken in the district.

VANESSA ATALANTA. Common nearly every season.

————— CARDUI. Not at all common here.

EREBIA BLANDINA. Seems to be widely distributed here, as Galahill, Ellwyn, Gattonside, Earlston. Indeed this is the principal station for this insect and many of the English collectors have been supplied from here, but I fancy they have almost harried it out. The larva is the only way to get it, the butterfly soon spoils itself upon the wing. It seems to be a very constant insect, but occasionally one is got varying a little from the type.

LATYRUS SEMELE. This seems to be common wherever there are rocks.

CENYMPHUS DAVUS. Common at Threepwood Moss.

LYCÆNA ARTAXERXES. Local, but common in localities where the Rock Cistus (*H. vulgare*) grows.

————— ALSUS. Seems to be very scarce, only one having been taken here.

HESPERIA SYLVANUS. One specimen only, and the only Skipper taken here as yet.

ACHERONTIA ATROPOS. Single specimens are taken nearly every season, but it is never plentiful.

SPHINX CONVULVULI. More rare than the last.

DEILEPHILA GALII. A single specimen only taken here.

MACROGLOSSA STELLATARUM. One season a good many of the caterpillars were found at Gordon Moss.

SESIA APIFORMIS. One taken at Gordon Moss by E. Waldie.

HYLOPHILA PRASINANA. This insect seems to have a wide distribution, but it is never common here.

EUCHELIA JACOBÆ. Both the moth and caterpillar have been got here: a curious place for this insect, which is generally looked upon as a seaside species.

NEMEOPHILA RUSSULA. Seems very rare. Gordon Moss and other places.

———— *PLANTAGINIS*. Very common here, and the fine variety, with white markings is sometimes got.

HEPIALUS VELLEDA. Very common and very variable. I do not think *H. HECTUS* has ever been got here.

DASYCHIRA FASCELINA. Widely distributed over the hills hereabouts, and sometimes fairly abundant.

PECELOCAMPA POPULI. Several of this insect have been taken but it is never common with us.

BOMBYX RUBI. Larva very abundant on the moors here.

———— *QUERCUS* var. *CALLUNÆ*. As common as the last in the same places.

CILIX SPINULA. A few only have been got here.

DICRANURA FURCULA. The larva is sometimes got here, but the perfect insect seems to be rare.

NOTODONTA CHAONIA. A single specimen of this rare moth is in one of our local collections and is believed to have been taken here.

CLOSTERA RECLUSA. Threepwood Moss, but not at all common.

BRYOPHILA PERLA. This insect is abundant on stone walls.

DEMAS CORYLI. Only one of this pretty moth has been got here.

ACRONYCTA LIGUSTRI. This moth seems very scarce here, but *A. RUMICUS* is common and very variable.

———— *MENYANTHIDIS*. The larva of this insect seem to have wide range here, but very few of the perfect insect have been got.

TAPINOSTOLA FULVA. This little Wainscot seems to have a very wide range. It swarms near Lauder. It flies at dusk and is also found creeping up the rush stems after dark.

NOCTUA DEPUNCTA. Three of this insect have been taken at sugar this season. The first time it has been got here.

LUPERINA CESPITIS. Only one of this rare moth has been taken here.

- CÆLENA HAWORTHII*. Only one has been got, but it must be common at Threepwood Moss.
- STILBIA ANOMALA*. This seems a sub-alpine species. Five or six have been taken here.
- AGROTIS SUFFUSA* and *A. SAUCIA* are both scarce. There is a very great absence of the *Agrotis* genus here.
- MANIA MAURA*. This moth appears to be very rare here.
- ANCHOCELIS LUNOSA*. This is the first season this moth has been taken, comes to sugar.
- DASYPOLIA TEMPLI*. Several males have been got here at light.
- EPUNDA LUTULENTA*. A few of this moth have been taken here, but they are all of a very pale type.
- *NIGRA*. About fifty have been taken this season at sugar. This is one of our best insects. I often wonder why it has never been got in Berwickshire.
- HADENA GLAUCA*. Several of this rare insect have been taken here. It seems well distributed in this locality. The proper time and place to look for it, have however still to be learned, but I have no doubt it will some day be found in goodly numbers.
- CALOCAMPA VETUSA*. Very scarce, but *C. EXOLETA* occurs in great profusion, comes freely to sugar.
- PLUSIA BRACTIA*. One or two, but very rare.
- *INTERROGATIONIS*. Larva found on most of the hills here.
- PHYTOMETRA ÆNEA*. Fairly common.
- VENUSIA CAMBRICA*. Not uncommon on heaths in this neighbourhood.
- MACARIA LITURATA*. A few have been taken here, but it is a most difficult insect to detect.
- SCODIONA BELGIARIA*. A good many of this moth have been bred this season from larva got on the heather.
- ABRAXAS GROSSULARIATA*. Some fine varieties have been got here, but it is curious they seem to follow a certain pattern.
- HYBERNIA AURANTIARIA*. Not very scarce here.
- LARENTIA OLIVATA*. This moth seems to be fairly common here. The Pugs have not been taken up here so there are very few named as yet.
- EMMELESIA ERICETATA*. Very common on some of the moors.
- CIDARIA SILACEATA*. A good many of this moth have been taken here, there is abundance of the food plant, Willow Herb.

Meteorological Observations at Cheswick, 1896. By MAJOR-
GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN, K.C.M.G.

Lat. 50° 41' N. Long. 1° 53' W.

One mile from and 100 feet above sea.

1896		TEMPERATURE.								RAINFALL.				WIND.				
		Extremes				Means.				Total Fall in Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Date.	·01 or more days.	N. to E.	E. to S.	S. to W.	W. to N.	
		Maximum		Minimum		Max	Min.	Month.	No. of Days 32° and under.									
		Degrees	Date	Degrees	Date													Deg.
Month																		
January	53	28th	20	23rd	45 $\frac{4}{5}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	39·79	14	·99	·17	26th	14		6	19	6		
Feb'y.	53	9, 13, 22	24	3, 19	47 $\frac{3}{5}$	35 $\frac{1}{5}$	41·40	12	·62	·42	20th	6	2	8	15	4		
March	59	8th	27	12th	51 $\frac{1}{5}$	34	42·68	11	1·76	·63	13th	16	1	1	12	17		
April	68	25th	31	2nd	55	38 $\frac{4}{5}$	46·95	1	·90	·18	10, 15	16	1	1	7	21		
May	77	11th	33	4th	64	42 $\frac{2}{3}$	53·35		·78	·34	21st	9	15	1		15		
June	85	16th	41	1, 26	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	57·87		2·32	·54	16th	16	21		4	5		
July	79	20, 21	39	28th	69 $\frac{1}{3}$	49 $\frac{7}{10}$	59·50		2·13	·51	25th	18	9	2	6	14		
August	74	11th	39	17, 26	66	49	57·50		2·07	·38	23rd	19	10	1	5	15		
Sept.	68	10, 11	37	24, 29	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	52·50		3·01	·57	25th	26	12	5	9	4		
October	63	2nd	25	26th	51	37	44·	10	6·22	1·39	10th	26	10		9	12		
Nov.	53	1st	23	30th	46 $\frac{3}{5}$	36	41·30	9	1·63	·32	8th	16	4	5	12	9		
Dec.	54	6th	21	1st	43	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	37·14	14	4·81	·61	6th	28	5	12	7	7		
Totals								71	27·24			210	90	42	105	129		
Means.					55 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{5}{8}$	47·83											

REMARKS.

Barometer was highest on 9th January, 31·19, wind N.; lowest on 3rd March, 28·46, wind W., strong.

Thermometer highest on 16th June, 85°, wind S.E.; lowest on 23rd January, 20°, wind S.W.

Number of days at or below 32°—71. Last frost of Winter 1895—6; 2nd April, first of 1896—7. 11th October.

Rainfall—27·24 inches. No. of Days rain fell—210.

CHESWICK, January 1897.

Meteorological Observations at Cheswick, 1897. By MAJOR-
GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN, K.C.M.G.

Lat. 50° 41' N. Long. 1° 53' W.

One mile from and 100 feet above sea.

1897		TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.				WIND.				
Month	Extremes				Means.			No. of Days 32° and under.	Total Fall in Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Date.	·01 or more days.	N.	E.	S.	W.	
	Maxim.		Minim.		Max.	Min.	Month.						Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
	Degrees	Date	Degrees	Date	Deg.	Deg.											
January	45	5th	17	26th	39·42	31·29	35·35	20	1·60	·30	7th	17	4	7	5	15	
Feb'y	57	25, 26	27	11th	46·82	35·50	41·16	9	·73	·14	14th	15	2	5	15	6	
March.	58	21, 23	25	30th	48·19	35·80	42·	9	2·81	·42	27th	25	6	10	7	8	
April.	64	28th	26	1st	53·27	35·33	44·3	9	·76	·17	17th	14	10	6	6	8	
May.	68	31st	32	4, 7	57·39	39·40	48·39	2	1·05	·33	25th	12	12	4	7	8	
June	76	23rd	34	8th	63·36	46·46	55·		2·83	·57	13th	20	12	4	5	9	
July	81	30th	36	8th	68·45	49·40	58·92		1·81	·92	20th	11	8	3	5	15	
August	80	4th	44	19th	70·42	51·26	60·84		2·59	·43	5th	21	3	6	14	8	
Sept.	74	14th	35	11, 18	61·67	43·66	52·66		2·36	·60	1st	22	3	2	8	17	
October	65	22nd	25	14th	56·50	40·90	48·7	4	1·24	·63	14th	7		8	9	14	
Nov.	58	12th	22	16th	51·10	40·70	45·9	3	2·04	·91	14th	16	2	10	10	8	
Dec.	57	27th	22	23rd	45·50	33·0	37·75	14	2·43	·52	2nd	23	2	6	14	9	
Totals								70	22·25			202	64	71	105	125	
Means.					55·17	40·25	47·7										

REMARKS.

Barometer highest on 21st Dec., 30·57, wind E. by S. Therm. 32°, lowest on 28th Nov., 28·75, gale from S.W. to N.E. Therm. 43°

Last frost of winter 1896—7—7th May; first frost of winter 1897—8—12th October.

Thermometer highest on 30th July, 81°, wind N.E.; lowest on 26th January, 17°, wind N.W.

Mean Temperature of year—47·70; 1896—47·83; 1895—47·25; 1894—48° 1893—50°; 1892—46°.

Number of days at or below 32°—70; 1896—71; 1895—88; 1894—63; 1893—57; 1892—84.

Rainfall—22·25 inches; 1896—27·24 inches; 1895—29·21 inches; 1894—21·11 inches; 1893—20·57 inches; 1892—22·96 inches.

No. of days '01" or more fell—202; 1896—210; 1895—206; 1894—191; 1893—155; 1892—135.

CHESWICK, January 1898.

General Statement of Account—October 1897.

INCOME.

	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Balance due from Treasurer ..	81	14	2			
On Deposit at Bank	67	2	8			
Arrears Received	18	11	0			
Entrance Fees	7	10	0			
Subscriptions	100	12	6			
Bank Interest	1	11	5			
Back Numbers of Proceedings Sold	8	19	3			
				£286	1	0

EXPENDITURE.

Printing Proceedings, Circulars, &c..	75	0	0			
Expenses of Meetings, &c	2	8	6			
Postages, Carriages, &c	4	15	0			
Berwick Salmon Fisheries Co. ..	7	1	0			
Paid to Berwick Museum	3	10	0			
Engraving Plates, &c	18	2	3			
On Deposit with Commercial Bank of						
Scotland	150	0	0			
Balance in hand of Treasurer	25	4	3			
				£286	1	0

Examined and found correct,

13th October 1897.

Signed } CHAS. S. ROMANES.
C. E. CARR.

PRESENTED

6 MAY 1899





PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
at Berwick, October 13th, 1893. By COLONEL MILNE
HOME, Caldra, Duns.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IN greeting you here to-day as fellow-members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club at the 66th Annual Meeting, and in following the custom of each retiring President of addressing you on the work of the past year and the general position of the Club's affairs, I feel that these or whatever subjects we discuss are bound up with, if not in a sense eclipsed by, an event of such recent occurrence, that I must begin my remarks with a special reference to it. I need not say that that event is the death of our venerable and venerated official and friend, Dr James Hardy. I know that he—his long useful life, his death so remarkably sudden, though not altogether unexpected—is the main thought of every Berwickshire Naturalist in the kingdom, whether present or absent to-day. Many a one has said to me during the last failing months of the Doctor's life as well as since his death, "I don't know how we shall ever get on without him." These few words speak volumes, and no one who has had

any interest in the Club or its business can wonder at them. For since the days of our founder—Dr George Johnston of Berwick—no one has devoted himself with such energy and enthusiasm to the Club as he whose loss we all deplore.

Dr Hardy began writing for us a year after I was born. He has since then supplied some 300 articles to our Proceedings on all kinds of interesting subjects. He was a member of the Club for thirty-seven years, and during the last twenty-seven years of his life he was either Secretary or Joint Secretary. His correspondence, not only with members of the Club, but with many other individuals and societies, would form of itself valuable volumes, and through the large acquaintance he had thus formed, he has made our Club known and appreciated far beyond these Borders where we dwell. Indeed Dr Hardy has lived for our Club, and, I may add, he has died with our harness on; for though prevented by ill-health from attending any of this last year's Field Meetings, he took a deep personal interest in each one of them, corresponding fully with myself, the Club's officials, and others, regarding them, and thus assisting us greatly in drawing up the monthly circulars. It is a significant fact that the circular for to-day's meeting is the only one he declined to have anything to do with. On the day of his lamented death, he wrote to me that he must leave the details to the Rev. Mr Gunn and myself to adjust, but throughout the whole season he has looked forward to the geological part of to-day's excursion, and has had under his view the paper which, at his request, Mr Gunn, F.G.S., of H.M. Geological Survey, drew up, and which will be read to us in the course of this afternoon, in the absence of the writer, by our Secretary.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it would be a sheer impossibility for me, within the limits of time at my disposal, to do justice to the career of our departed distinguished official and friend, even were I competent for the purpose. This will

be better and more fully dealt with in a Memoir which will be drawn up by one of the learned Doctor's oldest associates in this Club, and forming one of the most interesting contents in the Proceedings of the year now closed, will enable him who is gone to speak to coming generations who knew him not, as it has been our great privilege to know him.

As the first item of our Agenda to-day, I shall submit to you a Resolution, expressing the Club's sense of its irreparable loss, and respectfully offering sympathy to the bereaved widow and relations. It is right too that I should state to the Club that yesterday week I took on myself as your President, with the office-bearers, and several ex-Presidents and members, including Captain Norman, R.N., Dr Cahill, Messrs J. Ferguson, G. Bolam, G. P. Hughes, R. Middlemas, W. T. Hindmarsh, R. G. Bolam, T. S. Doughty, Maddan, and Hood, and possibly others who must forgive me if I have omitted to mention them, to represent you at the funeral of our aged official. I thought it a great mark of touching courtesy to the Club, that the chief Mourner requested our Secretary to conduct the devotional services at the graveside. I need not say that the invitation was accepted, and that the words of prayer uttered by the Rev. Mr Gunn were full of pathos and comfort.

By the thoughtful courtesy of Mr Hay of Duns Castle, a lovely wreath from the heart of the Merse was given me, as your President, which I deposited on the grave, with the following inscription I attached:—"From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. A Floral Token of affectionate regard for the Memory of DR. JAMES HARDY, the Club's most esteemed and oldest friend.

Laid on his Tomb by

DAVID MILNE HOME,

President for the year 1898.

5th October 1898."

I feel sure that I need not ask for your approval of our action in Coldingham Churchyard on that sad day.

I, as President, beg to move the following Resolution:—
“The Members of the Berwickshire Naturalists’ Club, assembled at Berwick on the occasion of their Annual Meeting on the 13th October 1898, desire to place on record their sense of the great loss they have sustained in the recent death of Dr James Hardy, who had during his twenty-nine years of membership not only been one of the Club’s Presidents, but had held for twenty-seven years prior to his death the post of Honorary Secretary or Joint Secretary; and they further—as an expression of their personal attachment to his memory, as well as of appreciation of his long service, of his many contributions to the Club’s Proceedings, and of his ever ready help—beg respectfully to offer their profound sympathy to Mrs Hardy and his relatives in their bereavement.”

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dr Hardy is not the only member we have lost by death during the past year; we have to remember, too,

1. Mr James Watson of the Abbey Close, Jedburgh, who was an associate member. He wrote “Jedburgh Abbey: Historical and Descriptive,” and other local writings, as well as editing a volume of poetry, “Living Bards of the Border,” to which he also contributed some poems.

2. On the other side of the Border, I have to record the death of Major Browne of Callaly Castle: on two occasions the Club became his guest, when he conducted the members through his splendid museum. He also prepared an elaborate catalogue of the art treasures in it, a copy of which he presented to the Club.

3. Coming to this side again, we regret the demise of a well-known and respected member, Mr Robert Romanes of Lauder, who joined in 1869, and was often seen at our meetings; he also was a contributor to our Proceedings, the

titles of the two last of his papers being "An Itinerary from Earlstoun to Longcroft," and the "Tollishill Girdle."

4. Mr MacDougal of Blyth must also not be forgotten to-day, though he joined late in life and did not contribute to the Proceedings.

5. The last, but by no means the least, of our losses I must dwell on to-day has occurred through the death of a lady member, over whose comparatively early death many more in Berwickshire than the Naturalists mourn. I refer to Mrs George Muirhead, who so ably aided her husband in his studies of Nature, and whose lovely sketches did so much to enhance the beauty of his admirable work on "The Birds of Berwickshire." She made no less than 59 drawings for this work, which were highly commented on by reviewers at the time of publication. The drawings of the nests were all made from nature, a rough sketch being taken *in situ*, and the nests were then brought into the house for more exact draughtsmanship. She made one valuable contribution to the Proceedings of our Club by drawing for us a Double-handed Sword, which was found at Wedderlie (see Vol. XI., 1885-6, page 169.) She was elected an honorary member in 1886.

Such, ladies and gentlemen, is our Obituary List, showing gaps in our front rank which it will be difficult for us in the rear as we step into their places to fill. But as we respect those who are gone, let us, as a sign of it, do our best to emulate their example. We have among us not a few ardent students of the subjects embraced by the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. I would fain hope that there may be among them, and among those who are about to join us, several who will keep up the position attained for our Club by people like James Hardy and Mrs George Muirhead.

Turning now to the history of the past year, I must first draw your attention to a most valuable gift, which just about the time of last annual meeting was presented jointly

to our Club and the Berwick Museum, wherein we already have stowed certain property belonging exclusively to ourselves. I allude to the "Reports of the Cruise of H.M.S. Challenger," which I think my friend Captain Norman, Vice-President of the Museum's Committee and a former President of this Club, and the late Dr Hardy, were mainly instrumental in procuring. The Books are so valuable and possibly still such a *terra incognita* to some of us, (I grieve to say I myself am one of this category,) that I may give you an epitome of their contents in a Memorandum kindly supplied to me by the Honorary Secretary of the Berwick Museum. Mr Gray writes:—The Reports sent comprise in all 44 volumes. They are entitled "Report on the Scientific results of the Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger during the years 1872-76." The Report is divided into the following sections, viz:—

Narrative—Vol. I., Parts 1 and 2.

Physics and Chemistry—Vols. 1 and 2.

Deep Sea Deposits.

Botany—Vols. 1 and 2.

Zoology—Vols. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (in two Parts), 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 (in three Parts),
19, 20, 21 (in two Parts), 22, 23, 24
(in two Parts), 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 (in
three Parts), 30 (in two Parts), 32.

Summary of Results—Parts 1 and 2.

The whole work contains what are really the latest facts on scientific research in deep sea natural history, as these were ascertained by dredging and by the other operations of the company of Scientists engaged in the expedition of H.M.S. Challenger, specially equipped and commissioned by the Government for the purpose. The results of this undertaking are of great scientific interest and value. Many of them throw entirely new light upon certain branches of enquiry, and in not a few cases change entirely the accepted theories of the mighty deep and its fauna and flora.

The work contains a large number of Plates, illustrating the specimens obtained by deep sea dredging. These are most beautiful, and convey an impression to the general reader of the wonderful variety and delicacy of nature's organisms which he fails to get from the scientific nomenclature of the text; and to the learned these are invaluable supplements to what they may regard as the more scientifically accurate definitions and description in the text of the report.

The whole work was edited by Sir John Murray, and the passing it through the press occupied quite a number of years.

Such then are the contents of these 44 volumes. A joint committee was formed not long since to arrange the best method of making the books available to members of the two institutions, and doubtless the committee will shortly take means to let this be known as soon as their decision is come to.

Of course the principal features in the history of the Club are the Field Meetings, of which there have been five, excluding that of to-day. Written Reports of them are now in draft, and I only to-day *pro forma* lay them on the table. It is needless for me to deal with them in any detail, as they will appear in the Proceedings of the year when published. Suffice it to say that those who were able to attend found infinite courtesy at the hands of all with whom we were brought into touch. I was able myself to be at everyone of the meetings, and have to thank those members who rallied round the President for making our gatherings in every way agreeable. Some places we visited were invaded for the first time by the Club, others again were only new to younger members. I believe we may fairly consider that not a few interesting facts have been learnt and some valuable information gained during this year's Rambles after Natural Science, but of this you will be best able to judge when the Reports are in your hands.

It was at the second Meeting (Ewart) that, in the name of the Club, I had the pleasure of making a presentation of a silver Salver to Mr Robert Middlemas, who had been the Treasurer of the Club for no less than twenty-five years, and to Mrs Middlemas, whose services we also wished to acknowledge.

When you come to read the Reports, it may strike you that certain work has been done by sections, specially in pursuit of Botany and Archæology, though that mode of procedure has not yet been formally adopted by the Club. You will recollect that this system was strongly advocated by Mr Hindmarsh, in his Presidential Address, 1895; indeed he went further, in suggesting work by Committees chosen annually by the Sections, whose duty it would be to guide and stimulate the work of the Sections. The benefit of such procedure has made itself felt, however, prior to this year, for, if you will turn to the Proceedings of the Club's Jubilee year, 1881, you will note that at the Grant's House Meeting, no fewer than five sectional parties started off in different directions. The benefit of working in this way is particularly evident in so large a Club as this has become, and, if it be developed to any extent, Mr Hindmarsh's committees are not unlikely to follow.

I do hope that the Reports of last year may soon reach the printer; an attempt, I may say a successful attempt, has been made to bring more up-to-date the publication of our Proceedings than has hitherto been possible. The Proceedings of the year before last, when Mr Ferguson was President, will be in your hands very shortly, following not long after those of Mr Hindmarsh's year. I trust that during the year now opening, all arrears may be cleared off, and then next Season's Proceedings will be published soon after its close.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the work connected with our publications, especially in grappling with arrears, throws a vast onus on our office-bearers, and, though they don't

grudge their trouble, we must not grudge them our great thanks for their gratuitous labours. And I may here remind you that since Dr Hardy's death, the Rev. Mr Gunn is our only Secretary, and perhaps, as it is possible that sundry matters may come up as to the construction of the Club, it may be as well that we ask him to continue alone, instead of appointing some one to act with him, who may not be well enough versed in necessary details.

Indeed, should the Sections and Committees to which I have adverted, be formally formed, the Secretary's labours would be manifestly lightened. However this is a point which the Club will presently turn to, discuss, and decide.

While giving credit to our office-bearers in reference to the publication of our Proceedings, I must not forget to offer our meed of thanks to Miss Blair, our Lady Printer, for her diligence. It is no easy matter to print off technical names, etc., and such pains have been taken on the part of our printing, in the way of accuracy and punctuality, that they merit acknowledgment.

Ladies and gentlemen, the financial condition of the Club will shortly be laid before you by Mr G. Bolam, our Honorary Treasurer, and I shall be astonished if you don't find the balance on the right side.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have finished all the observations I feel called on to make. If they have savoured more of actual business than of practical science, you must put that down to my diffidence in plunging into any of our Club's subjects of research in the presence of comrades whose knowledge of them far transcends mine.

But before concluding my Address, I feel I have two duties yet to fulfil, and the first is to thank the Club for having bestowed on me the honourable position of President. I am all the more sensible of the compliment, owing to my having no pretension to versatility in any special subject of Natural Science, though taking a general interest in the

objects of this Club. My father was one of the earliest and keenest members of it, and I am proud to have been one of his successors in the Presidential chair. During my occupation of it I have received most kindly aid and support from all members with whom I have been brought into contact, and I am grateful to them, but most particularly to the Secretary and Treasurer, for their able assistance in the arrangements for, and conduct of our Field Meetings. Had it not been for the bereavements of the Club which I chronicled at the outset of my Address, the year would have been one of unmitigated pleasure.

Once more, I refer to the remark made with regard to Dr Hardy's death. "I don't know how we shall ever get on without him." Be it ours, while ever regretting his loss and never forgetting his life, to insist on "getting on without him," and so maintain the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club at the same height of success to which it has been brought by him and others.

My last duty and privilege is to nominate my successor, and I therefore hereby nominate to the honourable position of President for the ensuing year—a Roxburghshire man—Mr J. Smail, F.S.A., Scot., Edinburgh.

Report of the Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club for the year 1898. By COLONEL MILNE HOME, President.

1.—MARCHMONT, POLWARTH, BEDSHIEL KAIMS, HULE MOSS, GREENLAW.

THE first meeting was at Marchmont, on Wednesday 1st June. About 30 members and a few guests arrived, by road and rail, at the pretty little railway station from shortly before 10 a.m. The President, with the Rev. George Gunn, *Joint Secretary*, and Mr G. Bolam, F.Z.S., *Treasurer*, were present to greet and marshal the assembled members and friends.

The President first informed the company that their venerable Secretary, Dr Hardy, was unable, owing to the state of his health, to be present. This announcement was received with universal regret. The day being the Doctor's 83rd birthday, the President sent him a congratulatory telegram before the Club started on its expedition.

On entering the policies of Marchmont, the members and friends were cordially welcomed by Mr Daniel Bernard, the present tenant, and were conducted past the site of the old house of Redbraes through the gardens, green houses, and shrubberies to the Mansion House. The points of interest here being pretty much the same as when the Club visited the district on August 28th 1887, reference to the Proceedings of that date may here be made. Vol. ix., p. 42. On this occasion special note was taken of the Meteorological Station in the walled garden, particularly the "Sun Recorder," the record card of which for the month of May showed an unwonted paucity of heat. In the shrubberies, south west

of the house, were observed a flourishing specimen of the somewhat rare *Arbutus andrachia*, just bursting into blossom, and also a splendid Larch tree—one of a collection introduced about 1740 to Duns Castle and Dunkeld policies, where similar specimens still exist.

Within Marchmont House, Mr Bernard, after hospitably entertaining the company to breakfast, gave full facilities for the inspection of the most valued books in the Library, and the various interesting portraits of the present young proprietor's ancestors, particularly those of the first Earl of Marchmont (Sir Patrick Hume) and his wife, the Lady Grisell Ker. One of the most valued documents in Marchmont House which the Club was shown, is an autograph letter from Oliver Cromwell; a copy of this is, by kind permission of Mr Bernard and of the proprietor of Marchmont, here subjoined.

SEAL.

These are to require you on sight hereof to forbear
to (prejude) ye person of the Lady Polworth her
sonn S. E. Patricke Hume & her family and
servant att Red Breese nor to take away
spoyle or destroy theire houshold stuffe horses
oxen cattle corne or other goods except forage
and horsemeate taken by order. But to permitt
them quietly and peaceably to reside att her
howse att Red Breese aforesd and passe &
repass about theire lawfull occasions without
any lett or molestation.

Given under my hand & seale ye 28th of
Decembr 1650.

O. CROMWELL.

To all officers and souldrs
under my Comand.

The company then proceeded to the old Pre-Reformation Kirk of Polwarth, following "Lady Grizell's Walk," that runs along the Swindon Burn, and was bright with Veronicas, Forget-me-nots, and Campions. They were met at the entrance gate by the Rev. C. J. Watt, minister of Polwarth, whom they found standing by an ancient Font that was unearthed some years ago east of the church. Mr Watt explained the various relics and inscriptions outside and inside the church; one of the most interesting being the tapestry on the pulpit, worked on partridge claws by the famous Lady Grizell Baillie—a lady best known as the devoted daughter, who managed to support her Covenanting father, Sir Patrick Hume, during his month's concealment in the vault beneath the church.

Any readers desiring to learn historical particulars connected with Marchmont and Polwarth, would do well to secure a copy of "The Humes of Marchmont," by Miss Warrender, granddaughter of Sir Hugh Hume Purves Campbell, the late proprietor, whose welcome to the Club 19 years ago some of the older members cannot have forgotten. The President had specially invited Miss Warrender to be present to-day, and point out, as she so ably could, things of interest; but she wrote expressing her obligation for the invitation, and her regret that absence at Constantinople rendered her coming quite impossible.

THE KAIMS.

The visit to the Kirk over, and the minister thanked for his attention, a roll-call was made, and the following were found to be present:—Colonel Milne Home, Belchester, Coldstream, *President*; Rev. George Gunn, Stichill, *Secretary*; Mr George Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick, *Treasurer*; Rev. W. H. Gray Smith, Fogo; Messrs J. G. Goodchild, Edinburgh; T. Craig Brown, Selkirk; W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; J. Ferguson, Duns; J. L. Campbell Swinton, Kimmerghame; D. McB. Watson, Hawick;

W. Grant Guthrie, Hawick ; John Turnbull, Galashiels ; Wm. Little, Galashiels ; James Smail, Edinburgh ; George R. Smail, Buenos Ayres ; W. Maddan, Berwick ; Arthur Giles, D. M. Dall, and A. Vert, Edinburgh ; J. A. Somervail, Broomdykes ; Joseph Wilson, David Veitch, George Fortune, and W. B. Swan, Duns ; James Nisbet, Lambden ; R. Carmichael, Coldstream ; George Nisbet, Rumbleton ; D. Leitch, Greenlaw ; and C. S. Romanes, Edinburgh.

The company now divided into two parties, one marching across the moors by the Hule Moss to the S.W. extremity of the "Bedshiel Kaims" ; the other went on cycle or in carriage via Polwarth village and mill to a point short of Cattleshiel on the Duns and Westruther road, thence they footed it to the N.E. end of the Kaims. The two parties met about the centre of the semicircular line of these curious gravel ridges, and seating themselves on the partially sheltered slope of one of them, were briefly addressed by Mr J. G. Goodchild, of H.M. Geological Survey, who, at the request of Captain Norman, R.N., had consented to give an account of the present day's scientific view of the origin of these singular formations. Mr Goodchild explained that these sand and gravel ridges he believed to have been deposited by ice, and not by water, as was thought by previous geologists. He, however, loyally gave credit to these for the facts they had collected, the matured knowledge of which brought about the conclusions arrived at in these latter days. Mr Goodchild having kindly promised to write a special paper on the "Kaims," for the Club's Proceedings, no further allusion need be made here to the lecturette he so interestingly delivered to an appreciative audience ; the closing sentences, however, being somewhat drowned by the patter of a sleety shower on umbrellas and waterproofs.

The weather throughout the day was an improvement on that of the Club's last visit to Marchmont, when, says the chronicler, "it was hopelessly wet." To-day, except on the Kaims, sunny

skies and a cool wind prevailed till just before the members arrived at Greenlaw, subsequent to the gathering on the Kaims.

After Mr Goodchild's address, the company again separated into two parties, one taking a moor line to Greenlaw, the other cycling or driving via Polwarth.

Owing to the season being late, the plants collected by the Rev. G. Gunn were few and in a backward condition. Mr Bolam reported that he had observed at the Hule Moss a pochard drake, a male tufted duck, a shoveller, and some teal, as well as a pair of dunlins.

THE DINNER.

which closed an enjoyable opening day, was served in the Castle Inn, Greenlaw, and was attended by about 30 members and friends. The President occupied the chair, and the Rev. G. Gunn was croupier. The usual brief toast list was gone through. In proposing the toast of the Club, the President took occasion to call to mind the last time the Club visited Marchmont, and its reception by the late Sir Hugh Hume Campbell; while he also paid a tribute of gratitude to the 'new man' they had found in the 'old acres,' Mr D. Bernard; to the Rev. C. J. Watt, and others. He alluded to the great services which Dr Hardy had rendered to the Club for so many years, and whose good health he asked them to pledge on his 83rd birthday. The President also referred to the recent death of Lady Crossman, wife of a highly valued ex-President; after which he was authorized by those present to write to General Sir William Crossman, tendering the Club's sympathy in his bereavement; and he concluded by thanking Mr Goodchild, in the name of the Club, for having spared a day of his valuable time, to accompany the members to the Kaims.

After dinner, there was exhibited, among other things, a stone drinking cup found at Loch Duich, at the foot of the Falls of Glomoch, Ross-shire. It was sent by Mrs Wood, Galashiels,

widow of an esteemed member. Mr Nisbet of Rumbleton showed a Dolerite ball which had been found on his farm. Mr Dunn, Earlston, exhibited a *Primula scotica* in beautiful flower. Mr Waugh, Hawick, sent specimens of a rock from Wall-o-gate quarry, which Mr Goodchild pronounced to be an Asbestos form of Hornblende, from the Basalt dyke that runs from the Cheviots to and beyond Hawick. Mr Goodchild referred to Agates which the Rev. G. Gunn had sent to the Museum of Science and Art, from Baillieknowe quarry, and which he believed were unique in olivine basalt. He took occasion to ask members to send to him at the Museum specimens of any rocks in their neighbourhood, as one of their number, Mr Leitch, Greenlaw, was doing for his district.

The following were nominated for membership, viz.—Sir James Gibson Carmichael, Bart., Mr Daniel Bernard, Marchmont House, Rev. G. Wilson, Glenluce, St. Boswells, and Mr J. Hepburn Milne Home, third son of the President. The company separated in time for the 6-37 p.m. train to Duns.

2.—WOOLER FOR EWART PARK.

THE second meeting of the Club was held on Thursday, 30th June, at Ewart Park, by the invitation of Mr and Mrs Butler. The weather was somewhat threatening in the morning; indeed, so persistently did rain fall with a southerly wind that some Berwick members returned thither by the first train from Coldstream. Despite the unpropitious weather, however, a considerable number of members, including some ladies, arrived at Akeld Station from north and south about 10-30 a.m., and, under the guidance of Mr Bolam, the Treasurer, walked or cycled to Ewart Park, where they were graciously received by Mrs Butler and her husband. Owing to the wetness of the morning, the walkers had to abandon the idea of following the course of the "Glen" river, and had to keep to the road:

This being the first visit of the Club, as also of many of its members, to Ewart, the company expected that a special treat was in store for them in the many relics of bygone ages, and specimens of art, in and around the house, which were readily exhibited and explained by Mrs Butler. Attention was first called to some excellent specimens of fossiliferous stones of the Carboniferous period, to sundry querns, a stone cist, and in particular to two sculptured stones showing concentric circles, from Doddington and Humbleton. A memorandum of the latter was supplied to the Club's Proceedings, at the time of their being placed where they are, by Mr R. Middlemas (*Vide* Vol. VII., p. 453.)

It may be of interest to recall that this part of Milfield Plain has been the subject of an exhaustive enquiry by H.M. Geological Survey. In the "Memoirs of the Geology of Part of Northumberland," by W. Gunn, F.G.S., and C. T. Clough, F.G.S., reference is made to the Ewart Estate, p. 81.

"Generally speaking, the sand and gravel overlying the clay are thicker on the Ewart Estate than they are further north, this estate being mostly on sand, running sand, with stiffer sand and fine gravel in thin layers. There are occa-

sionally thin seams of clay—grey, blue, or red. A well near Ewart Park, 24 ft. deep, was mostly in sand, and close to the Hall pipes were driven down to a depth of 90 ft., and no rock was reached, but probably the lower part of this was in clay, as the clay has been dug at Ewart Brick and Tile Works, where it is seen to be capped by 6 or 7 ft. of sand. Mr Milne Home, in a paper in the Royal Society of Edinburgh's Transactions, vol. xxvii., p. 529, gives some interesting particulars about borings here. He mentions that on the Ewart Estate, on Low Haugh land, opposite to Humbledon Buildings, where the clay is at the surface, Sir Horace St. Paul bored down 70 ft. and did not go through it. He penetrated a few thin seams of gravel. At another place a boring for water went through 25 ft. of dry gravel and sand, and then 20 ft. of gravel and sand, with much water. Then a thick bed of clay was reached, which was bored into to a depth of 100 ft., when the rods broke. There was nothing in this clay but a few thin seams of gravel. This boring must have been down nearly to the sea-level. At one place sandstone-rock was reached under 50 ft. of sandy clay."

The objects of interest inside the house, which were shown to the company after the hospitality of luncheon, were many and varied. The table at which they sat had been the property of King William IV., when Lord High Admiral, and the centre piece thereon of lovely French china, had been a gift from Napoleon to Josephine.

Several portraits of Mrs Butler's family (the St. Pauls) were inspected, particularly four, at different stages of life, of Count St. Paul, who died in 1812. He was Secretary of the British Embassy in Paris, and later held the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary there—from the year 1772 to 1776. He was then appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Sweden, but did not eventually take up the appointment. He it was who brought over from France the tapestry, the Louis Seize chairs and carvings, which add to the beauty of the house furnishings. Two other portraits of historical character were those of Lord Dudley and Ward, Mrs Butler's great-grandfather, the same who is the central figure in the "Death of Lord Chatham"

on the walls of the National Gallery; and of Henry Heneage St. Paul, the Colonel of the "Cheviot Legion," who was also in troublous days Secretary to the Viceroy of Ireland, and was at one time M.P. for Berwick.

Of the Cheviot Legion, which was raised in 1804, at the time of the French scare and disbanded in 1812, there were left as mementoes a stand of 37 bayonetted flintlocks, and the colours, which were presented on the Drill field near Wooler Cottage by Mrs Butler's great-grandmother.

A collection of stone, iron, and bronze implements, an old cavalry trumpet, antlers of Red Deer and Irish Elk (*Megacærus hibernicus*), and an urn found in a cutting near Akeld Station during the construction of the railway, were among the numerous articles noticed.

In the afternoon the company, passing through the old-fashioned gardens, went slowly to "the Wilderness," the name given to a fine grove of some extent, where botanists found plenty of *Symphytum tuberosum*, Linn.; *Neckera claviculata*, D. C.; *Goodyera repens*, Br.; and *Pyrola minor*, Sw.

By 4 p.m. almost all who had been present throughout the day re-assembled for dinner at the Cottage Hotel, Wooler. The President was in the chair, and was supported by his staff, with the exception of Dr Hardy. He, of course, was much missed, and general regret was felt that his health did not yet permit him to rejoin the Club's field parties.

The following members and friends were present:—Colonel Milne Home, Caldra, *President*; Mr and Mrs Butler, Ewart; Mr Robert Middlemas, Alnwick; Rev. Canon J. S. Wilsden, Wooler; Rev. G. Gunn, *Joint Secretary*; Mr G. Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick, *Treasurer*; Messrs G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall; R. G. Bolam, W. Maddan, Dr Cahill, Berwick-on-Tweed; W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., and John Cairns, Alnwick; H. Rutherford, Fairnington; J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; R. G. Huggup, Low Burradon; Andrew Thompson, Glanton; Revs. Hugh Fleming, Mordington; Thomas Porteous, Gordon; James Fairbrother, Amble Rectory; Messrs Henry Paton, Arthur Giles, and James Smail, Edinburgh; D. Hume, Thornton; John Turnbull, Galashiels; Edward Thew, Birling; Joseph Oliver, Eslington Park; R. Stephenson, Chapel; James A. Somervail,

Broomdykes; William Dixon, Whittingham; W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Revs. J. A. Findlay, Sprouston; W. Taylor, Whittingham; J. F. Leishman, Linton; with the following Guests:—Rev. W. B. Muir, Glasgow; Andrew Riddle, Yeaver-
ing; W. E. Hume, Newcastle; and L. Frost, Haggerston. Miss Jean Hood, Cockburnspath, with Miss Stephenson as guest, was also present.

The usual toasts were given from the chair, and after that of the Club, the President in the Club's name presented Mr R. Middlemas of Alnwick, the late Treasurer, with a silver Salver, in recognition of his and Mrs Middlemas's long and great services to the Club. The Salver bore the following inscription:—

"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM."

PRESENTED TO

Robert Middlemas of Alnwick,

BY HIS FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

IN APPRECIATION OF HIS ASSIDUOUS EFFORTS TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE CLUB

OF WHICH HE WAS TREASURER FOR 25 YEARS,

IN ALL OF WHICH HE WAS SYMPATHETICALLY AIDED BY MRS. MIDDLEMAS,

WITH WHOM THE CLUB DESIRES TO ASSOCIATE THIS CORDIAL EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE AND REGARD.

Presented at Wooler, 30th June 1898.

Mr Middlemas made a feeling response, expressing his wife's and his own appreciation of so handsome a mark of esteem from the Club to which they were both so devoted.



FLAG TAKEN AT KILLIECRANKIE.



FLAG TAKEN FROM THE ENGLISH AT BANNOKBURN BY THE WEAVERS OF JEDBURGH.

Vol. XVI., Part III., p. 257.



3.—HEAD OF REDEWATER, FROM JEDBURGH AND WOODBURN.
TWO DAYS. (Plates VIII., IX., and X.)

THE third meeting was at Jedburgh on Thursday, 28th July, and had for its object a visit to the old Roman Station of Bremenium above Rochester in Redesdale, and also to the Catcleugh Waterworks, which, when finished, will pour into Newcastle-on-Tyne, some 45 miles off, a large additional supply of water.

The start having necessarily to be early, the majority of members from a distance arrived in Jedburgh the previous day, and the Club dined at the Royal Hotel, with the President in the chair. During the afternoon, the members, after visiting the Museum, were conducted to various points of historical interest by Mr Thomas Smail, including the house where Sir David Brewster was born, another where Burns once lodged awhile when he received the freedom of the city, and another where Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy lodged on their tour in 1803, and where Sir Walter Scott visited them and read to them a part of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel"; and in particular one known as 'Queen Mary's House,' where Her Scottish Majesty had resided six or seven months, during which period she was ill of a fever, contracted after a ride of 60 miles or more across the hills to and from Hermitage Castle, where she visited Bothwell.

The most interesting relics in the Museum were two Pennons, which were said to have been taken by the Weavers of Jedburgh—one at Killiecrankie, and the other from the English at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314. The latter was displayed on the occasion of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Wallace Monument at Stirling, and also when Queen Victoria visited Jedburgh on 23rd August 1867. Both Pennons were unfortunately destroyed in the disastrous fire of the 19th October last. Photographs of these have happily been taken by Mr Jack, photographer, Jedburgh. With his permission, they have been reproduced for this part, and have been tinted (see Plate VIII.)

Of course the Abbey was specially inspected under the able guidance of the custodian, Mr Walter Laidlaw.

At the dinner in the Royal Hotel there were present—Colonel Milne Home, Caldra, Duns, *President*; Thomas Smail, James Laidlaw, J. Lindsay Hilson, Henry Wearing, and George Wood, Jedburgh; George Bolam, F.Z.S., *Treasurer*; William Maddan, Dr D. F. S. Cahill, Berwick-on-Tweed; James A. Somervail, Broomdykes; Robert Muckle, Tynemouth; R. S. Weir, North Shields; Francis Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Galashiels; Robert Dickinson, Longcroft; Walter Laidlaw, Jedburgh Abbey; Chas. S. Romanes, C.A., and Dr Stevenson Macadam, Edinburgh; Rev. Ambrose Jones, Stannington Vicarage; David G. Simpson, London; Captain J. A. Forbes, R.N.

After dinner the usual three toasts were proposed and duly honoured. There were also exhibited by Mr Walter Laidlaw some Photographs of an ancient Beech Tree, showing the names of French prisoners, cut into the bark in 1812 (see Plate IX.); and of the headstone of Mungo Thomson. Mr Laidlaw also gave the following measurements of the Capon Tree and King of the Wood.

CAPON TREE (*Scotch Oak.*) As measured
by him in 1897.

Girth at 4 feet from the ground	..	23 ft.
„ at 3½ „ „ „	..	25 ft. 6 in.
„ at 3 „ „ „	..	26 ft. 6 in.
„ round roots	..	39 ft.
„ of largest trunk	..	16 ft. 6 in.
„ of smallest trunk	..	10 ft. 9 in.

This tree covers an area of between 80 and 90 feet,
and was much destroyed in 1882.

KING OF THE WOOD (*English Oak.*)
Measured in 1790.

Length of trunk	..	42 ft.
Measurement at bottom	..	11 ft. 5 in.
Girth at 10 ft. from the ground	..	10 ft.
„ at 6 ft. 6 in. from ground	..	10 ft. 3 in.
Height	..	78 ft. 6 in.



NAMES OF FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR CUT INTO THE BARK OF
ANCIENT BEECH TREE, 7th April 1812.



In 1893 the measurements were:—

Length of trunk	..	..	43 ft.
Girth at 10 ft. from ground	..	..	15 ft. 2 in.
„ at 6 ft. 6 in. from ground	..	..	14 ft. 6 in.
„ at 5 ft. from ground	..	..	16 ft. 6 in.
Height on upper side	..	..	78 ft.
„ under side	..	..	82 ft.

An Adder in spirits and some other curiosities were exhibited.

On the morning of the 28th, the party—which was augmented beyond the number at dinner by W. Grant Guthrie, Hawick; John Caverhill, Jedneuk, and his son, Austen Caverhill; John Barr, Berwick, and his son, A. H. Barr, as guest; William Crawford, Duns; Revs. A. Pollok Sym, Lilliesleaf, and Dr Sprott, North Berwick; General Sprott, Eastbourne; Arthur Giles, Edinburgh—started in three brakes at 8 a.m., driving past Cleithaugh and Edgerstone, by the pass over Carter Fell, to Rochester. The weather was somewhat threatening, and a very heavy, long continued shower fell at the summit of the pass. Thus Mr Bolam, the Treasurer, had only one companion in his walk from this spot.

At Rochester, the others were joined by Mr and Mrs Butler from Ewart, Dr Robertson of Otterburn, with Mr J. Fraser Robinson, Vice-President of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club, as a guest, introduced to the President by letter from Dr Hardy.

The President produced and read the following letter from Major R. Thompson to Dr Hardy.

Walworth Hall,
Darlington,
July 20th, 1898.

Dear Dr Hardy,

I am very sorry that I am unable to be present at the meeting of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in Upper Redewater next week, as I am much interested in that part, a portion of the ancient Roman 'Camp' at Rochester belonging to me, is a most interesting old relic, being so wonderfully perfect in parts. I, however, enclose you a rough sketch

(see Plate X.) of some old Roman Tombs, which lie some little distance from the Old Station "Bremenium," and I am not certain if they are still as perfect as when I sketched them in 1877, as the farmer who was afterwards at Horsley Farm, I had heard, threatened to have them broken up, as he complained that *folks were allers speiring and howking about the place*. I shall be very pleased if my old sketch may be of any use to any of our members, and much regret that I cannot be present myself, but no doubt you will find some good guide to the neighbourhood.

Hoping you continue to enjoy good health, and with kind regards in which Mrs Thompson joins,

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

R. THOMPSON.

P.S.—These old Tombs are on the moor adjacent to the Roman Road, between Dyke Head and Horsley.—R.T.

Dr Robertson pointed out the very few remains of the Roman Station, explaining what relics had been seen when excavated by the late Duke of Northumberland before the ground was levelled, and he directed attention to the moat and earthworks, north of the site of the station, as well as to the positions of small out-stations placed for defence.

Returning from Bremenium through Rochester, the carriages stopped at the Waterworks, which were unfortunately reached too late to admit of members taking more than a cursory glance at them. The Club was received by Mr Henzell, the resident engineer, who personally conducted his visitors to the workings of the tunnel, showed them the shafts, and finally explained, from his plans, as far as time allowed, the methods of construction, and what the works would do for Newcastle in the way of increasing the water supply. He gave an account of the geological strata with which he had to deal. These were extremely interesting; but, owing to sundry 'faults,' were too complicated to recapitulate in the short time at our disposal. Mr Henzell stated that, during the present construction, about half-a-million gallons of water were sent to Newcastle in 24 hours; and he drew the Club's attention

to the curious statistical fact of there being less inflow to the reservoir during the night than during the day—the greatest being about 2 p.m. and the lowest at 11 p.m. One member suggested that the cause of this variation might be due to the greater absorption by moisture of plants and grasses during the night; while another suggested the very contrary, because the greater absorption, according to his view, was during the day, and that the consequent diminution of water supply to the feeding sources of the Rede, could not be perceptible till the night following the day of absorption. A third, Mr G. Bolam, was clearly of opinion that evaporation is always greater during the day, but that the effect might not be seen on the streams till the evening. No doubt the hours of the greatest and lowest influx will vary with the length of the days, and the times given may perhaps be taken as those obtaining at the date of the Club's visit. Thus do Naturalists, like Doctors, differ, and the problem awaits further investigation with a view to solution.

Jedburgh was reached in time for members to leave by 6-50 p.m. train.

Mr G. Bolam found a *Juncus*, thought by Dr Hardy to be *J. filiformis* L., and if so, this makes a new record for Northumberland. The specimens were gathered upon the hill top near Countess Crag.

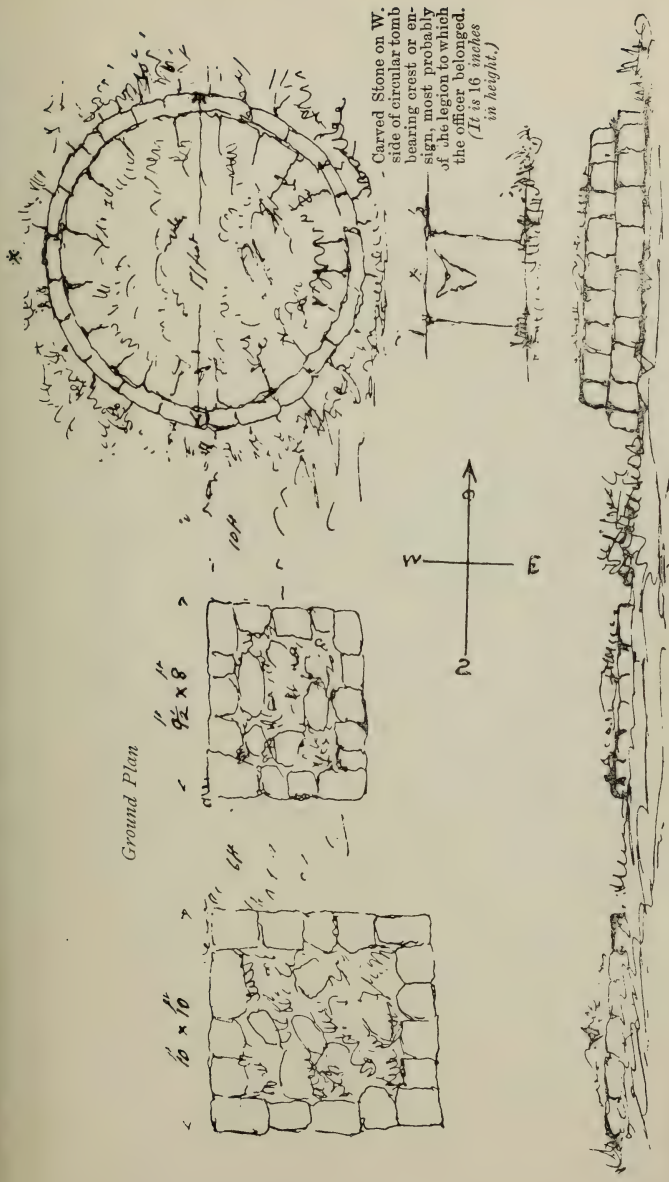
The Vicar of Horsley—the Rev. Thomas Stephens—informs me that “the Adder’s Tongue and Moonwort Ferns grow plentifully in some places in the valley, *e.g.* in the field in front of the vicarage; and that *Galium Mollugo* L. is not uncommon. The Chickweed Winter Green, *Trientalis europæa* L., is found on the higher ground. At Chattleshope Spout the nest of the Raven was seen. The young had been taken this year as usual, and it is a deeply regrettable fact that for very many years past no young ones have been allowed to escape from this breeding station. Still the site is occupied year after year, though, if the robbing is continued, we may suppose that these poor birds will some day disappear from their ancient home. During my visit on 14th July, I noticed some Goldfinches near Otterburn, which were probably breeding there.”

APPENDIX I.

SHORT NOTES ON THE OLD ROMAN STATION ("BREMENIUM")
AT HIGH ROCHESTER. (Plate X.)

By MAJOR R. THOMPSON, Walworth Hall, Darlington.

This old station is in a remarkably good state of preservation, considerable portions of the old walls being still visible, particularly on the west side, and adjacent portions of the north and south sides. In the latter, near the south gate, is a small recess, which has much exercised antiquarians. It has the appearance of being a sort of sentry box, or shelter from the fierce blasts of wind which frequently rage down the Redewater from the Carter Fell. On the west side the old gateway is still standing with the masonry perfect; on one side up to the spring of the arch, and on this side considerable portions of the old walls are still visible. Many interesting remains of the Romans have been found. Some old altars (six) were removed hence to Campville or Lanternside, by the late C. F. Forster, and these were afterwards presented by his successor, A. C. Forster, to His Grace the Duke (Algernon) of Northumberland, and are now in the museum at Alnwick Castle. There are also to be seen on the schoolhouse at Rochester some roughly rounded stones, which were evidently intended for hurling from the Catapults, the ancient heavy artillery of the Romans. There are also some stones having ruts or channels cut in them. Were these used as water courses about the station? or were they tracks for carriages? (Did the old Romans *tram it* even in the early days?) About half-a-mile eastward from the station, on the moor between Dykehead and Horsley, where the old Roman road is traceable, are some Tombs (three of which are here sketched—see Plate X.), the circular one being evidently that of a centurion, or some superior officer, as on the west side one of the stones bears the crest or ensign most probably of the legion to which he belonged. It has the appearance of either a bull's or stag's head. There are also the remains of tumuli near here, where I suppose urns, etc., have been found.



Carved Stone on W. side of circular tomb bearing crest or emblem, most probably of the legion to which the officer belonged. (It is 16 inches in height.)

Ground Plan

Elevation.

ROMAN TOMBS AT ROCHESTER (THE ANCIENT "BREMENIUM.")

Drawn in 1877 by R.T.





In nomine domini Amen. Omnibus presentibus et futuris
 Scilicet presentibus et futuris me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse donationem illam quam
 Alan filius Rolland. canonicus fecit deo et ecclesie sancti Andree de Kirkcudbright. et illa
 placet de sipland quam Alan. canonicus. et donationem illam. quam idem Alan. filius Rolland. co-
 nfirmavit fecit deo et ecclesie sancti Oswaldi martiris de Belleny. de Tringman. et duabus
 decem tunc in territorio eiusdem ville decem. in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemo-
 sinam in libere et pacifice plenarie et honorifice sicut carcer pater Alan. filius Rolland. res-
 tavit salvo iuramento nostro. Testes. Thom. comes. Robert. filius. de Balgon. canonicus. Will. comes
 iusticiarius. Robert. comes. Capito noster. Willelmo de b. sub. ecclesie noster. Thom. de Colerick. filius
 filius. Hugo. apud. Grouet. vij. die Januarii.

PLATE VII.

Charter by King William the Lion confirming a
 grant by Alan Fitz Rolland to the Church of
 Kirkcudbright, of part of Sipland, 1165-1214.

APPENDIX II.

AN ANCIENT GALLOWAY CHARTER. BY C. S. ROMANES,
Edinburgh. (Plate VII.)

Mr C. S. Romanes, C.A., exhibited the following ancient Galloway Charter. He stated that it was by King William the Lion, confirming two religious donations of Alan, Lord of Galloway, (date 1210 to 1214), of part of the lands of Sipland, near Kirkcudbright. A reference to Sir Herbert Maxwell's valuable work, "Dumfries and Galloway," supplies many graphic and interesting sketches of the ancient Lords of Galloway (pp. 58 and 59), and particularly of Alan, the son of Roland, whose gifts to St. Cuthbert's Church and to St. Oswald the Martyr's Church are confirmed by William the Lion. It is interesting to note that Alan was nearly related to the King, being the husband of Margaret, one of the three daughters of David, Earl of Huntingdon, the King's brother, whom Buchanan styles Alan "Scottorum longe potentissimus," (by far the most powerful of Scots). In virtue of his great estates in the counties of Northampton and Leicester, Alan was present at Runnymede when King John granted the Great Charter in 1215, and his name appears in the preamble of the Charter as one of the greatest barons. Alan died in 1234, and was buried at Dundrennan Abbey. Sir Herbert Maxwell, quoting the Annals of Ulster, says that he was the last of the Lords of Galloway to receive from the chroniclers the title of King. A very great and important personage is thus brought before us when we read the Royal charter confirming Alan's gifts.

The charter was purchased at the great Phillips' sale in London this summer, and is in perfect preservation, though, as usually happens with very ancient deeds, it is minus the seal:—*Willelmus, Dei gracia, Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem:—Sciant presentes et futuri me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse donationem illam quam Alanus, filius Rollandi, Constabularius, fecit Deo et ecclesie Sancti Cudberti de Kirkcudbriht de illa parte de Sipland quam Kineth tenuit, et donationem illam quam idem*

Alanus, filius Rollandi, Constabularius, fecit Deo et ecclesie Sancti Oswaldi Martiris de Kelletun, de triginta et duabus acris terre in territorio ejusdem ville: Tenendas in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam ita libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice, sicut carte predicti Alani, filii Rollandi, testantur, salvo servicio nostro: Testibus, Thoma Comite Ethol; Phillippo de Valoniis, Camerario; Willelmo Cumin, Justiciario Scotie; Olivero, capellano; Willelmo de Boscho, clerico nostro; Thoma de Coleville; Ricardo filio Hugonis. Apud Strivelin, vij. die Januarij.

Which may be Englished as follows:—William, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all the good men of his whole land, clergy and laity, greeting,—Know, present and future generations, that I have given, and by this, my charter, confirmed, that gift which Alan, the son of Roland, Constable (of Scotland), made to God and the Church of St. Cuthbert of Kirkeudbright, of that part of Sipland which Kenneth held, and also that gift which the same Alan, the son of Rolland, Constable, made to God and the Church of St. Oswald the martyr of Kelton, of thirty and two acres of land in the territory of the said vill.: To hold in free and pure and perpetual alms as freely and quietly, fully and honourably, as the charters of the aforesaid Alan, the son of Roland, bear witness, saving our service: The witnesses being—Thomas, Earl of Atholl; Philip de Valoniis, Chamberlain; William Cumming, Justiciary of Scotland; Oliver, the chaplain; William de Bosco, our clerk; Thomas de Coleville; Richard the son of Hugh.—At Stirling, 7th day of January (no year is given, but as King William the Lion died in 1214, and Thomas, the brother of Alan, was created Earl of Atholl in 1210, the date is clearly 1210-4).

4.—NEWCASTLETON FOR HERMITAGE CASTLE AND THE BLACK
BURN, &c. By the REV. DAVID HUNTER, D.D.,
Galashiels.

THE fourth meeting of the Club was at Newcastleton on Wednesday and Thursday, 23rd and 24th August, for the purpose of a raid into Liddesdale. The Rev. Dr Hunter of Galashiels being of the party, the President invited him to draw up notes of the day's proceedings. Combined, therefore, with the diary will be found a historical account of the Castle, by Dr Hunter, which will be followed by the botanical record of the day by the Secretary.—D.M.H.

It was a small but pleasant party that gathered in the Commercial Hotel of Newcastleton, on the evening of the 23rd August. The old village of Castleton, which took its name from the Castle of Liddal or Clintwood, stood a good mile further north where the Hermitage Water falls into the Liddle. The new village, locally known as Copshawholm, was laid out in 1793 by Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch. It consists of one long street, intersected at right angles by two shorter streets. At the intersections is a wide square which gives a certain character to the place. There are no special industries and the inhabitants are mostly crofters. The town is an excellent centre for cycling and touring in Liddesdale. There are two good country inns, and lodgings can easily be obtained.

Next morning most of the party drove out towards Hermitage Castle. The day was beautiful, with bright sunshine, flying shadows along the hills, an invigorating breeze, and great clearness of atmosphere. The drive along the picturesque Hermitage Water, whose banks are fringed with natural wood, had the charm peculiar to Border scenery. It needed only the destina-

tion, round which so many associations of history and romance have gathered, to make the excursion memorable to those who took part in it. Hermitage Castle stands on a low knoll close to the stream. The first impression, as one approaches, is of massive, sullen strength, and this is deepened by closer examination. Its ground plan is a four-walled keep, the walls parallel to the stream being considerably longer, and at each corner of the keep a square tower has been placed. The walls rise in severely straight lines till within a few feet of the top, where a projection runs round, supported by corbels but without machicolations. This projecting top contributes much to the heavy appearance of the building. The exterior is in excellent preservation. The New Statistical Account of Scotland (published in 1841) speaks of the walls having "lately been put into nearly a complete state of repair." Certainly they have been carefully cemented and in parts rebuilt. In Scott's "Beauties of the Border,"* published in 1821, there is a plate showing a great rent in the east wall from top to bottom. This and a similar rent in the west wall, have been ingeniously repaired by building narrow and lofty arches which, though altering the external appearance, have kept the walls intact. The reddish stone shows little sign of decay. The interior is quite broken down, though the divisions of the rooms and of the successive storeys are visible, especially in the corner towers. In the south west corner was the kitchen, and there the oven is still in shape.

Tradition points to an apartment in the north-west tower as the place of Sir Alexander Ramsay's imprisonment and cruel death. The corner towers may have been added to the original keep, but the building itself shows no traces of altered design or various architecture. For its size, it is singularly uniform, and its general aspect is one of stern simplicity. In the days before powder and shot were invented, its great size and massive strength must have made it impregnable alike to sudden attack and long siege. It suits well with its grim traditions

* William Scott, Junr., was a native of Newcastleton, and was a schoolmaster at Burnmouth. He published also at an earlier date a book called "Border Exploits."

that no ivy clings to its walls and no neighbouring trees soften its aspect.

A member, however, drew attention to bunches of Harebell hanging from chinks in the inner walls, and pointed the analogy that days of sturt and strife may have had their tender episodes of gentle affection and chivalrous deed.

In his "Beauties of the Borders," William Scott thus descants on the scene. "The fierce and arbitrary mandate of the tyrant *Soulis*, calling forth his quaking slaves, to resume the oppressive toils and burdens of the day—the prancing of horses and the rattling of armour, when the fierce *Douglas* marched his chosen warriors forth to encounter the foe—the piercing groans of the wounded and dying—the pitiful plaint of the brave hero *Ramsay* perishing for hunger, in a dark dungeon is heard no more—nor is the ill-fated *Queen Mary* weeping over the couch of her favourite *Bothwell*, to be seen in this much-famed fortress. All is now hushed into stillness and tranquillity. The ear is only regaled with the early notes of sweet songsters, and the constant murmurs of the chrystal stream, pouring its limpid waters from the eddying pool over the shelving rocks, as if still lamenting the fate of the brave *Keilder*, *Mangerton*, and the other heroes that suffered there." (pp. 198, 199.)

The Castle took its name from a Chapel and Hermitage, the ruins of which are still visible in a little graveyard about 200 yards further up the stream. Between the wall of this graveyard and the stream is the mound under which lie the remains of the Cout of Keeldar. This Northumbrian laird or chief, known as the *Cout* (*i.e.* Colt) for his strength and activity, perished in an encounter with Lord Soulis. Being arrayed in armour of proof, he sustained no hurt in the combat; but, as he retreated across the stream, he fell into a deep pool and there he was held down by lances till he was drowned. Leyden in his poem the "Cout of Keeldar," makes his armour to have been enchanted.

"And now Young Keeldar reached the stream,
Above the foamy linn;
The Border lances round him gleam
And force the warrior in.

The holly floated to the side,
And the leaf of the rowan pale;
Alas! no spell could charm the tide
Nor the lance of Liddesdale.

Swift was the Cont o' Keeldar's course
Along the lily lee;
But home came never hound nor horse,
And never home came he."

In default of a local guide, reference was made to the visit paid by the Club in 1869, and the relative pages of the Proceedings, 1869-72, were read aloud under the shadow of the grim old walls.

It is unnecessary to relate the history at length, but the main facts, as already entered in the Proceedings and as supplemented from other sources,* may here be given. For several centuries Liddesdale was a wild and disordered district, partly through its remoteness from any central authority and partly because it was the route by which forayers passed and re-passed from both sides of the Border. The description given by Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington in his "Complaint against the Thieves of Liddisdail," written in the sixteenth century, was probably true at most periods of those unsettled times.

"Of Liddisdail the common thieffis,
Sa peartlie stellis now and reifis,
That nane may keip
Horse, nolt, nor scheip,
Nor yett dar sleip
For their mischieffis."

To reduce this lawless district to order, and possibly also to guard against English forayers, more than one fortress-castle was built. The green mounds which cover the ruins of the castle of Liddal can still be traced, on a commanding height above the Liddle stream not far from the present Parish Church.

* See especially Oliver's Upper Teviotdale and the Scotts of Buccleuch.

Hermitage was built early in the thirteenth century, and its erection was formally alleged as a reason for assembling an English army in 1243. The lordship of Liddesdale was then held by the Norman family, de Soulis. In 1291, Nicolas de Soulis was one of the claimants to the throne of Scotland, through his descent from a natural daughter of Alexander II. His grandson, William de Soulis, was the last of the line: he conspired against Robert the Bruce, and was confined in Dunbarton Castle till he died. Tradition, however, tells that this William de Soulis was a man of extraordinary wickedness and cruelty, and skilled in the arts of magic. Such a man could never in popular opinion have died an ordinary death, and tradition goes on to give a quite different account of it. So many complaints of outrage and atrocious deed had been brought against him to the king that the king, in a fit of impatience one day, said—"Go, boil Lord Soulis an ye list, but let me hear no more of him." Another version is that Lord Soulis had a charm against all ordinary means of destruction. At any rate, when at last he fell into the power of his enemies, he was put to death in the following fashion at the Ninestane Rig, the hill to the north of Hermitage:—

"On a circle of stones they placed the pot,
On a circle of stones but barely nine;
They heated it red and fiery hot,
Till the burnished brass did glimmer and shine.

They rolled him up in a sheet of lead,
A sheet of lead for a funeral pall;
They plunged him in the caldron red,
And melted him, lead and bones and all."

Leyden's "Lord Soulis."

In 1338, Sir William Douglas, who thenceforward was known as the Knight of Liddisdale and the Flower of Chivalry, took Hermitage Castle when driving back an English foray. He received a grant of the Dale and the Castle. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, who had been his former companion in arms, became his rival by surprising Roxburgh Castle in 1342, and receiving the sherifffdom of Teviotdale, which the Douglas

regarded as the hereditary right of his family. The jealousy of Douglas was so great that, three months later, when Ramsay was holding his first court at Hawick, Douglas made a sudden attack on him in St. Mary's Church, carried him off to Hermitage, and there in a dungeon-room left him to die miserably of hunger. Such a deed excited general horror even in those lawless days, but Douglas was too powerful to be reached even by the king's justice. Some years later, to gain his support at a critical time, he was appointed by the king to the coveted post of Sheriff. In 1352 he entered into a treacherous league with the English king, and a year later was waylaid and slain by his nephew, Lord William Douglas, while hunting in Ettrick Forest. The actual spot is said to have been at Williamshope, near the Glenkinnen Burn, which runs into the Yarrow. His body was brought to the church of Lindean, which was the old church of the parish now called Galashiels,* and was finally buried in Melrose Abbey.

Liddesdale and Hermitage Castle seem to have been held by one or the other of the powerful Douglasses, down till 1492, when by some process of grant or exchange, confirmed by Parliament, they passed into the hands of the Earl of Bothwell, who gave for them his possessions in Lanarkshire. Thus the then Earl of Angus

"left the dusky vale
Of Hermitage in Liddesdale,
Its dungeons and its towers,
Where Bothwell's turrets brave the air,
And Bothwell's bank is blooming fair,
To fix his princely bowers."

During the long minorities of James V. and Queen Mary, the Border country was the unhappy scene of continual disorder. To local feud and local fray were added the devastations of repeated invasion. The Bothwells did not maintain an unswerving loyalty to Scotland, and in 1538 the then represen-

* The ruin of Lindean Church is still in existence. It stands in a hollow about two miles N.E. from Selkirk.

tative of the family was compelled to give up to the Crown his possessions in Liddesdale. This Earl died in 1556. The fourth Earl, James Hepburn, was the Bothwell whose name is so tragically associated with that of Queen Mary. In 1559, this Earl was appointed one of three Commissioners for settling affairs of the Border, and in this connection must have received, if not a new grant, at least some authority over Hermitage. He was there, residing as Warden of the Border, and endeavouring to reduce the turbulent clansmen of the district, in the latter part of 1665 when Queen Mary made her famous journey to hold an assize at Jedburgh. In an encounter with one John Elliot of Park,* who seems to have been "the little Jock Elliot" of the ballad, Bothwell was severely wounded. Queen Mary, hearing that the Warden was in a dangerous condition eight days after, rode from Jedburgh to visit him. The distance is about 23 miles as the crow flies. The exact route can only be conjectured—there is a choice of three, for each of which good reasons have been advanced. But whether the route was the most direct possible, by Rule Water and Stobs and the Braidlee Burn, or the most circuitous by Hawick, it was an extraordinary undertaking in times when roads, if they existed at all, were bad, and at a period when the district was unsettled and dangerous.

Returning that same day, Queen Mary, whose son had been born only three months before, must have ridden 50 miles, and may have ridden more. Whatever her purpose, and on that point also there will always be variety of conjecture—the immediate result to herself was a dangerous illness. For the sake of her after career, one may be permitted to wish that "little Jock Elliot's" sword had gone deeper. The murder of Darnley that same winter, Mary's seizure by Bothwell after her escape from Borthwick Castle, her marriage, and the fateful fight at Carberry Hill, were all steps in the tragic sequence of events which made her a prisoner among her own subjects, drove Bothwell into the exile in which he died miserably, and caused the forfeiture of Hermitage Castle to the Crown.

* The site of the peel-tower of Park is now occupied by the railway station at Newcastleton.

In 1587, a new grant of it was made by James VI. to Francis Stewart, who was also created Earl of Bothwell. This Francis Stewart was a grandson of James V., his father being a natural son of that king, and his mother a sister of Queen Mary's Bothwell. Though a favourite with James VI. and so handsomely provided for, he engaged in a succession of conspiracies which led in the end to his exile. He had married the widow of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, and to the son of this latter, who was known as Sir Walter Scott of Bransholm, Liddisdale was finally granted on the forfeiture and flight of Bothwell. It has remained with the Buccleuchs ever since. After the Union of the Crowns in 1603, the Borders became more settled, and Hermitage Castle, being abandoned as a place of defence, was allowed to fall into decay. Its troubled history is an epitome of the history of the district.

On returning to Newcastleton, the party continued their drive in the opposite direction for about two-thirds of a mile, in order to examine an old cross which stands in a field near to the main road. The cross is protected by a strong railing, and is sunk into a pedestal about eighteen inches high. It is 8 feet 4 inches in height of itself; and has been hewn out of one block except the part above the arms. In shape, it is a plain Latin Cross, but the arms have both been shortened by breakage. Careful examination with a strong light and some scraping away of the moss, revealed on its south face, first a shield on which is a bent arm, the heraldic distinction of the Armstrongs; then across the arms I H S in Gothic lettering; lower down the letters M A, and lower still the letters A A or possibly A M. Along the shaft also is traced the shape of a two-handed sword. Tradition says that the cross was raised in memory of an Armstrong of Mangerton (Mangerton Tower stands almost opposite on the other side of the Liddle,) who was foully done to death by Lord de Soulis, and was buried in the old churchyard of Ettleton, some 400 yards up the hill. It is locally known as The Cross, but in the *Border Minstrelsy* the place is called Langraw, while the New Statistical Account gives it as Milnholm. Chambers in his "Picture of Scotland," published in 1827, says that it was then commonly known as Mangerton's Cross.

On returning to the hotel, the botanists were met.

NOTE BY REV. GEORGE GUNN.

Mr Gunn stated that, under the guidance of Mr John Elliot, Newcastleton, who had frequently led their Club as well as other Naturalist and Antiquarian Field Clubs around the district, he, with Mr Symington Grieve, Edinburgh, and Rev. J. R. Macdonald, Saughtree, as guests, had traversed the Moors, the Black Burn, and the Long How Gill. A large variety of plants had been gathered, of which a complete list had been made. The following were included:—*Andromeda polifolia* Linn., *Circaea lutetiana* Linn., *Potentilla palustris* Scop., *Neckera claviculata* N.E. Br., *Drosera rotundifolia* Linn., *Calluna erica* D.C., and *Erica tetralix*—both white varieties in large patches—*Habenaria bifolia* R.Br., *H. viridis* R.Br., *Listera cordata* R.Br., *Lysimachia nemorum* L., *Narthecium ossifragum* Huds., *Nasturtium officinale* R.Br., *Trientalis europaea* Linn., *Parnassia palustris* Linn., *Pyrola rotundifolia* Linn., *Rubus saxatilis* Linn., *R. chamaemorus* Linn., *Poterium sanguisorba* Linn., and *P. officinale* Hook., *Solidago virgaurea* Linn., *Triglochin palustre* Linn., *Cystopteris alpina* var. *Dickieana* Milde, *Hymenophyllum unilaterale* Bory., *Polystichum lobatum* Presl., and *P. aculeatum* Syme, *Lastraea oreopteris* Presl., *Botrychium lunaria* Sw., *Ophioglossum vulgatum* Linn., &c.

The Black Burn flows through a romantic course, which presents many features of great interest to the geologist and botanist. Mr Elliot first pointed out a petrifying spring, where *Hypnum calcareum* and other mosses had been hardened into limestone. In the walk up the water several fossils were found; splendid specimens of ripple markings were also observed. The limestone had at one place formed a natural bridge of large size, but this had fallen early in the present century, having been undermined by the water. Porphyry, with crystals of analcime, at another place higher up takes the place of the limestone.

There Mr Elliot pointed out various attempts at mining, which had been made in recent times. He also showed where he thought the iron ore had been taken for smeltings, the remains of which were seen here and there on the moor. Specimens of the slag, still very heavy from the

imperfect way in which the iron had been extracted, were obtained.

The following members and guests were present, either at supper on the evening before, or at the Wednesday's meeting—Colonel Milne Home, *President*; Rev. George Gunn, *Joint Secretary*; Charles Stuart, M.D., Chirnside; Messrs William Maddan, Berwick; Arthur Giles, Edinburgh; Symington Grieve, Kershope; John Elliot, Newcastleton; and Revs. David Hunter, D.D., Galashiels; J. F. Leishman, Linton; J. R. Macdonald, Saughtree; Mr and Mrs Butler, Ewart Park; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Lawrence, London.

5.—HUME CASTLE AND VICINITY FROM KELSO.

THE fifth meeting of the season took place on Wednesday, 28th September. It had been arranged for the Kelso district, and consisted of two parties, one of which, after the arrival of morning trains, assembled at the Queen's Head Hotel, drove from Kelso *via* Birgham to Eccles Church, and there it was met by a brake with the other party from Duns *via* Caldra, where the President had been called for. Amongst those present were Colonel Milne Home, *President*; J. H. Milne Home, Caldra; Rev. George Gunn, Stichill, *Secretary*; G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall; T. Craig Brown and Captain Craig Brown, Selkirk; Rev. John Johnston, Eccles; Rev. J. Gordon Napier, Kelso; Dr Cahill, Berwick; J. Ferguson, Duns; William Maddan, Berwick; J. and Mrs Ford, Duns; Dr S. M'Vie, Chirnside; James A. Somervail, Broomdykes; J. and Miss Wilson, Duns; C. S. Romanes, Edinburgh; J. and Mrs H. Paton, Edinburgh; Dr Stevenson Macadam, Edinburgh; D. M'B. Watson, Hawick; J. Waugh, Hawick; George Fortune, Duns; R. and Mrs R. Carmichael, Coldstream; Miss Bryson, Edinburgh; Herr Johannes Albé, Duns; Thomas Brotherston, Hume Byres; John Cuthbert, Hume; and William Smith, Stichill.

The Kelso section of the party drove by the left bank of the Tweed to Birgham, where, despite the showery and boisterous character of the weather, a halt was made, and a brief historical account of the place was listened to with much interest.

Birgham or Brigham lies opposite Carham. Some suppose that the decisive battle of Carham (A.D. 1018) was fought on the Birgham side of the river. It was also the place where the King (William the Lion), the nobles, earls, clergy, and other landowners met in council in 1188. They decided to refuse the request which Hugo, the Bishop of Durham, made on behalf of Henry II. of England for funds for a new crusade, and which were called Saladin's tenth. In 1289 the Committee of Estates, in full assembly there, consented to the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Margaret of Scotland, which was prevented by her

death. In the following year the well-known treaty of Birgham, which maintained the independence of Scotland, was signed. Birgham belonged to the Dunbar family, and when Lord George was deprived of his estates in 1400, it was divided between the Earl Douglas, Sir Alexander Hume, and Alexander Bruce. In time, through exchange and otherwise, the Homes came to own most of it.

The journey to Eccles was resumed, and on arriving at the Church, the Kelso and Duns sections of the party were met by Mr J. Lewis Greig of Eccles House, and the Rev. Mr Johnston, minister of the parish. These gentlemen made interesting statements regarding the parish and nunnery of Eccles and the antiquities of the district, and the Rev. George Gunn read a few brief notes on Eccles Church. The Nunnery, it was explained, was founded about 1154 by the Earl and Countess of March, and was dedicated to St. Mary. The Church of Eccles was dedicated first to St. Cuthbert, and afterwards, on being rebuilt subsequent to 1250, seemed to have been re-dedicated to St. Andrew. With its three chapels of Brigham, Mersington, and Leitholm, it was attached to the nunnery. In 1296 Ada de Frazer, the prioress, obtained a letter of restitution, in consequence of the homage of the Scots to Edward I.; and in 1333 one of his successors, Edward III., received its fealty. In 1523 the convent was visited by the Duke of Albany, on his hasty retreat from his ineffectual siege of Wark Castle; while Hereford, in 1545, burnt it and the church, with the tower of Mersington.

There was a lease, by Dame Marion Hamilton, the prioress, to Alexander Hamilton, of the teinds of the four kirks, dated 1567, which was interesting from the names of the seven sisters who signed it, viz.—Marion Hamilton, Katherine Dickson, Katherine Graden, Giles Palmer, Marion Douglas, Elizabeth Schoriswood, and Marion Cranston. The names of three other sisters who signed another lease in the following year were Clara Napier, Janet Sinclair, and Agnes Hog.

After 1500 there were for a time two rival prioresses—Marion Hamilton, who was supported by the Crown, and Elizabeth Hume, who had the territorial influence of her great kinsman, Lord Home.

It appeared that in 1654, when Mr Andrew Rutherford was appointed minister, the Committee forbade any one to disturb him in his parish, provided he did not revile the government or keep the people disaffected by praying or preaching against it. Still stronger measures had to be taken to fortify his position. So government prohibited Mr John Jameson, the former minister, from preaching in the parish at all, because 'he had taken a libertie to renew the memorie of Charles Stewart to his auditors, to stir up their affection to him.'

Mr J. Ferguson, Duns, exhibited a small volume containing two thanksgiving sermons, preached by Mr Jameson at the Restoration. It was entitled:—

Rebellio Debellata

et

Scotia Rediviva

or

The Downfall of Rebellion

and *Scotland's* Resurrection

As it was Represented in Two

Sermons

The one at *Eccles* last of *May*, the other
preached at *Jedburgh* June 27, 1660,
Being both dayes set apart for Solemn
Rejoycing and Publike Thanksgiving, for the
happy Restauration of the King's most
excellent Majesty to the exercise of
His Royall Power.

By *Jo. Jameson*, Minister at *Eccles*.

—ἀδυνασθαι δ' οὐδεν θεῶ. Epicharmus.

Psal. 7. 16.—*His mischief shall return upon his own head
and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own
pate.*

Psal. 9. 16.—*The Lord is known by the judgement he exe-
cuteth, the wicked is snared in the work of his own
hands.*

Edinburgh: Printed by a Society of Stationers
Anno Dom. 1661.

The Rev. Mr Johnston explained that the old bell had rung itself done in the services of the church, and that Mr Greig had had it re-cast and re-hung in its familiar place. The motto on the bell was:—‘Feare God, yee People of Eccles. 1659. I.R.’ To it the following inscription had been added:—‘Recast in Commemoration of the Sixtieth Year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, 1897, by James Lewis Greig of Eccles.’ The Dead or Hand Bell, which used to be carried in front of funeral processions, and such as that seen by the Club at Jedburgh, was also shown by Mr Johnston. On it is the simple inscription:—‘For the Parish of Ekkels, 1712.’ There was pointed out in the garden what was supposed to have been the old font of Eccles Church. Although, true to its original purpose, the font is still used for holding water, it is no longer consecrated for the use of the church; but, alas! simply serves as a drinking trough. After inspecting, with much interest, the church and its old-fashioned system of seating, and the quaint method of distinguishing the pews by painting upon them the initials of the heritors, *e.g.* S.W.P. for Sir William Purves, the company visited the Purves aisle (which is situated at the north of the church) and the burial places of some of the former ministers of the parish, and also examined some old Norman mouldings which had been built into the walls. The existing ruins of the Nunnery were next inspected. These consist of two vaulted cellars and a lofty wall at the churchyard. The interesting Norman doorways and stone facings also came under observation. The ruins, as they now are, are in good hands, and are sure of preservation.

The weather, which had been wildly threatening in the forenoon, cleared by the time the united parties left the house of Eccles, after partaking of an acceptable breakfast, to drive to Hume Castle. On their way they went slightly off the direct road to view a curious ancient cross on the farm of Crosshall. The origin of the cross is shrouded in mystery. It is a heavy sandstone monolith, with heraldic devices, but has no inscription. Various accounts of the origin of the cross were stated, and a tradition was related that a Governor of Hume Castle was killed in a fray at Crosshall,

when the small neighbouring burn of Liprick ran with blood for twenty-four hours. It was also mentioned that the old name of the farm was Deadrig.

By the time the re-start was made in the direction of Hume the weather had greatly improved, and a splendid view was obtained of the vast tract of beautiful country stretching eastwards and westwards and to the south. Arrived at the village of Hume, the party repaired to the Public School, where they first of all inspected a collection of local antiquities, which were exhibited by Rev. Mr Gunn and Mr Thomas Brotherston, Hume Byres. The relics consisted chiefly of cannon balls, horse shoes which had been found in one of the mossy fields in the neighbourhood, bullets for the cross-bow, an old sword (the blade of which was broken) having a copper handle covered with shagreen in the centre of its iron basket hilt, a large number of stone axes and whorls, a quern with a stone projection for a handle (which is of rare occurrence), a smoothing stone, and hammer stones. An object of special interest was a leather head, which was called 'The Maiden.' In smuggling times the leather head was fixed on a tin body shaped like a woman. This body was carried on the saddle behind the horseman, who thus appeared to be riding with a female friend seated on pillion behind him. There was also exhibited a large fragment of the banded Trachyte which was recently discovered at the Black Hill of Earlston.

At this stage the Rev. George Gunn read an interesting paper on the history of Hume Castle.

The audience proceeded to ramble over the historic heights of the Castle, and view the sites of not a few battlefields of yore, as well as enjoy the glorious panorama of Cheviot, Eildon, and Lammermoor from about the highest point of Berwickshire. Then the Castle itself and its various features, including the well and the inner keep, were inspected with much interest. Having feasted their eyes for a few minutes on the pleasing prospect, the party directed their steps to the churchyard—the moss-grown stones and the 'pest knowe' in the corner coming in for special notice. Mr Gunn mentioned that the quadrangular iron bell belonging to the old Church of Hume was of Celtic type, and that it was preserved in

Kelso Museum, where there was also a brass basin, profusely engraved with peculiar figures, which had been found in the old Verter Well, on the farm of Hume Byres. The earliest mentioned minister of Hume was Orm, who was priest before 1127. The site of the high altar where the dowry of Margaret, daughter of James Ker—upon her marriage to Lord John Home, if he became heir to the earldom of Hume—was to be paid in 1471, was pointed out. Mr Gunn also briefly touched on the history of the parish.

Continuing their drive, the party, through the courtesy of James Deuchar, Esq., passed through the fine policies of Stichill House, and on arriving at Stichill village a brief visit was paid to the manse, the residence of the Rev. Mr Gunn.

The next stage of the journey was to Floors Castle, which, after a pleasant drive downhill of three miles, was reached in due time. The party were received by Mr J. H. Milne Home, acting for Mr Brunton (chamberlain to the Duke of Roxburghe), who had been unexpectedly prevented from attending the meeting. On this occasion the rule excluding the public from the Castle was relaxed, and, under the guidance of Mrs Bedford, the housekeeper, the members and friends had the pleasure of inspecting the fine pictures in the dining-room, drawing-room, and other apartments. A memorandum of the pictures shown, and of some of the most remarkable trees seen, was promised by Mr Milne Home to be attached to this Report. A considerable time was spent in the museum viewing the excellent collection of birds. Those native to the district were specially interesting, and were freely commented upon. A case of minerals and a number of antiquities were also inspected, and notice was also taken of a large stone cannon ball recently found at Roxburgh Castle. The magnificent views from the Castle terrace, which take in the town of Kelso with its hoary Abbey and graceful elliptical-arched bridge, and the ruins of Roxburgh Castle peeping out amidst the luxuriant trees which grow on the Castle mound, were greatly admired. A visit to the gardens was also much enjoyed. Under the guidance of Mr Street, the head gardener, the company inspected some magnificent trees on the way, and the flower beds in the garden and the fine exotic plants and flowers

in the extensive greenhouses also elicited their admiration. Reluctant to leave such a charming place, the time arrived when it was necessary for the company to take their departure for Kelso. On arrival there the party sat down to dinner in the Queen's Head Hotel, the chair being occupied by Colonel Milne Home, while the Rev. Mr Gunn officiated as croupier. After dinner, the toasts usually submitted at the gatherings of the Club were proposed and duly honoured. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of 'The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club,' took occasion to refer to the kindness the Club had that day met with from the various gentlemen whose properties they had visited and whose hospitality they had enjoyed. In this connection, special reference was made to Mr J. Lewis Greig of Eccles, the Duke of Roxburghe, and Mr Brunton; also to the Rev. J. Johnston, Mr Deuchar of Stichill, and Mr Brotherstone, Hume Byres, the latter of whom had laid before the members some interesting curios associated with the district of Hume. The customary salmon had not formed one of the dishes, because of the date, it being now illegal to purchase it in Berwick, the nets being off. Sir R. Waldie Griffith of Hendersyde had done his best to provide a "fish," by telegraphing from Newmarket to send a rod caught fish, if possible, from Hendersyde pools, but alas! none was available; the river after a long drought being abnormally low. The members much appreciated Sir Richard's thought of them and their customs. Mr Hughes made a brief but interesting statement regarding the proceedings at the recent meeting of the British Association, which he had attended as the representative of the Club.

The President had invited the young Duke of Roxburghe to be his guest, and so to make the Club's acquaintance, but His Grace wired from Dumfriesshire expressing regret for his absence, and his readiness to have accepted the invitation had he been at home.

The following were nominated for membership, viz.:—Humphrey John Willyams, Barndale, Alnwick; Dr Arthur Ellson Davies, Edinburgh; and J. Lewis Greig, Eccles.

The company separated in time for the evening trains, except the Duns contingent, which returned homewards by road.

APPENDIX. By J. H. MILNE HOME, Caldra.

I.—SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTRAITS AT FLOORS CASTLE.

1. Full length portrait of John, 1st Duke of Roxburghe.
2. Full length portrait of Mary, 1st Duchess of Roxburghe.
3. Half-length portrait of Robert, 1st Earl of Roxburghe.
4. Full length portrait of Robert, 2nd Earl of Roxburghe,
by A. Ramsay, 1742.
5. Full length portrait of Essex, second Duchess of Rox-
burghe, by A. Ramsay, 1742.
6. Full length portrait of John, 3rd Duke. P. Baltani.
7. Portrait of George I., by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

II.—MEASUREMENTS OF SOME LARGE TREES AT FLOORS.

	Height—Ft.	Girth—Ft. Ins.
Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus pedunculata</i>)	87	11 0
52 yards west of E. gate on Lower Walk.		
" " (" ")	85	10 10
12 yards west of E. gate on Lower Walk.		
Spanish Chestnut (<i>Castanea vulgaris</i>)	78	18 1
N.W. corner of Terrace.		
" " (" ")	70	11 2
N.W. corner of Terrace.		
Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	102	19 0
Terrace Bank.		
" (" ")	91	13 11
Top of Terrace Bank next <i>Wellingtonia gigantea</i> .		
" (" ")	91	13 9
Top of Terrace Bank next <i>Wellingtonia gigantea</i> .		
Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	99	10 8
110 yards S. of E. gate, Lower Walk.		
Scotch Elm (<i>Ulmus montana</i>)	69	11 7
90 yards S. of E. gate, Lower Walk.		
Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>)	76	9 4
S. end of Lime Avenue.		
" (" ")	78	10 0
W. gate on Lower Walk.		
" (" ")	72	7 6
N.W. corner of Eschiehaugh Park.		
Lime (<i>Tilia europæa</i>)	92	10 4
Lime Avenue, 4th from S. end.		
" (" ")	92	10 0
Lime Avenue, 5th from S. end.		
" (" ")	90	8 0
Lime Avenue, 10th from S. end.		

6.—BERWICK, WITH EXCURSION TO MORDINGTON, LAMBERTON,
AND THE COAST.

THE sixth and last Field Meeting for the season was held prior to the Annual Meeting of the Club, which took place at Berwick Museum, on Thursday, 13th October.

Those who were able to attend the Field Meeting drove first to Mordington—a goodly company in three well-filled conveyances. At Mordington House they were most courteously welcomed by Mr and Mrs Campbell Renton, and were joined by the President, who was there as the guest of Mr and Mrs Campbell Renton. After having partaken of breakfast, through their kind hospitality, the members were further regaled by a historical sketch, written and read by Mr Maddan, Berwick-on-Tweed, concerning John de Raynton of Lamberton, a famous ancestor of the present proprietor. The old family pictures in the dining room were much admired, and an opportunity was given of examining a number of valuable charters dating back to the fourteenth century, six of which have been reproduced for the Proceedings. Before leaving the grounds, some of the party visited the ruins of the ancient church of Mordington, for notice of which reference may be made to Mr Ferguson's Pre-Reformation Churches in the Club's Proceedings for 1890.

From Mordington, the members drove across Lamberton Moor to the seabanks, and alighting from the conveyances walked along the edge of the cliffs and then down to the shore below Marshal Meadows, to obtain a view of the stratified rocks, after which a paper on the "Rocks about Berwick-on-Tweed," by Mr William Gunn, F.G.S., was, in his absence, read by the Secretary in the open air, most appropriately close to the very rocks with which it dealt. This paper, as also Mr Maddan's, will be incorporated in the Proceedings.

The Annual Business Meeting was held in the Museum at 1-30 p.m., the President in the chair. The following members were present, as members or guests:—Colonel Milne Home, Caldra, *President*; Rev. George Gunn, Stichill; George Bolam, F.Z.S., *Treasurer*, Berwick; Captain Forbes,

R.N., R. G. Bolam, Dr Cahill, Captain F. M. Norman, A. L. Miller, W. Maddan, J. N. Barclay, W. Weatherhead, James Stevenson, Junr., W. Wilson, and W. Young, Berwick; John Barr, Tweedmouth; Revs. Ambrose Jones, Stannington; J. Hunter, Cockburnspath; Hugh Fleming, Mordington; Thos. Porteous Gordon and J. F. Leishman, Linton; Dr Stuart, Chirnside; Charles Rea, Cleithaugh; James Smail, Henry Paton, C. S. Romanes, Major Macpherson, Arthur Giles, Edinburgh; R. and Mrs Stephenson, Chapel; George and Mrs G. Butler, Ewart Park; W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; G. Veitch, Bournemouth; J. Ferguson, Duns; C. B. P. Bosanquet, Rock Hall; G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall; J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; James A. Somervail, Broomdykes; Frank Muirhead, Paxton; J. L. Campbell Swinton, Kimmerghame; W. T. Hindmarsh and John Cairns, Alnwick; James and Miss Hood, Linhead.

Apologies for absence were read by the Secretary from J. S. Mack, Coveyheugh; R. Middlemas, Alnwick; A. H. Evans, Cambridge; Dr Stevenson Macadam, Edinburgh; Rev. Dr Paul, Edinburgh; Rev. Dr Hunter, Galashiels; and Mr William Gunn, H.M. Geological Survey.

The President then proceeded to read his Address, on retiring at the end of his year of office.

THANKS.

The Rev. Ambrose Jones moved a cordial vote of thanks to Colonel Milne Home for his services to the Club during the past year as President.

NEW PRESIDENT.

The President then nominated Mr James Smail, F.S.A. (Scot.), Edinburgh, as President of the Club for the ensuing year.

THE SECRETARYSHIP.

The President said that they had had two Secretaries of late—Dr Hardy and Mr Gunn—and they ought to decide that day whether they should elect two, or have only one. He moved that for the present, at all events, they ask Mr Gunn to be their Secretary. They all knew, as well as he, how ably Mr Gunn had conducted his work in the

past, and therefore they might be sure he would do it ably in the future.

Captain Norman said that for the last quarter of a century he had been associated with the late Secretary, and therefore he wished to take that opportunity of adding his testimony to the very great loss they, as a Club, had sustained by his death. Dr Hardy's gifts were of no common order. He was a living encyclopedia, and a most amiable phase of his character was his readiness to impart his knowledge to others. Take him all in all, they would not look upon his like again. They had to consider now how his place was to be supplied. Fortunately, they had a gentleman who had qualifications for the post. He was able and zealous, and without attaining to Dr Hardy's degree of knowledge, he was fairly well versed in many of the branches of science and research with which the members of the Club occupied themselves. He had, moreover, considerable experience in all the work of the Club, and he did not think they could do better than appoint Mr Gunn as Secretary, if that gentleman was willing to accept the office.

Rev. G. Gunn said ever since the news of the lamented death of their Secretary had come to them, this subject had been more or less brought before him. The pressure of the work that had been done during the last two or three years had been lightened by the readiness with which Dr Hardy gave his advice, and relieved him in a great measure of certain responsibility. That work had been done, and he hoped to the satisfaction of the members, and to the continued prosperity of the Club. He felt, however, that a great change had been made as regarded himself and his relations to them, now that Dr Hardy was no longer with them to aid him with his knowledge, and to support him in their mutual undertaking; so it was with reluctance that he acceded to the wish that for this year, at all events, there should be as few changes as possible in the officials of the Club. There was an expectation of certain changes in the near future, and with no desire to prejudice these in the slightest by their action that day, he would continue to act as Secretary. But he felt that he could

not look forward to carrying out the business of supervising the issue of their Proceedings, and arranging for the Field Meetings, unless he was aided by the willing help and knowledge of Mr George Bolam, Berwick. Mr Bolam had special knowledge in very many directions, and was enthusiastic in his efforts for the Club. He felt, therefore, that if he would associate himself with him in the bringing out of the Proceedings, and in other ways, it would be for the benefit of the Club. With him, he desired also that Mr Ferguson, Duns, in the midst of his many labours, would continue the same active part that he had given in bringing out past volumes. With the kind indulgence and help of the members, these gentlemen and himself, while they would never fill the blank caused by the removal of Dr Hardy, would endeavour to attain some of his ideals.

COMMEMORATING THE LATE DR HARDY.

It was further resolved to appoint the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr Ferguson, and Mr Hodgson a Committee to take over the property of the Club from Mrs Hardy.

It was also agreed to leave to the spring meeting to decide upon the mode of commemorating Dr Hardy.

THE FUTURE WORK OF THE CLUB.

It was remitted to the same meeting to consider the advisability of carrying on the work of the Club by Sections and Committees, as described by Mr Hindmarsh in his Address in 1895, and to fix the dates and places of meeting for the year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr G. Bolam, Berwick, Treasurer, said the account which he had to lay before the Club was satisfactory. The total income was £145 6s. 6d.; after paying all expenses there remained a balance of £204 7s. 4d., of which he had placed £200 on deposit. A considerable portion of that, however, had been already spent upon the printing of the Proceedings. The money they had on hand was required for work which had not yet been overtaken. The membership was pretty well maintained during the year; thirteen members had died

or resigned, and the total was 381, but to this there was a considerable list of new members to be added. Last year the number was 382. The accounts had been audited by Mr C. Romanes, Edinburgh.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected :—

1. Robert Fitzroy Bell, advocate, Temple Hall, Coldingham.
2. Daniel Bernard, Marchmont, Polwarth, Berwickshire.
3. James William Bowhill, 1 Stirling Road, Trinity, Edinburgh.
4. Nathaniel Thomas Brewis, M.B., F.R.C.P.E., 23 Rutland Street, Edinburgh.
5. Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart., M.P., Castle Craig, Dolphinton, Peeblesshire.
6. Arthur Edward Davies, M.D., West Savile Road, Edinburgh.
7. John Dunn, Craigpark, Galashiels.
8. William Dunn, Redden, Sprouston, Kelso.
9. Leonard Frost, Broch Mill, Beal, R.S.O.
10. Rev. Abraham Gooderham, M.A., Chillingham Vicarage, Belford.
11. James Lewis Greig, advocate, Eccles House, Kelso.
12. William Robson Hindmarsh, junr., Alnwick.
13. Captain David William Milne Home, yr. of Wedderburn, Caldra, Duns.
14. John Hepburn Milne Home, Caldra, Duns.
15. Donald Macaulay, chemist, Alnwick.
16. James Marr, M.B.C.M., Greenlaw, Berwickshire.
17. Robert Middlemas, junr., Bailiffgate, Alnwick.
18. John Richardson, Little Mill, Lesbury, R.S.O.
19. Andrew Riddle, Yeavering, Kirknewton.
20. Humphrey John Willyams, Barndale, Alnwick.
21. Rev. George Wilson, Laret Burn, St. Boswells.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER.

John Elliot, 2 South Liddle Row, Newcastleton.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

J. G. Goodchild, F.G.S., H.M. Geological Survey (Scot.),
Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION DELEGATE.

The Secretary read the report by Mr G. P. Hughes, the delegate to the meeting of the British Association at Bristol. Mr Hughes was thanked for his interesting letter, and was reappointed delegate for next year.

As in former years, Mrs Barwell-Carter, daughter of the late Dr George Johnston, founder of the Club, threw open her house in the Woolmarket to the Club, and made members welcome to view the numerous relics in her possession left by her famous father, as well as many other objects of interest to Naturalists. The portraits of Dr and Mrs Johnston were adorned with laurel chaplets sent by Mrs Weatherhead, Castlegate; an antique Plate covered with peculiar carving, and bearing the inscription—"William Willebee, 1664," sent by Miss Willoby, Ravensdowne, which was fixed in a carved frame executed by Miss Smith, Sandgate, Berwick; paintings of plants remarkable for their fidelity to nature, by Miss Dickinson, Norham; Indian butterflies, shown by Mr W. Theodore Melville Robertson, Berwick; and Chinese symbols of the four seasons—spring, summer, autumn, winter—exhibited by Miss Maclagan, niece of Mrs Barwell Carter. The Chinese characters were translated into English by Miss Maclagan. Although curiosities here, they are common in China, and may be seen in every house—always the four.

Dinner was served in the King's Arms, at 3-30 p.m., the retiring President in the chair. In addition to the usual toasts, and before that of the Club, the Chairman gave "The Memory of Dr Hardy," which was received with all respectful silence and solemnity. The company separated soon after 5 p.m., in time for trains north, west, and south, and the season of 1898 thus came to an end.

With its close, the older members felt as they parted that in Dr Hardy's death a great page in the Club's history had been turned, but they parted too with the resolve to pay what they considered to be the best tribute to his memory, in encouraging the rising generation within the Club to which he was so devoted, to keep in line with 'The Progress of the Age' in the prosecution of those scientific studies, for the promotion of which the Club was founded.





BANNER CARRIED AT FLODDEN BY THE HOMES OF WEDDERBURN.

(The top-left hand corner with dotted line shows the portion of Flag still in existence.)

Vol. XVI., Part III., p. 289.

*Notes on the Flodden Banner, preserved at Wedderburn
Castle.* By COLONEL MILNE HOME.

(PLATE XI.)

THE accompanying sketch is intended to represent what has always been known in our family as "The Flodden Banner." The banner is, however, but a ruined relic at best, faded and frayed, from the usage, or the non-usage, it has had during the centuries through which it has somehow survived. The fragment which remains, and which is here depicted, is 3 ft. 10 in. long by 3 ft. 3 in. wide; its original dimensions must have been a little less than double these measurements. (See Plate XI.)

This flag, or rather this remnant of a flag, I exhibited to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club at their Annual Meeting in Berwick last October, when my year of office as President ceased. It had been previously shown by my father when the Club visited Kimmerghame. (See Proceedings, vol. VIII., p. 206.) But so intense was the interest in the "Banner" expressed by the members present, who had not seen it then, that I consented to allow its picture to be specially taken, and to write a short note of its history for the Club's Proceedings, in the production of which I have had ready help given me by Mr Maddan, Berwick-on-Tweed, and Mr Henry Paton, H.M. Register Office, Edinburgh. The banner is of silk, and was apparently charged with a white saltire—a St. Andrew's Cross—on a green ground; the colours are appropriate, being those of the family's livery, but the cross seems to have nothing to do, heraldically, with this branch of the family.

The banner was found in a chest at Wedderburn in 1822, among a number of less ancient uniforms and dresses, with

a card attached, on which are written the words: "Banner raised by the Homes of Wedderburn on the Battle-Field of Flodden." There is no other written record that I can find of it having been *the* flag so raised; but the tradition handed down, and believed in by the family, has every appearance of reliability. It is well known that Border chiefs and Highland clans had, in the olden time, rallying banners—banners which were sometimes looked on with superstitious reverence—*e.g.* the "Fairy Flag" of the Macleods, which hangs to this day on the walls of Dunvegan Castle. (See an article, "Over the Sea to Skye," in the *Border Magazine* for February 1899.) There is also preserved at Cavers House, near Hawick, a very ancient banner, or standard, 13 feet long, tapering in width towards the end, charged with a saltire, or St. Andrew's Cross, a heraldic lion, and certain other emblems from the Douglas arms with their motto. It is said to have been borne before the great Earl of Douglas at Otterburne (1388), and has remained in the possession of his descendants ever since. It is in good preservation, but though its alleged date is earlier than our Flodden banner, Otterburne was, at best, a brilliant and romantic encounter between two great nobles; whereas Flodden and Dunbar were pitched battles between two nations, which perhaps accounts for the damaged state of our heirloom. But in regard to clannish flags, I may refer, very particularly, to a stanza in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel"—a stanza which is specially prized by us, owing to the occasion of its insertion. It may be interesting to Border readers to know that the stanza in question was not in the *first* edition of the "Lay," but was introduced into the second, as explained in an autograph, and hitherto unpublished, letter from Sir Walter Scott to Mr George Home, which accompanied a presentation copy of the work (published 1806.) The book is inscribed:—

George Home, Esqre,
of Paxton:

from his obliged friend The Author"; and the letter therewith runs as follows:—

My dear Sir,

Will you pardon the vanity of an author in hoping a copy of a new edition of his work may not be unacceptable to you as a man of letters* and an ancient borderer. It contains some lines on p. 138 relative to the Homes of Wedderburne and the Swintons (my own maternal ancestors) with a few others, which were added since to the quarto edition. I am ever, with great regard,

Dear Sir,

Your obliged and faithful servant,
W. SCOTT.

Castle Street,
Friday.

The lines on p. 138 are:—

“Vails not to tell each hardy clan,
From the fair Middle Marches came,
The bloody Heart blazed in the van,
Announcing Douglas, dreaded name!
Vails not to tell what steeds did spurn,
Where the Seven Spears of Wedderburne
Their men in battle order set,
And Swinton laid the lance to rest,
That tamed of yore the sparkling crest
Of Clarence’s Plantagenet.
Nor lists, I say, what hundreds more
From the rich Merse and Lammermore,
And Tweed’s fair borders, to the war

* With reference to Sir Walter’s flattering phrase, “man of letters,” it may be as well to quote the following from “Scotch Legal Antiquities,” by Cosmo Innes, the well-known antiquary and historian:—“George Home, of Wedderburn and Paxton, was learned especially in Commercial Law. He managed the affairs of Douglas, Heron and Co.’s Bank, after its bankruptcy—the most noted bankruptcy, I suppose, in Scotland, previous to the failure of the Western Bank. There is a tradition that it was the general wish of his profession that Mr Home should be raised to the Bench. I think Sir Walter Scott succeeded him as Clerk of Session. He contributed some papers to the *Mirror*.”

Beneath the crest of old Dunbar,
 And Hepburn's mingled banners come
 Down the steep mountain, glittering far,
 And shouting still, 'a Home, a Home'!"

Considering who the writer was, of letter and lines, I feel I need not apologise for having quoted them in full. The new stanza follows on that alluding to the "Truce," which ends with the lines:—

"And *feudal banners*, fair displayed,
 The bands that moved to Branksome's aid,"

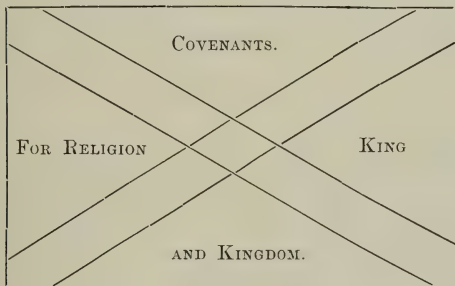
showing that on all warlike occasions each feudal company or troop had its banner. It is mentioned in the archives of my family that the Wedderburn vassals and retainers, being attached to the royal brigade at Flodden in 1513, the commander, Sir David Home, was slain in defence of the King's person; and that, while the body of the hapless monarch fell into the enemy's hands, the chief's body, *with his standard*, was brought off the bloody field by his followers and interred in the family vault in Duns Church.

It is also stated that the colours of the Covenanters in the reign of King Charles II. were lodged at Wedderburn; while the standard and colours of the Wedderburn detachment that fought at the battle—the "Drave," as it is sometimes called—of Dunbar, in September 1650, against Cromwell, were brought from the field, *wrapped round the dead body* of the Sir David Home of that day, who, with his only son, fell at Dunbar.

In 1822, when the banner, I write of, was brought to modern* light, an eye-witness stated that it was "visibly

* The banner hidden away in an ancient Charter Chest seems to have been in a way forgotten, and was discovered, in 1822, when searching for papers connected with a noble Border House. It seems to have been unknown to Sir Walter's friend and correspondent, or in the quickly succeeding third edition of the "Lay," in a learned historic note, this inadequate paper would probably have been anticipated by a paper penned by the Mighty Minstrel himself.

drenched in blood." There are still stains visible on the faded fragment, which are doubtless those more plainly seen in 1822. Visitors to the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh can see on the walls there two banners very similar to what this, our Flodden banner, must have been when entire. Both are framed under glass, and are thus carefully preserved. "One," so says the description in the Society's Proceedings, 1857-60, p. 258, "was used at Bothwell Brig, and carried by a Corps of Burgher Seceders, associated as a regiment of volunteers, who were posted at the College when the Highland army entered Edinburgh, 1745." The other is said to have been carried by Stewart of Garscube at the battle of Worcester, and was afterwards used at the battle of Bothwell Brig. It is in very good condition, and although now faded, a weak green and dull orange colour seems originally to have been pink and blue. These being Covenanters' flags, it is not surprising to find on them the motto watchwords of the time, thus:—



The first mentioned has five roses in centre; the other has a Scotch thistle.

Our flag, being of a much earlier date, would naturally not only be more torn and worn, but would not contain

the above watchwords, peculiar to the period of the Covenanters.

These, then, are the grounds on which my family hold to the tradition that we are the unique* possessors of a flag that waved on Flodden Hill nearly 400 years ago. Of it a modern bard has written:—

“The Homes of old were warriors bold,
 As e'er auld Scotland ken'd, man;
 Their motto was Their Country's Cause,
 And 'true unto the end,' man.
 This is the banner which they raised
 On Flodden's Battle Field, man;
 These noble men, their name be praised,
 They died ere they would yield, man.”

To stay further dilapidation the precious remnant has now been, by the firm of Messrs Romanes & Patterson, placed under glass, and framed like a picture, in bog oak, in fashion precisely similar to its younger compeers in the Antiquarian Museum, and so hangs in Wedderburn Castle, a silent, yet telling, reminder of those days of stress and storm, in which our Border ancestry lived and died.

* It must not be overlooked that a bannerette or pennon, which was also at Flodden, is to be seen over the entrance to the Advocate's Library in the Parliament House, Edinburgh. The descriptive card bears:—“Standard of The Earl Marishal of Scotland, carried at the Battle of Flodden Field, 1513, by his Standard Bearer, ‘Black’ John Skirving of Plewland Hill.” Skirving was taken prisoner, having, however, previously concealed the banner about his person. The relic, an heirloom of the family, was presented by Wm. Skirving, Edinburgh, to the Faculty in the beginning of the present century. The crest is that of the Keith family. Besides, it is recorded that, at the meeting at Selkirk in 1876, “Mr James Brown, manufacturer, exhibited a flag said to have been taken at Flodden by a member of the Corporation of Weavers.” (See Proceedings, Vol. VIII., p. 15.)

The Bedshiel Kaims. By J. G. GOODCHILD, of H.M. Geological Survey, F.G.S., F.Z.S., Curator of the Collections of Scottish Geology and Mineralogy in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

[Read 1st June 1898, at the meeting at Marchmont, which
see p. 250.]

FEW departments of geology have given rise to greater diversity of opinion than those relating to the origin of glacial deposits. About the actual facts themselves there has been an almost universal agreement; but, regarding the meaning of those facts, one may fairly say that, until within the last few years, there have been almost as many opinions as there have been investigators. There were many reasons why this was the case; but perhaps one of the foremost of these may be said to have arisen from the fact that observers have only too often considered the subject from a purely local point of view. Another reason that has led to this has been that the behaviour of ice on a large scale, such as that seen in Greenland, the Antarctic regions, and Alaska, had not been properly studied by men of science until within quite recent years.

Amongst those in Scotland who, in past times, have devoted much time and thought to inquiries connected with glacial geology may be mentioned Mr Smith of Jordan Hill, Mr T. F. Jamieson of Ellon, Mr Robert Chambers, and lastly, but by no means least, the late Mr David Milne Home. British geologists in general have long recognised the fact that it is chiefly to the last-named gentleman that we are indebted for numerous published papers, in which are placed on record an extensive series of well-ascertained facts bearing upon the later chapters of the geological history of Britain. Upon this store of facts almost every subsequent writer on the glacial geology of Britain has drawn more or less for his materials; a fact that, in itself, bears significant testimony to the worth of Mr Milne Home's contributions to geological science.

There was no part of Scotland in the geology of which Mr Milne Home took a keener interest than that of the

basin of the Tweed; and there was no section of the geology of that district for which he did more than that concerning the later changes of level and of climate, of which so many records there exist. The evidence available up to the time when Mr Milne Home's investigations ceased, fully warranted him in maintaining the view that, within comparatively recent times, there had been an extensive submergence of the land there, and that, where the stately homes, the meadows, parks, and towns of Tweedside now stand, there once flowed the tides of the North Sea. It was almost universally believed that it was under such marine conditions that the extensive deposits of sand and gravel which form the Kaims or Eskers of Berwickshire were laid down.

By slow degrees our views upon this subject have undergone a change, and most geologists have now come to think that many of the difficulties which met one in applying this particular explanation to the Berwickshire Kaims, can be better met by connecting their formation with the phenomena which accompany the melting of an extensive and thick sheet of ice on the land. Had Mr Milne Home been spared a few more years, many believe that his philosophical mind would have led him to abandon the older view and to advocate in its stead that which is now current. His works gave substantial help to those who came after him. All honour to his name, and to the names of those who worked as he did!

It has been almost universally recognised by geologists that Kaims or Eskers have resulted from some causes which came into operation near the close of the Glacial Period. But regarding *how* they originated opinions have differed widely. To understand, even in a general way, the conditions under which these curious mounds have been formed, we shall first have to review the whole succession of events through which the Glacial Period set in, reached its climax, and came to an end; and, in passing these events under notice, it will be necessary to digress, from time to time, in order to consider such general principles as bear upon the inquiry before us.

Some time after the hills and valleys of Britain had been shaped by rain and rivers, and other agents, into nearly their present form, the whole of North-western Europe appears to have undergone several important changes of level. Slowly, and at a rate perhaps not exceeding a few inches in a century, and generally less even than that, the land was carried above the sea; and just as imperceptibly was it again depressed below that level. Very important changes in climatal conditions resulted from these oscillations of level, to understand which we need first to consider what are the chief causes which render our climate at the present day as mild as it is.

Of first importance to remember in this connection is the fact that, in the absence of any sources of heat, the temperature of the air in contact with the earth would be that of the Absolute Zero of Temperature, which is generally considered to be 490 degrees Fahrenheit below what is commonly understood to be zero. It may conduce to a clearer understanding of the subject before us if we endeavour to realise and bear in mind this important fact. The chief factor concerned in keeping the temperature some five or six hundred degrees above this frightfully low point is, of course, the heat of the Sun. The internal heat of the Earth is not without a share in the work, and it is even possible that we may be warmed just a little by heat emitted from other celestial bodies than the Sun. It is not difficult to compute what percentage of the total heat that reaches the Earth from our chief luminary should, theoretically, be received by any given zone in any given time. The climates marked out in accordance with the results of these computations are usually termed "Astronomical Climates." They do not by any means agree with the facts actually observed, except over very limited areas of the Earth's surface. Why they do not agree, is a matter for our present consideration. What we actually find is evidence of there being numerous counteracting causes at work, some of which tend to lower the theoretical temperature in some parts, and others to raise that temperature elsewhere. Some of these disturbing causes may seem at first sight to be of but trivial importance; but, nevertheless, slight though their effects may seem, they

must not be left out of account. Indeed, it is often the persistent action of these minor causes of change that determines, in the long run, whether the climate of large regions shall be humid or arid, temperate or arctic. Latitude has already been referred to as one of the factors of major importance.

Next in importance to that comes elevation above the sea, for it is usually altitude that determines whether the precipitation shall take the form of rain or that of snow. Position in relation to prevalent winds blowing from a large extent of water, or from a large extent of land, is also important. The results arising from these conditions, variously combined, are capable of very materially modifying the effects produced by the direct action of the Sun. To realise the effects of elevation, we have but to consider what happens nearly every year on Ben Nevis, or occasionally on hills as low as the Cheviots. It is often the case that snow lingers in sheltered spots near the summits of these mountains from one year's end to another. If these hills were only a few hundred feet higher, much larger quantities of snow would fall, and much more would be left. It is perhaps well to remark, in this connection, that intensity, or the reverse, of sunheat is not the sole determining factor in such cases. More sunheat reaches the summits of these mountains than passes to the low ground. On the Alps the difference between the sunheat on the mountain tops and that in the bottom of the valleys is respectively as 6 to 5; so it is obvious that the presence of the snow is determined partly by some other cause than what is commonly supposed.

Now, to show why the next set of facts is presented for consideration, I may at once state in brief what the Glacial Period really was. It was that recent episode in the world's history when more snow fell on the lowlands of one part than the summer's heat there could melt. In this sense there is still a glacial period in Greenland, Labrador, and the parts adjoining. There is also a glacial period in the Antarctic regions. Furthermore, there must always have been a glacial period at some part of the earth's surface or other, from the dawn of geological history down to the present day. All that happens in each case is that, from

time to time, as continents and oceans change their relative positions, the astronomical climates of certain other parts are affected for the worse. It is part of the normal state of things; and there does not appear to be any necessity for explaining these oft-recurring episodes by attributing them to causes of an astronomical nature.

Glaciers originate from snow; the snow was formerly aqueous vapour; the aqueous vapour was at one time water; and formerly the water was distilled by the action of the Sun. Therefore, without the Sun, there could be no glaciers, and a Glacial Period in one part of the world is correlative to tropical oceanic conditions in another. There must be a boiler in one part and an active condenser in another, and there must be means of communication between the two. In the case we are considering the furnace of our boiler is represented by the fierce rays of the tropical Sun, which beats upon the surface of the Atlantic with almost inconceivable intensity. The total daily sunheat at the Equator, at the time of the Equinox, on each square foot of the surface, is sufficient to lift 1,780,477 pounds weight one foot high. That is to say, the quantity of heat received there from the Sun is sufficient to get up steam enough to work an engine that could do as much as that. That, of course, is only another way of stating the fact that an enormous quantity of water is evaporated by the Sun within the tropics. Sea-water is turned into aqueous vapour by the heat of the Sun, which heat, however, does not actually warm the water very much, but disappears for a time in the aqueous vapour; which becomes what one may perhaps be permitted to term a "compound" of water and heat. When that aqueous vapour is turned back again into water, the hidden or latent heat is given out to the air, and as much is set free as was used up in the first instance in evaporating that same quantity of water.

It may be as well to present the fact in other terms, and, we may say, give Tyndall's statement that, in order to heat one pound weight of sea-water one degree Fahrenheit, almost ten times as much heat is required as would suffice to raise the temperature of one pound

of iron the same amount. To convert one pound of water into aqueous vapour (or to boil it all away) requires nearly one thousand (966) times as much heat as would raise that pound one degree Fahrenheit. Hence, to convert one pound (somewhat less than a pint) of sea-water into aqueous vapour requires as much heat as would raise five pounds of iron to 2000° F., which is its fusing point. All this heat remains, as it were, locked up, for a time, in the aqueous vapour, and from that it is slowly given out to the air around as the vapour condenses while drifting from its birth-place. Now, the prevalent winds may transport this very important magazine of heat considerable distances before the whole of it is chilled back again into either rain or snow. So that vast quantities of heat are transferred by the winds from the tropics to distant shores, where it is again set free into the air when the vapour is condensed. On the west coast of Britain the quantity of heat brought to us by this means alone has been computed to be equal to half that derived from the sunheat itself.

Now, it is well known that the same winds that bring this immense store of heat to our shores also blow along the warm surface-layers of the ocean water from the regions where the evaporation has been most active; and as the water acquires heat, and also parts with it, very slowly, it drifts many hundreds of miles before it has quite cooled down. Indeed, although the Sun's heat is most powerful in June, the sea is not at its hottest until August, and has not cooled down to its lowest temperature again until February. It used to be this warm surface-water that was regarded as the chief factor in elevating the winter temperature of our climate to its present average. No doubt it is important in that respect; but so, also, is the other factor mentioned. If, therefore, we understand that when the term "Gulf Stream" is employed, it means the conjoined action of both these factors, it will be more satisfactory than the older way of regarding the term.

Under present geographical conditions, the Gulf Stream is brought close to our land, and the vapourous part of it is usually condensed there into rain, because our mountains are

not quite high enough to permit of any important quantity of it being chilled directly into snow. A branch of the Gulf Stream finds its way up the English Channel, another comes in by way of the Irish Sea, and a third drifts round our east coasts. Now, the comparatively mild winters we experience in Scotland are due to this bathing of our shores by the warm water, and the warming of the air by the rain connected with the Gulf Stream. If, after considering these facts, the reader will now consult any good physical map which shows, in a general way, the soundings near the British Isles (almost any atlas of Physical Geography has one such map), it will be seen that the seas around Britain are all shallow; and, indeed, deep water does not set in, even in the Atlantic, nearer than a hundred miles to the west of the Scottish mainland.

This being the case, it follows that if the whole area were to be raised above the sea, as it has been many times, and the amount of elevation were to exceed six hundred feet, some important climatal modifications would follow. (1) The higher mountain tops would be elevated to the region of perpetual snow. (2) There would be no sidewash from the Gulf Stream in what is now the North Sea. (3) The nearest part of the Gulf Stream itself would be fully a hundred miles to the west of any part of the mainland of Scotland. (4) A considerable area of dry land would exist westward of Britain; and, for the same reason, the eastern side of England would be united by a land connection with the Continent of Europe. The general effect of these causes, acting separately or in combination, would be to counteract some of the effects which the Sun's heat produces in keeping our atmosphere at a temperature somewhere between five and six hundred degrees above that of the Absolute Zero.

Probably the actual lowering of the temperature at first might not be very great; but climatal conditions in this respect tend to go from bad to worse. If only a very little more snow fell than was melted during the year, it would of course tend not only to accumulate, but to spread. But the extension of glacial conditions is often brought about in consequence of one of the properties of ice and snow, which

we must notice here. Clean ice and snow are both, of themselves, transparent to most of the heat rays of the Sun, in very much the same way as glass is transparent to the light rays from that source. That is to say, a large part of the heat coming from the Sun goes straight through clean ice without warming it. But, if the ice contains foreign particles of any kind, even fine dust, the Sun's heat-rays do warm these, and the heat taken up by these foreign bodies connected with the ice is given off in a form which is capable of melting ice and snow, which the heat of different quality, coming direct from the Sun, can only do to a very limited extent. Snow and ice, therefore, are melted only in an indirect way by the Sun. Even to melt a little of the ice by this roundabout method, an enormous quantity of sunheat is required, and the temperature of the ice or the snow cannot, of course, notwithstanding all this, be raised above 32° F. Now, air is like ice in respect to sunheat. Dry and clean air is not warmed in the least by sunheat, be the temperature in the sunshine what it may. To warm the air the Sun has first to warm something else, which something else, in its turn, is rendered capable of warming the air. If ice and snow are not warmed by sunheat, and air is warmed only by radiation from a bare surface, it is obvious that, be the temperature of the sunheat what it may, the temperature of the air in contact with a snow-covered surface cannot rise above the freezing point. It follows also, from this principle, that when once any given area is covered with snow, its boundaries tend to increase, because the chilled air on the snow-clad surface freezes any aqueous vapour near it into snow, instead of condensing it into rain. Furthermore, as Dr Croll has well pointed out, there must always be dense fogs along the margin of any warm sea-current flowing near snow-covered land, and these fogs also conduce to a lowering of temperature, by cutting off the sunshine.

The foregoing remarks are made with the object of showing that glacial conditions may be set up and kept going as a consequence of purely geographical conditions. The nature of these may be summarised, in general terms, as the result of two factors, one of which is that there shall

be a copious supply of aqueous vapour carried to a region where it shall be congealed into snow; and the other is that the supply of snow shall exceed the waste arising from melting. Once these conditions are established, they tend to influence the climate of the areas adjoining.

If the reader has comprehended the foregoing general principles, we may pass on to consider the sequence of events which the facts warrant us in believing to have actually occurred:—

Sometime after the physical features of the British Isles had been shaped into their present form through the prolonged denudation brought about by rain and rivers, North-western Europe appears to have stood at a greater elevation above the sea than it does at present. The geological evidence seems to point to this elevation having been one phase of a series of oscillatory movements which affected this part of the Earth. Under the conditions of maximum elevation, it may well have been that the land stood from six hundred to more than a thousand feet higher above the sea-level than it does to-day. The "Gulf Stream" (or the complete series of oceanic and aerial currents that goes by that name) was then in existence; although its margin on the west of Scotland was situated more than a hundred miles from the mainland. But, owing to the elevation of the land, the North Sea, as we know it to-day, had not come into existence. In its place was a broad and shallow valley, occupied by the Rhine, into which main stream the rivers of Eastern Britain flowed as tributaries, and through which channel their waters were discharged into the Atlantic by a mouth situated between Norway and the Shetland Isles. With a broad land surface present on the east of Britain, instead of the North Sea, none of the warm surface-waters of the Gulf Stream could help to moderate the severity of the climate resulting from the prevailing geographical conditions.

Furthermore, with increased elevation of the uplands, most of the vapour distilled by the Sun from the broad surface of the Atlantic, and wafted north-eastward by the prevailing winds, was precipitated in the form of snow instead of that of rain. A comparatively-small lowering of the summer

temperature, under geographical conditions such as these, sufficed to permit of the snows on the higher ground becoming perennial. Hence the climatal conditions arising from the elevation of the land gradually changed from bad to worse. More snow fell on the uplands each winter than the summer's heat sufficed to melt, and the surplus precipitation began to flow off the surface as glacier-ice instead of water. Once geographical conditions like these are set up, they tend to go on, and to affect an increasingly large area around.

It has already been stated that the greater part of the Sun's rays, whatever their intensity, are nearly incompetent to melt *pure* snow and ice, and, of course, are quite incapable of raising the temperature of either of these above the freezing point. The air is warmed, not by the direct heat of the Sun, but entirely by heat radiated back from the surface of the earth; hence the atmospheric temperature rises above the freezing point only where the Sun's rays happen to fall upon rock surfaces which are not covered by ice and snow.

It followed as one of the consequences of these principles that, during the Glacial Period, the aqueous vapour drifting upon the land from the Gulf Stream was chilled into fog where it first came into contact with the lowlands, and congealed into snow as soon as it reached the mountains. Thus conditions such as occur in Labrador, or in Greenland, gradually set in. Glaciers, once they were started, increased in size; little by little they crept outward from the hearts of each mountain area in the direction of the lowlands, following the old lines of depression as they did so, and transporting enormous quantities of the rock material, which had been loosened and disintegrated by pre-glacial weathering, down the valleys and on to the lowlands beyond. By slow degrees the smaller glaciers became confluent, and coalesced into larger masses. These in their turn united into icy masses of larger proportions still; until, in the end, each great mountain area, slowly sending forth its own contributions, and adding them to those of the neighbouring masses, helped to swathe the whole of Northern Britain in one vast mantle of ice.

Meanwhile, the whole of the precipitation taking place in the Scandinavian Peninsula (which, like Britain, then stood much higher above the sea than it does now) had also given rise to similar geographical conditions as obtained here. But, as the quantity of aqueous vapour carried forward with the Gulf Stream to the coast of Norway was then much the same as it is now, and, furthermore, as the mountains were higher, a correspondingly larger quantity of glacier-ice was formed. For a considerable time this glacier-ice extended far over what is now the North Sea, and, meeting on our coasts the ice of local origin, turned it out of its first direction into a different one, which in Berwickshire followed the coast-line instead of its original direction radial to the mountain centres.

That the influence of this Scandinavian ice upon the direction of movement of the ice of local origin was by no means unimportant, and that its influence continued for a long time, is well shown by the fact that an extensive series of deep grooves, excavated in the solid rock, traverses the maritime parts of Berwickshire from end to end. These grooves are especially well seen about Cockburnspath, and were referred to, as far back as the early "sixties," by Sir Archibald Geikie, as in some way due to glacial action. They trend north and south, and are of such a nature as could have been produced only by glacial causes operating under such conditions as those described.

In this connection I must again digress for a short space, in order to explain how I suppose these features were shaped. There are many reasons for believing that the views until lately current regarding the physics of glacier movement will have to be very considerably modified. So far as field evidence is concerned, nothing can be clearer than the fact that there has been, quite recently, some very important modifications of the surface of the land. Old valleys, shaped by rivers in pre-glacial times, have been enlarged, and irregularly deepened, to a very important extent; mountain sides have been sculptured in a fashion entirely different from what could possibly result from the action of either the sea or the ordinary forces which are at work in moulding the surface of the land; and wide and

deep grooves, large enough to be almost entitled to be regarded as valleys, have been ploughed out of even the hardest rock masses of the lowlands.

The consideration of these facts can lead us to only one conclusion, and that is that the sculpturing in question is due to some agent whose operation was of a purely mechanical nature, and which affected the whole face of the lowlands more or less. For that agent to produce such results, it must have moved over the face of the rock under very great pressure; it must have been armed with a considerable quantity of grinding and abrading material, and it must have continued to move in the same direction for a very long period of time.

We know of no other agent that is capable of producing such effects than moving land-ice, charged in its lower portions with rock fragments, and kept in contact with the rock without any pad or cushion of clay between the stone-shod sole of the ice and the surface of the rock. So far as the pressure is concerned, it is well known that a column of ice a foot square and a thousand feet high weighs about twenty-five and a half tons. Twice that height would, of course, be double that weight. There are reasons for believing that, at the climax of the Glacial Period, the thickness of the ice in many places in North Britain may well have been four thousand feet; and it must have exceeded that thickness in Norway.

There is no difficulty in accounting for the grit and sand and rock fragments in the lower parts of the ice; they simply represent, as I pointed out nearly twenty-five years ago, the effects of pre-glacial weathering of the rock surface removed by, and incorporated with, the ice. The only point about which many are not clear is connected with the causes which can make the lower parts of a mass of land-ice move in contact with the rock. Many persons still believe that ice flows much as treacle, or pitch, or sealing wax flow down a slope—a kind of movement which, in the case of a glacier of small size, may be likened to the passage of a road roller over the macadam of the streets. Yet, to produce the observed results, the agent in the case under consideration must have been impelled forward under great pressure, and its basal portion must have continued to grind its

way over the rock with a steady sliding motion, and with a uniform direction of movement, for a period of great length.

Some few years ago, I ventured to point out the bearing which the results of some old experiments upon ice had upon this difficult matter. To put this briefly, the result of those experiments was to prove that ice contracts with a fall of temperature, and expands with a rise, more than any solid substance known.

(It may be remarked that it is this principle which accounts for the bursting of our water pipes during a very hard frost. Ice forms in a cold part of the pipe, expanding as the water freezes, so that 174 volumes of water become 184 volumes of ice. That expansion takes place with a force equivalent to 1,110 lbs. on each square inch of the surface of the water-pipe. When the temperature falls, the ice contracts again, at the rate of about half an inch for each degree in every thousand feet. In the case of our water-pipes, the water from the unfrozen part follows up this contraction. Presently, it occurs to someone to bathe the frozen pipe with some hot water or some other means of applying external heat, or perhaps there is a rapid thaw. The ice immediately begins to expand on the application of the heat, with a force which is practically irresistible, the pipe bursts, and out comes the water. So the housekeeper is not so far wrong after all in saying that it is the *thaw* that bursts the pipes.)

Now, bearing this principle in mind, we can see at once that a thick mass of ice in contact with rock below, and with the air at a very low temperature above, will contract at the surface about half an inch in every thousand feet for each fall of temperature of one degree. The middle part of the ice will remain practically unaffected, as being in a position corresponding to the zone of invariable temperature in the earth's crust; and the lower part, being in contact with the rock, will receive the whole of the heat which is continually flowing outwards from the earth. That is to say, the bottom of the ice will be warmer than the top, and will therefore expand more. The greater the thickness of the ice the more difference in temperature will there be between the top and the bottom,

Furthermore, the expansion will take place under pressure equivalent to that of the thickness of the ice. So the ice will begin to expand in the direction of least resistance—whichever direction that may be—and will expand most at the greatest depths. Usually the line of least resistance, and therefore of motion, will follow a curve starting from the base of the ice and gradually rising towards the surface, in the direction of the point (which may be many miles off) where the end-pressure diminishes, or where the sheet of ice comes to an end, either by melting, or by breaking off and flowing seawards as icebergs.

This explanation of the causes of movement of land-ice appears to me to harmonise all the facts I have met with in the course of more than thirty years' study of glacial phenomena, and it possesses the additional merit of explaining the movement of land-ice in the maritime parts of Berwickshire and similar places without referring it wholly to the effects of gravitation, and thereby having to assume that the ice in Argyleshire must have been many thousand feet in thickness, and that in Scandinavia many miles. This must have been the case had gravitation alone been the cause which propelled the ice to our shores and produced the observed results.

There is a closer connection than may at first be thought between the features associated with Eskers or Kaims and the origin of these vast glacial furrows and ridges, for both kaims and drumlins of boulder clay are often moulded over these ridges of rock. But there is yet one point more which needs consideration, on account of its bearing upon the chief object in view. It has already been mentioned that ice is transparent to most of the Sun's rays; that is to say, pure ice whose temperature happens to be below the freezing point is not much warmed by sunheat. On the other hand, any foreign bodies within the ice (such as may have fallen into the ice down crevasses) warm up under the influence of solar radiation much faster than ice does, and they warm, furthermore, most on the surface facing the Sun; that is to say, on their upper surfaces. Bodies so warmed possess the property, which the direct rays of the Sun do not possess, of melting the ice in contact with them.

We may realise this better by considering the full meaning of a well-known fact that, in the Arctic regions, the Sun's rays have been concentrated by a lens made of pure ice, and paper has actually been lighted at the focus by sunheat that has passed through a frozen mass. Now, the side of the ice-lens facing the object which caught fire melts at a much faster rate than the side of the lens facing the Sun. The difference is due to the difference in the quality (so to speak) of the heat rays from the Sun and those radiated back from the solid body. The one cannot, and the other can, melt ice. This property enables stones or any foreign bodies in, or under, the ice to work their way upward in opposition to the force of gravitation, and, eventually, to rise to the surface. It is by these means that stones, mud, and sand (including stones which have become glaciated through onward movement in the sole of the ice) tend to rise into the ice, and to form, as it were, part of the glacier itself. Bodies of this kind, *including organic remains*, are elevated by means of the factors described into the ice of existing glaciers, and are not confined to the so called *moraine profonde*. The writer of this note suggested—in *The Geological Magazine* for November 1874—that, on investigation, this would prove to be the case, and the prediction has been abundantly verified by several independent observers since. (See *Nature*, October 11th 1897, and Gregory, in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, p. 222, of the volume for 1898.) It was by means such as these that the great ice-sheet of the Glacial Period became charged with rocks, stones, grit, sand, mud, and occasional organisms, which latter, probably in connection with frozen masses of mud, had worked their way up into the ice in the way described.

At a late period during the Glacial Epoch of the earth's crust here, occurred a depression which eventually brought the glacial conditions to an end. The cause of the depression has been variously interpreted by different students of glacial geology, and it must be confessed that we can by no means be sure as to what is the true explanation. But many persons think that what happened was that the superincumbent load of ice, which had gradually been

imposed upon so large an area of North-western Europe, began to disturb the state of equilibrium of the Earth's crust. It is thought by many that if there is a removal of any considerable mass from a part of the Earth's surface, that part will begin slowly to rise; and that, if there be placed any additional load upon it, it will begin to sink.

By this means it is possible that the Glacial Period may have worked out its own end. The heavy load of ice remaining on the land, instead of quickly flowing off as rivers do, brought about a slow depression, which ended by carrying the land down about one hundred and fifty feet lower than its present level. The mountain summits were gradually lowered by the depression. Rain fell where previously nothing but snow had been precipitated. The glaciers were cut off at their source, and, in consequence, the ice gradually began to melt away as it stood, without retracing its steps. As it melted away, the rocks, stones, mud, and sand (including any organisms that had become enveloped within the ice) were gradually left behind as a sediment, which forms our well-known Till or Boulder Clay.

The materials liberated at the surface of the ice, after being much rolled and washed by the super-glacial streams, began by degrees to be washed down into crevasses. As these widened with the melting of the ice, channels were formed, which eventually deepened until they extended right to the bottom of the ice. By these channels the rolled, washed, and water-worn materials which had been brought together, often from all quarters, and had been at one stage incorporated within the ice, were gradually heaped up, layer upon layer, into ridges and mounds, until the enclosing walls of ice finally melted away, and Eskers were the result.

This explanation of the origin of Eskers or Kaims, which is now very generally accepted, enables us to account readily for many phenomena, which, on the hypothesis that they were of marine origin, seemed totally inexplicable. Such are, the fact that Eskers are very commonly moulded over pre-existent mounds of rock; and that they often include a few well glaciated stones, as well as others which glacial striæ have been more or less completely obliterated by the rolling and wear they experienced on the surface of the glacier.

It enables us also to account for the correspondence between the internal structure of these mounds and their external form, and for the fact that sheets of fine material, such as bands of clay, form some of the highly-inclined layers which wrap around the beds of sand and gravel.

It enables us, further, to account for the presence, in the Eskers, of stones which have travelled thither from every point of the compass, as well as for the occurrence in them of stones that lie at levels higher than that of their parent sources.

Finally, the same explanation gives us a really satisfactory account of the reason why these mounds so often assume steep-sided forms, why they end off so abruptly, and why they so often enclose land-locked hollows or "kettle holes." It may be as well to mention that this explanation of the origin of Eskers was read by the present writer before the Geological Society of London, on the 24th of June 1874; and that it was first published in the *Geological Magazine* for November of that year.

Concerning the sequence of events that followed the building of the Eskers not much may be said. When the ice finally disappeared the land stood at a lower level by about a hundred and fifty feet than it does at present. There is no valid evidence of any greater submergence at any time during the Glacial Period in Britain. The occurrence of the shelly beds on Moel Tryfaen, in North Wales, can be easily explained on the supposition that part of the ice in the Irish Sea incorporated some of the old sea-bottom, shells and all, and that these worked their way up to the higher parts of the ice in the way already described, and were subsequently melted out where they are now. This was my original statement in the *Geological Magazine* for November 1874, and I never expressed the belief that these shells had been *pushed* up by the ice, as most subsequent writers have stated. The shelly beds at Airdrie never had any existence; the whole statement that they did occur there was purely a fiction.

The shelly boulder clay described by Mr Gunn, of the Geological Survey, as occurring in the banks of the Tweed just west of Berwick, was probably formed during the period of submergence. I have gathered from it several

chalk flints, and a considerable variety of rocks, such as gneiss and mica schist, which are certainly foreign to the district. These may well have been dropped from floating ice, and may easily have come from the coast of Aberdeenshire, though there is nothing to show their exact present source. It is not unlikely that they may have been first of all transported into the North Sea area, and have undergone many changes of locality before they finally settled into their present position.

The subsidence and the subsequent re-elevation of the land have given rise to several phenomena which are of interest to students of the geology of Berwickshire. The uprise of the land was intermittent, with pauses of some length between each uplift. If we may judge by what is seen at Ruddons Point, between Elie and Largo, in Fife, there were seven uplifts, between each of which the sea notched a shelf on the margin of the land. Vestiges of some of these old terraces are to be seen here and there along the Berwickshire coast.

The same uplift of the land brought about also a temporary increase in the flow of the parts of the rivers near the sea-level, in consequence of which old alluvial terraces have been cut through, and newer channels have been formed one after another at lower levels. The late Mr Milne Home aroused a considerable amount of interest through his published works dealing with those old river terraces.

Furthermore, with an increase in the gradient of the stream courses followed increased eroding power; and the denes,* of which that of Peaseburn may be taken as a type, were excavated along what our German friends call the *thalweg* of each burn.

For an opportunity of studying these denes, the Eskers, and much else that is of interest in the geology of Berwickshire, I desire to express my thanks to Captain Norman, R.N., a past President of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

* The term "dene" is here used for a small cañon within a large valley. Its etymology is well known.

Notes on the Rocks about Berwick-on-Tweed. By W.
GUNN, F.G.S., of H.M. Geological Survey.

[Read at the Meeting at Berwick, on 13th October 1898.]

THE lowest rocks to be seen in the neighbourhood of Berwick are the Longridge Sandstones, called by the Geological Survey *The Fell Sandstones*. They underlie the Scremerston Coal Series, and have been a good deal quarried about Tweedmouth and East Ord. They may be observed on the north side of the Tweed, in several places along the new walk between the Old Bridge and the Water Tower, west of the Royal Border Bridge, where they dip at angles from 45 degrees to 60 in a direction nearly east-north-east. South of the river these rocks turn sharply round and dip southward.

To the east of these, and lying above them, come all the Scremerston Coals and associated rocks up to the Dun Limestone. The dip of these must resemble that of the Fell Sandstones below, but they are not seen on this side of the river. They crop out under that part of the town nearest to the river.

The lower part of Tate's Calcareous Division, embracing the Dun and Wood End Limestones, are also hidden here. They must strike northwards, standing nearly on end, through the higher part of the town, and southward to the foreshore south of Spital, where they may be seen at low water dipping east-north-east at 30 to 35 degrees.

If we pass, at Berwick, through the Ness Gate, and examine at low water the foreshore between it and the pier, we shall come first on sandstones and shales with an easterly

dip of 50 degrees, and about 200 yards from the gate we come on a limestone with a dip of 60° . Between this and the pier 5 or 6 thin limestones occur, all dipping eastward, but at a lower angle; and at the back of the pier we find the Eelwell Limestone of Lowick. Thus we have here representatives of the beds from about half way between the Wood End and Oxford Limestones up to the Eelwell Limestone, or about 500 feet of strata. The high dips described are a continuation of those to be noticed along the Northumberland coast from Scremerston Sea Houses to Spital.

Somewhere near the pier house there would seem to be a fault trending north-west, and throwing up to the north, for we find the Eelwell Limestone repeated in a synclinal; and 200 yards north of the house an east and west dyke throws up the beds again, and we again find the Eelwell Limestone at the Bucket rocks. North of this a finely marked dome or anticline at the Ladies' Skerrs is a very conspicuous object from the cliff top; the concentric curves are so regular as to have caused several people to imagine this a volcano, but of course there is no volcanic material here. At the Fisherman's Haven we again find the Eelwell Limestone in a synclinal trough, which is cut off half way between the Haven and Sharper Head by a large fault trending nearly east-south-east. It is well to notice that both above and below the Eelwell Limestone a thin limestone is found about 25 feet distant. From this account it will be seen that the Eelwell Limestone is observed four times over on this coast.

The fault south of Sharper Head, previously mentioned, has probably a downthrow south of about 300 feet. On the north side of it we find a thick mass of sandstone lying nearly flat, and capped at the cliff top at Sharper Head by the Oxford Limestone. The sandstone continues to the south side of the bay of the Burgess' Cave, where it is cut off by another large fault running north-east. This fault has probably a throw of as much as 300 feet to the south.

We now come upon a set of beds very Tuedian like in character, as their sandstones are associated with grey, greenish, and red shales, and among these is a band of

Calcareous shales with corals, and a thin coal. But these beds are not the real Tuedian. They represent beds which occur on the coast south of Spital and in the railway cutting north of Scremerston Station, and their horizon is between the Oxford and Wood End Limestones. They are not far from the position of the oil shale which occurs there.

A parallel fault north-east throws up these beds about 50 or 60 feet at the north end of the bay, and we come to the thick sandstone which underlies them, and which occupies most of the cliffs from here to Marshall Meadows. The dip along here is very gentle, but the beds rise gradually as we proceed northward. About 700 yards north of the bay of the Burgess' Cove, or nearly a quarter of a mile beyond Brotherstone's Hole, we come on a sandy limestone three or four feet in thickness, associated with several feet of shale, and this probably is the diminished representative of the Wood End Limestone, which, at the Jack Tar Pit at Scremerston, was found to be only seven feet thick.

Sandstone rises again from below as we proceed northward, and in St. John's Haven we find lying below this the Dun Limestone, five or six feet thick, with many corals (Lithostrotion.) This rises up as we go northward, till at Marshall Meadows Bay it is some distance up in the cliff, and we see 40 or 50 feet of sandstones and shales below. We are now near the horizon of some of the Scremerston Coals, which were at one time proved along this coast, though, like the limestones, they are much deteriorated.

The following is an estimate of the thicknesses of the Marshall Meadows' Section:—

Thick Sandstones, with some thin-bedded	
Sandstone and Shale in middle	about 120 ft.
Shales	about 6 ft.
Grey Limestone, with encrinites, producti, and corals (Dun Limestone) ..	4 ft.
Coal	few inches.
Sandstone and some Shale, irregular ..	60 ft.
Coal, 0 to 6" (may be <i>Fawcett</i> , but is perhaps Robies Coal.)	
Sandstone and Shale.	

A level was formerly driven in this lower coal that crops out near the beach, and a shaft sunk 20 fathoms to a still lower coal, the section of which was:—

Rough Coal	..	..	..	1 ft. 8 in.
Fire Clay, very fine in quality	..			2 ft. 0 in.
Hard Coal	..	..	..	1 ft. 4 in.
				<hr/>
				5 ft. 0 in.

This may have been the Fawcett Seam. It does not seem far enough from the Dun Limestone to be the Scremerston Main Coal. The coal was poor, and the working unprofitable. Except as given above, the Scremerston Coal Series is not exposed on this coast, but the whole series must be below at these Lamberton Pits. As they do not crop out farther to the north, it would seem they must be entirely faulted out in the series of disturbance that come in about Hilton Bay and near the Lamberton Fishery Station. A large part of the Fell Sandstones seems also missing along this coast, and there appears to me to be wanting at least 1000 feet of strata.

There is, however, a very fine section of a great part of Tate's Tuedian Series, with its characteristic cement stones or thin impure limestones, exposed between Ross Point and the fault at Burnmouth, which throws them down against Silurian Rocks. The beds are everywhere dipping steeply, or are vertical. Sometimes the dip is a normal one to the east; but in many places the beds have been inverted, and the rocks now dip to the west. It must be remembered, however, that the lowest beds of the series are next the fault at Burnmouth, and that whatever way they are dipping, there is a regular descending series of beds from Ross Point to Burnmouth, probably exceeding 2000 feet in thickness.

John de Raynton, first of Lamberton. By WILLIAM
MADDAN, M. Inst. Bankers, [Scot.], Berwick-upon-
Tweed.

PLATES I., II., III., IV., V., VI.

MR CAMPBELL-RENTON having kindly permitted access to his large collection of family papers, a hurried inspection has resulted in bringing to light a number of very interesting ancient charters in favour of his ancestor, John de Raynton, and has enabled a few notes to be thrown together on the career of that Border worthy. The six charters, which are the excuse for this short paper, are in excellent preservation, but all are minus the seals except two; even these are incomplete in this respect, as they should have two seals each, but only one seal remains to each. An expert in these matters says he never saw more beautiful or better preserved charters of the period—early 14th century. It is to be hoped that a more critical and exhaustive examination of Mr Campbell-Renton's collection may result in further discoveries of equally, or even more, interesting records of the past.

Before dealing with John de Raynton, it may be as well to give a few notes as to the previous history of the barony of Mordington. Without discussing who the original Mording or Morthing was who settled on the land, and gave his name to the tun or town he built—when the mist of the middle ages drifts aside for a year here and there—William de Mordington makes his appearance as a vassal of the Prior of Durham soon after the year 1200. In the statutes of Thomas, Prior of Durham, anno 1235, the Prior reserves to himself the feudal dues and marriage-permits of the great vassals of Coldinghamshire, and “William of Morthinton and his heirs for part of the village of Lamberton” appear second in the list. All the smaller free tenants of that shire

owe service to the Prior of Coldingham. Sir William de Mordington is a frequent witness in the interesting collection of Coldingham Charters in Raine's "North Durham," where he is generally placed first in the list of witnesses, usually taking precedence of Alan of Swinton. He carried a bend sinister on his seal. To him seems to have succeeded his son, Sir Peter, also a frequent witness. There are also two references to a Robert, who appears to have been a cleric. To Sir Peter succeeded his daughter Agnes, who married Sir Henry of Haliburton. She was the last of the family who held Mordington; as in Robertson's Index of Charters, King Robert I. (Bruce) grants to Thomas Ranulph, Earl of Murray, Lord of Annandale and Man, "Nepos Regis Roberti," "the barony of Morthington and Langformacus, whilk pertained to Agnes Morthington and Henry Haliburton, her spouse, whilk they resigned." The same king grants to Walter Morthington the barony of Crossbie in Vic. de Berwick, probably in lieu of Mordington, to which Walter may have had some claim as heir male of the Mordingtons. The Haliburtons appear to have had a local connection, as David II. (Bruce) grants to Walter Haliburton a charter of East Lamberton, and also a charter of the lands of Nether Lamberton, "quilk Laurence Abernethy forisfecit." Laurence Abernethy had been granted these lands, "whilk was Ingram de Gynes'," by King Robert Bruce. The charters recently brought to light, and never before printed or described, so far as known, are:—

(1) Charter of the lands in Over Lamberton by Agnes *called* of Mordington (apparently in view of the resignation referred to, she was no longer legally entitled to that designation), daughter and heir of Sir Peter of Mordington, and widow of Sir Henry of Haliburton, in favour of John de Raynton,* Burgess of Berwick-upon-Tweed, dated 21st November 1325.

* This was not John de Raynton's first holding of land in the same locality, as it appears from Douglas' Peerage, p. 83, Ed., 1764, that he received a charter of some lands in the village of Mordington from Adam Hebburn, anno 1320.

(2) Charter of confirmation of lands in Over Lamberton by Henry Coceur (Cossar), son and heir of Henry Coceur of *Trebroun* (in which de Raynton's wife is called Christiana, surname not ascertained, probably the earliest wife of a Renton, so far as known), in favour of John de Raynton, dated 12th July 1332.

Henry Cosour seems to have been in favour, as Robert Bruce (v. Robertson's Index) granted to him "terre in villâ et territorio de Bondyngton, juxta Berwicum super Twed, qui fuit Nicholai dicti Moyses"; and also a charter* of the lands "in tenemento de Lambirtoun-Superiori quam Willielmus de Lamberton vendidit Rogero de Goswyc," the latter being the lands conveyed to de Renton.

(3) Charter of lands in Kirkclamberton by William called Brune of the Boroughmuir, in favour of John de Raynton—no date—but interesting, as William Brûne says that though his seal is affixed, it is unknown to most men, and the seal of John, the son of Walter, Sheriff of Berwick and Steward of the Prior of Coldingham, is also affixed "causâ testificacionis."

These three charters are all in duplicate, apparently for some reason connected with the feudal rights of the Priory of Coldingham, as the Prior himself is witness to the most carefully transcribed deed in each case; but, though probably present, his name does not appear as a witness in the duplicate reciting the special reddendum to the granter.

The great interest in the charter by Henry Coceur is that amongst the witnesses appears immediately after the knights "Stephen Fôurbûr tunc (1332) Maior de Berwyc," being the only known reference to this borough magnate. His name does not appear in the list of Mayors in Scott's History of the Border Town, and Mr Campbell-Renton's charter chest has preserved from oblivion the name of the successor of his ancestor in the Mayoralty. John de Raynton was

* See Appendix for this charter, which has been found in the Wedderburn Charter Chest since this paper was written.

Mayor of Berwick in 1331, under David II. (Bruce); and in those days the office of Mayor was a royal appointment, with a salary of £10 a year (a large sum) from the Royal Exchequer. As a further mark of that king's favour, he received from him a charter of the forfaultrie of Thomas Riddle, in the town of Berwick (v. Robertson's Index.) In the List of Burgesses and others of Berwick-upon-Tweed—who took the oath of fealty to King Edward III., and got letters of protection on 25th July 1333—the name of John de Raynton appears second, and amongst 72 others is Agnes de Mordington,* now a widow, and apparently residing in Berwick on some jointure or annuity out of the lands she had resigned and conveyed.

From the Scottish Exchequer Rolls it is ascertained that John de Raynton, jointly with another, accounted for the new Customs of the Town of Berwick; and on 27th January 1327, at Dunbarton, he and Reginald More rendered the amount due from 4th March 1326; and, further, in 1328, the amount of said new customs is paid at Scone by Johannes de Loûdonia and Johannes de Rayneton, per Thomam de Heton et Nicolaum de Mair, attornatos suos literatorie constitutos; apparently because the collectors found it inconvenient to travel so far north as Scone; and again, in 1329, the customs are paid at Scone by de Loûdonia and de

* Agnes de Mordington seems to have had a chequered career. When she married Sir Henry of Haliburton, she was the widow of Philip de Coleville, through whom she held certain lands in Northumberland in life-rent, viz., 20 messuages, 30 ox gangs, 110 acres of lands, 1 acre of meadow, and a mill at Spyndelston near Belford. These life-rents lands are said by an Inquisition at Newcastle, 1299-1300, Ed. I., to be in the king's hands by forfeiture of Henry and Agnes Haliburton, who are rebels, and burned churches and killed men in England, when the king's Scottish enemies laid waste the country—King Edward's stock excuse for forfeiture on the Borders! Again, in 1302, by a brief issued by Edward at Linlithgow, it is stated that Henry de Haliburton, a Scottish rebel, married Agnes de Mordington, widow of Philip de Colville, and retains her in Scotland against the king's peace, whereby the lands are in the king's hands.—*Vide* "Bain's Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland," Vol. II., p. 288 and p. 343.

Raynton. In 1330, the customs are paid at Clacmanane, 22nd June 1330, by David de Kynbridgham and Colin de Maire, as attorneys for de Loudonia and de Raynton; and Johannes de Raynton and Hugo de Upsetlington accounted to the Exchequer at Berwick, when de Raynton received a grant from the Aberdeen Revenues, for what purpose, whether public or private, is not stated. The account was, in 1331 and 1332, rendered at Scone by the same collectors, de Raynton being absent in 1332 for some cause. In 1327, Berwick paid £266 13s. 4d., the highest feu-farm rent to the Exchequer of any burgh, Aberdeen coming next with £213 6s. 8d., and Edinburgh a long way down the list with £34 18s. 8d.; and in the same year the customs of Berwick were also the highest, viz, £673 0s. 2½d.; Edinburgh, £439 3s. 9d.; Aberdeen, £349 10s. 4d.; Ayr and Stirling ending the list with £3.4s. and £2 11s. 8d., respectively. These sums clearly show the great importance of the office held by de Raynton and his colleagues, and how welcome they, or their attorneys, would be when they put in their annual appearance at the table of the Exchequer.

References to Berwick in the Scottish Exchequer Rolls cease in 1332, as the battle of Halidon Hill (fought on 25th July 1333) closed the very prosperous history of the grand old Border town as the commercial capital of Scotland.*

The following graphic extract from Bates' "History of Northumberland," p. 168, conveys further evidence of the high position on the Borders of John de Raynton:—

"It proved in the end impossible to reinstate all the English lords in their hereditary estates in Scotland. Consequently Henry de Beaumont and others fitted out a private expedition, which, invading Scotland by sea, proved so unexpectedly successful as to place Edward Balliol on the

* See "The Scot Abroad," by John Hill-Burton, p. 83, Ed. 1881, where it is stated: "Not a long period had passed since Berwick-upon-Tweed, the *capital*, took rank with Ghent, Rotterdam, and the other great cities of the low countries, and was almost the rival of London in mercantile enterprise."

throne. The excitement on the Border, where Edward III. had endeavoured to keep faith with David Bruce, naturally became intense. Thomas Gray, the younger, and his men pounced down like true banditti on John de Reyntoun, a rich burgess of Berwick, at Holburn, and carried him off to unknown places till he had paid a considerable part of the ransom demanded, and had left his sons prisoners at Norham as hostages for the rest."

The capture of de Raynton seems to have taken place some time before the battle of Halidon Hill, 25th July 1333.

John de Raynton's name appears as a frequent witness in the Coldingham Charters, in Raine's "North Durham," both officially as Mayor of Berwick, and as an individual. His seal, according to Raine, bears "a chevron between three circular buckles." A further examination of Mr Campbell-Renton's papers and other Border collections may reveal further incidents in the stirring career of this Border notable. In conclusion, it is pleasing to record that the broad lands of Lamberton, John de Raynton's earliest possession, and the later acquisition of one of his descendants in comparatively recent times, the estate of Mordington, still remain, and, it is hoped, will long remain, in possession of the Renton family, one of the oldest in the Eastern Borders of Scotland.

Oalberton / fida & tres quondam dñi
 ea confirmavi / Johanni de Raynton
 pilla et tynon de Lambton supiori
 pfato Johanni de Raynton / et hedi
 tenende / cum libo mariti / et extra
 ibz / et p omia / tam no nortas / q
 pcul pñemibz / seu qualicūqz
 n omibz / sicut Ego Agnes / et mei
 ulunt / possedi / seu possederunt / pa
 n de Olsinghām / et suis successoribz
 confuzza / Et reddendo inde an
 s dñis / exactionibz / seu demandis
 Et Ego Agnes / et heredes mei / omes
 et extra / pfato Johanni de Raynton
 ppetuu defendam. In cui r et
 more de Olsinghām / Dño Ro
 dne filio Walteri mō Gid de Otero
 Willmo Apsall Dño de flūm
 n cluo / et multis aliis. Dat apd

*I Charter to Agnes de Mordington to John de
Kaveton of 1145 in Cher Lamberton,
21st November 1325*

APPENDIX.

Transcripts of Charters referred to in the foregoing paper, with translations. The first three are from Mr Campbell-Renton's collection, and the last three from the Wedderburn Castle Charter Chest (Colonel Milne Home) and never before published or reported on, so far as known. All the charters relate to the lands of Lamberton. The transcripts, with translations of the last three, have, at Colonel Milne Home's desire, been kindly supplied by Mr Henry Paton, M.A., Edinburgh, a member of the Club, who is reporting on the Wedderburn Papers for the Historical MSS. Commission.

I.—Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Agnes, dicta de Mordingtoun, relicta quondam Domini Henrici de Haliburtoun, filia et heres quondam Domini Petri de Mordingtoun, in mea viduitate et legitima potestate, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni de Rayntoun, burgensi de Berwico super Twedam, omnes terras et omnia tenementa cum pertinenciis quas et que habui in villa et territorio de Lamberton-Superiori, sicut jacent per suas rectas et antiquas divisas in villa et territorio supradictis: Habendas et tenendas prefato Johanni de Rayntoun et heredibus suis et suis assignatis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius cum serviciis libere tenencium, libertate curie tenende, cumque libero introitu et exitu, et cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, communibus aisiamentis et justis pertinenciis suis in omnibus et per omnia, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad predictas terras et ad predicta tenementa infra villam de Lambertoun ante dictam et extra prope vel procul pertinentibus seu qualitercumque pertinere valentibus in feodo et hereditate sine aliquo retinemento imperpetuum, adeo, libere, quiete et integre, in omnibus, sicut ego Agnes vel mei antecessores dictas terras et tenementa cum pertinenciis liberius, quiccius aut integrius unquam tenui seu tenuerunt possedi seu possederunt: Faciendo inde religiosis viris Domino Priori et Conventui Dunelmensi et eorum successoribus, necnon et Domino Priori de Coldyngham et suis successoribus capitalibus dominis feodi de Lambertoun antedicti omnimoda servicia de eisdem terris et tenementis debita et consueta; et

Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis in festo Pentecostes unum denarium argenti, tantum si petatur, pro omnibus aliis terrenis serviciis, exactionibus seu demandis que de dictis terris et tenementis per me seu per heredes meos aliquo tempore potuerunt exigi seu demandari: Et ego Agnes et heredes mei omnes predictas terras et omnia tenementa predicta cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et libertatibus predictis cumque libero introitu et exitu prefato Johanni de Rayntoun et heredibus suis et suis assignatis pro predictis serviciis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus: In cuius rei testimonium huic carte sigillum meum apposui, hiis testibus;—Dompno Adam de Pontefracto, tunc priore de Coldyngham; Domino Roberto de Lawedre, patre, tunc Justiciario Laúdonie; Domino Henrico de Prendergest, domino de eadem; Johanne, filio Walteri, tunc vicecomite de Berewico et senescallo prioratus de Coldyngham; Rogero de Lummesdene; Henrico, dicto Clerico de Aytoun; Wilhelmo Rydell, domino de Flemyngton; Johanne de Aytoun; Nicholas de Badby; Thoma de Hetoun, clerico; Simone de Saltoun, clerico; et multis aliis: Date apud Lambertoun-Superiore, vicesimo primo die mensis Novembris anno gracie M^o ccc^{mo} vicesimo quinto.

(On the back) Ane charter grantit be Agnes Ladye Mordington to John Rentoun, burges of Berwik, of all landis, tenementis and uthers she hes in Lambertoun in the toun and territorie theroff.

(Also) La chartre de la terre de Lambirtoun que partient a Johne de Raynton de la terre que fu Dame Agnes de Murthynton.

Translation.

Know all men present and to come that I, Agnes, called of Mordington, widow of the deceased Sir Henry of Hali-burton, daughter and heir of the deceased Sir Peter of Mordington, in my widowhood, and legal right, have given, granted, and, by this my present Charter, have confirmed to John of Renton, burgess of Berwick-upon-Tweed, all the land and tenements, with their pertinents, which I have in the town and territory of Over Lamberton, as they lie by their right and ancient marches in the town and territory

above mentioned, to have and to hold to the aforesaid John of Renton and his heirs and their assignees of the lords superiors of that fee with the services of free tenants, liberty of holding court, and with free entry and exit, and with all other and sundry liberties, commodities, common easements, and just pertinents thereof, in all and by all, as well not named as named, which pertain to the foresaid lands and tenements within the before mentioned town of Lamberton and without, near or remote, or which by any manner of way may be held to pertain thereto, in fee and heritage, without any regress for ever, as freely, quietly, and entirely in all things as I, Agnes, or my predecessors, held or possessed the foresaid lands and tenements with their pertinents: Rendering therefor to the religious men, the Lord Prior and convent of Durham, and their successors, and also the Lord Prior of Coldingham and his successors, being lords superiors of the aforesaid fee of Lamberton, all manner of service due and customary to be rendered by the said lands and tenements: Paying also therefor annually to me and my heirs at the Feast of Pentecost one penny of silver only, if asked, for all other secular services, exactions, or demands which from the foresaid lands and tenements can at any time be required or demanded by me or by my heirs; And I, Agnes, and my heirs, warrant, acquit, and for all time to come defend all the aforesaid lands and tenements with all their pertinents and liberties aforesaid, and with free entry and exit to the foresaid John of Renton and his heirs and their assignees for the services aforesaid against all people: In testimony whereof I have appended my seal to this Charter, before these witnesses: Sir Adam of Pontefract, then prior of Coldingham; Sir Robert of Lawder, elder, then Justiciar of Lothian; Sir Henry of Prendergast, lord of that ilk; John, son of Walter, then Sheriff of Berwick, and steward of the priory of Coldingham; Roger of Lumsden; Henry, called Clerk of Ayton; William Riddell, lord of Flemington; John of Aytoun; Nicholas of Badby; Thomas of Hetoun, Clerk; Simon of Saltoun, Clerk; and many others: Dated at Over Lamberton the twenty-first day of the month of November in the year of grace One Thousand and three hundred and twenty-five.

II.—Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Henricus Coceur, filius et heres Henrici Coceur de Trebroun, salutem in Domino: Noveritis me, in plena etate mea et legitima potestate ac libera voluntate constitutum, inspexisse et plenarie intell-exisse cartam quam dictus Henricus, pater meus, fecit Johanni de Rayntoun, burgensi ville Berwycei super Twedam et Cristiane, spouse sue, de omnibus terris et tenementis suis in Lamberton-Superiori in hec verba:—Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Henricus dictus Coceur de Trebroun, pater, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Johanni de Raynton, burgensi ville Berwycei super Twedam, et Cristiane, spouse sue, omnes terras meas et omnia tenementa mea cum edificiis et pertinenciis suis quas et que habui in villa et territorio de Lambertoun-Superiori que fuerunt Rogeri de Gosewyc:—Habendas et tenendas prefatis Johanni et Cristiane ac heredibus et assignatis ipsius Johannis de me et heredibus meis cum moris, maresiis, petariis, turbariis, pascuis, pasturis, viis, semitis, pratis, aquis, et cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, communibus aisiamentis, et justis pertinenciis suis in omnibus et per omnia, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam subtus terra quam supra, ad predictas terras et tenementa infra dictam villam de Lamberton et extra, prope et procul pertinentibus seu pertinere valentibus, libere, quiete, integre, bene et in pace, in feodo et hereditate sine aliquo retinemento imperpetuum: Faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi illius omnia servicia de eisdem terris et tenementis debita et consueta: et Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium argenti in festo Natalis Domini apud Lambertoun, si petatur: Et ego Henricus et heredes mei omnes predictas terras et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in omnibus ut predictum est prefatis Johanni et Cristiane ac heredibus et assignatis ipsius Johannis contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum: In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui et quia sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum, sigillum prioris de Coldingham, ex consensu fratrum suorum, ibidem tunc existentium in evidencius testimonium eidem carte apponi procuravi: hiis testibus, Dominis Roberto de Lawedre, tunc Justiciario Laudonie; Archebaldo

Dno. Rouitis me in plena etate
 i de Raynton burgensi ville ber
 vel audauy Henry deus Coge
 burgensi ville berbyci sup tra
 uio de Lambton supiori que fue
 arefuo petariis curbaris pas
 entis eius in omibz et p omia t
 s. seu ptine valentibz libe hete
 isdem tps et tenementis debita
 et hedes mei omes pdcas tras
 minas Warantzabim acqetabim
 illu prioris de Coldmoghym ex co
 iusticiay laudon. Archebaldo de
 Stepho fourbyu tuc maiore de
 m. pho de pyeston et aultis alijs.
 aud. Tercio. Quam quidem cas
 des mei omes pdcas tras et tene
 ntas Warantzabim acqetabim
 i. Sigillu prioris de Coldmoghym
 to de Lalsedy iusticiay laudon
 et Stepho fourbyu tuc maiore d
 de heron. Nicho filio Hugonis
 ys. Dat apud Lambton. xij. die

Omnibz hoc scriptum visum vel auditum Henricus cocum filius et heres Henrici cocum de Treboun salutem in dno. Notatis me in plena etate mea et libera voluntate constitutum in premissis et plenarie intellexisse cartam quam datus Henricus pater meus fecit Johi de Raynton burgensi ville Berwyke sup Tvedam et Cristiane sponse sue de omnibz terris et tenementis in Lambton supiori in hec verba. Omnibz hanc cartam visum vel auditum Henricus datus cocum de Treboun pater salutem in dno sempiternam. Sciatis me dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Johi de Raynton burgensi ville Berwyke sup Tvedam et Cristiane sponse sue omnes terras meas et omnia tenementa mea cum edificijs et pertinentiis suis quas et que habui in villa et parochia de Lambton supiori que fuerunt Rogeri de Gosewyke habendum et tenendum prefatis Johi et Cristiane ac heredibus et assignatis ipsius Johis de me et heredibus meis cum agris et pascuis et pratis et curbarijs pascuis pasturis vineis seminis pratis aquis et cum omnibus alijs et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus communibus assignamentis et iustis pertinentijs suis in omnibus et per omnia tam notatis quam non notatis et non notatis tam subius terra quam super ad premissas terras et tenementa infra dictam villam de Lambton et extra premissas et parochiam pertinentibus seu pertinentiis valentibus libere herede inter bene et pacem in feodo et hereditate sine aliquo retinemento imperpetuum. Faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi illius omnia servicia de eisdem terris et tenementis debita et consuetudina et reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium argenti in festo Martialis domini apud Lambton si petat. Et ego Henricus et heredes mei omnes premissas terras et tenementa cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in omnibus ut predictum est prefatis Johi et Cristiane ac heredibus et assignatis ipsius Johis contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus acquiescimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Et quia sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum sigillum prioris de Coldingham ex consensu fratrum suorum ibidem tunc existentium in eundem testimonium eidem carte apponi preceperunt. Huius testibus dominus Robertus de Lamey tunc Justiciarius Londonie Archiebaldo de Douglas Adam de Haliburton Robertus de Lamey filio Henrico de Wyndregeff Hugone Giffard Robertus de Caldworpe militibus Stephano fouybur tunc maior de Berwyke Johi episcopo tunc senescallo baronie de Coldingham Johi de Haliburton Gilberto de Limesden Johi cyabbe Thoma de Linton pho de preston et multis alijs. Dat apud Dintam villam de Lambton penultimo die mensis Junij Anno regis Ricardi secundi. Et regni domini nostri regis David Tertio. Quam quidem cartam in omnibus et singulis suis articulis per me et heredibus meis accepto et tenore presentis scripti ratifico et confirmo imperpetuum. Et ego Henricus et heredes mei omnes premissas terras et tenementa cum omnibus pertinentiis ut predictum est prefatis Johi et Cristiane ac heredibus et assignatis ipsius Johis per servicia supradicta contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus acquiescimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto confirmacionis sigillum meum apposui. Et quia sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum sigillum prioris de Coldingham ex consensu fratrum suorum ibidem tunc existentium in eundem testimonium eidem scripto confirmacionis apponi preceperunt. Huius testibus dominus Robertus de Lamey Justiciarius Londonie Archiebaldo de Douglas Adam de Haliburton Robertus de Lamey filio Henrico de Wyndregeff Hugone Giffard Robertus de Caldworpe militibus Stephano fouybur tunc maior de Berwyke Johi de Linton tunc senescallo baronie de Coldingham Johi de Haliburton Gilberto de Limesden Johi cyabbe Thoma de Linton pho filio Hugonis de Duns Hugone de Wyndregeff Willmo filio michaelis de Duns pho de preston Henr de Wynton clero Waldo de Wyndregeff et alijs. Dat apud Lambton xij. die mensis Julij anno supradicti.

de Duglass: Adam de Haliburtoun; Roberto de Lawedre, filio; Henrico de Prendregest, Hugone Giffard, Roberto de Cauldcotys, militibus; Stephano Fourbur, tunc maiore de Berwyco; Johanne Eychlyn, tunc senescallo baronie de Coldingham; Johanne de Haliburton, Gilberto de Lummesden, Johanne Crabbe, Thoma de Hetoun, Philipo de Prestoun et multis aliis: Date apud dictam villam de Lamberton penultimo die mensis Junij anno gracie M^o ccc^o tricesimo secundo et regni domini nostri regis Davidis tercio: Quamquidam cartam in omnibus et singulis suis articulis pro me et heredibus meis accepto et tenore presentis scripti ratifico et confirmo imperpetuum: Et ego Henricus et heredes mei omnes predictas terras et tenementa in omnibus ut predictum est prefatis Johanni et Cristiane ac heredibus et assignatis ipsius Johannis pro serviciis supradictis contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus: In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto confirmationis sigillum meum apposui, et quia sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum, sigillum prioris de Coldingham, ex consensu confratrum suorum ibidem tunc existentium in evidenciis testimonium eidem scripto confirmationis apponi procuravi; hiis testibus, Dominis Roberto de Lawedre Justiciario Laûdonie; Archebaldo de Duglas, Adam de Haliburton, Roberto de Lawedre, filio; Henrico de Prendregest, Hugone Giffard, Roberto de Caldcotys, militibus; Stephano Fourbur, tunc maiore de Berwyco; Johanne de Eychlyn, tunc senescallo baronie de Coldingham; Johanne de Haliburton, Gilberto de Lummisden, Johanne Crabbe, Thoma de Heton, Nicholas filio Hugonis de Duns; Hugone de Wedreburne; Willelmo, filio Michaelis de Duns; Philipo de Prestoun; Henrico de Aytoun, clerico; Waltero de Crosby et aliis. Date apud Lamberton xij^o die mensis Julij anno supradicto.

(On the back) Ane chartour of Lambertoun and confirmatione of the same.

(Also) Ane confirmatioun grantit be Henrye Cossar, son and air to Henrye Cossar of Trabroun, of ane chartour grantit be the said Henrye Cossar elder to John Rentoun, burgess of Berwick off all landis in Lambertoun. Chartour daitit penult Junij 1332, confirmatioun 12 Julij the samyne yeir.

Translation.

To all by whom this writing shall be seen or heard, Henry Cossar, son and heir of Henry Cossar of Trabroun, greeting in the Lord: Know ye that I, being of full age and in legal right, and of my own free will, have inspected and fully understood the charter which the said Henry, my father, has made to John of Rayntoun, burgess of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Christian, his spouse, of all his lands and tenements in Over Lamberton in these words: To all by whom this charter shall be seen or heard, Henry, called Cossar, of Trabroun, elder, greeting in the Lord everlasting: Know ye that I have given, granted and by this my present charter have confirmed, to John of Rayntoun, burgess of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Christian, his spouse, all my lands and tenements with the buildings and their pertinents, which I have in the town and territory of Over Lamberton, and which formerly belonged to Roger of Gosewyc: To have and to hold to the aforesaid John and Christian and the heirs and assignees of the said John, of me and my heirs, with muirs, marshes, peataries, turvaries, pastures, meadows, roads, paths, meads and streams, and with all other and sundry liberties, commodities, common easements, and their just pertinents in all and by all, as well not named as named, both under the earth and above, which belong to the aforesaid lands and tenements, within the said town of Lamberton and without, near and remote, or which can be held to pertain thereto, freely, quietly, entirely, well and in peace, in fee and heritage, without any regress for ever: Rendering therefor to the lords superiors of that fee, all the services usual and customary to be rendered by the said lands and tenements, and paying therefor annually to me and my heirs one penny of silver at the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord, at Lamberton, if asked: And I Henry and my heirs warrant, acquit and in all time coming defend all the aforesaid lands and tenements with all their pertinents in all things as is aforesaid, to the above mentioned John and Christian and the heirs and assignees of the said John against all men and women: In testimony whereof, I have appended my

seal to this present charter, and because my seal is unknown to most men, I have procured the seal of the prior of Coldingham, with the consent of his brethren, being there for the time, to be appended to the said charter in more evident testimony thereof; before these witnesses:—Sirs Robert of Lawder, then Justiciar of Lothian; Archibald of Douglas; Adam of Haliburton; Robert of Lawder, junior; Henry of Prendergust, Hugh Giffard, and Robert of Caldcoats, knights; Stephen Fourbur, then Mayor of Berwick; John Echlin, then Steward of the Barony of Coldingham; John of Haliburton, Gilbert of Lumsden, John Crabbe, Thomas of Hetoun; Philip of Preston, and many others: Dated at the said town of Lamberton the penult day of the month of June in the year of grace, one thousand three hundred and thirty-two and of the reign of our Lord King David, the third year: Which charter in all and sundry the articles thereof, I, for myself and my heirs, accept and by the tenor of this present writing, ratify and confirm for ever: And I, Henry and my heirs, shall warrant, acquit, and for ever defend all the aforesaid lands and tenements in all things as is aforesaid to the foresaid John and Christian and the heirs and assignees of the said John for the services above mentioned against all men and women: In testimony of which thing, I have appended my seal to this present writ of confirmation, and because my seal is unknown to most men, I have procured the seal of the prior of Coldingham, with the consent of his brethren being there for the time, to be appended to this same writ of confirmation in more evident testimony thereof; before these witnesses:—Sirs Robert of Lawder, Justiciar of Lothian; Archibald of Douglas; Adam of Haliburton; Robert of Lawder, junior; Henry of Prendergust, Hugh Giffard and Robert of Caldcoats, knights; Stephen Fourbur, then Mayor of Berwick; John de Echlin, then Steward of the Barony of Coldingham; John of Haliburton, Gilbert of Lumsden, John Crabbe, Thomas of Hetoun; Nicholas, son of Hugh of Duns; Hugh of Wedderburn; William, son of Michael of Duns; Philip of Preston; Henry of Ayton, clerk; Walter of Crosby, and others. Dated at Lamberton, the twelfth day of the month of July in the year aforesaid.

III.—Sciant presentes et futuri, quod Ego, Willielmus, dictus Brune, del Borumore, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni de Raynton, burgensi ville Berwici super Twedam, totam illam terram cum pertinentibus in Kirclambirton, quam quondam Henricus de* Pomerio emit de Ricardo Cuper, sicut jacet per suas rectas et antiquas divisas in villa et territorio de Kirclambirton: Habendam et tenendam predicto Johanni et heredibus suis et suis assignatis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius cum omnibus libertatibus, commoditatibus, communibus aisiamentis et justis pertinentibus suis in omnibus et per omnia tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam infra dictam villam de Kirclambirton quam extra, prope vel procul, ad predictam terram pertinentibus, seu qualitercumque pertinere valentibus, adeo libere, integre et quiete in omnibus sicut dictus quondam Henricus de Pomerio, vel quondam Jurdanus, filius suus, dictam terram cum pertinentiis unquam liberius, integrius, aut quietius tenuit seu possedit, in feodo et hereditate sine aliquo retinemento imperpetuum: Faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi omnia servicia de eadem terra debita et consueta: In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui; et quod sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum, sigillum Johannis, filii Walteri, tunc vicecomitis de Berwico et senescalli prioratus de Coldingham, causa testificacionis, huic carte apponi procuravi: Hiis testibus, religioso viro, Domino Adam de Pontefracto, tunc Priore de Coldingham; Domino Henrico de Prendirgest, Rogero de Lumisden, Willielmo de Rydale, Henrico de Ayton, dicto clerico; Johanne de Ayton, Thoma de Heton, Ricardo de Badby, Henrico Cosour, Willielmo Usser, et multis aliis.

Endorsed.

. a Lambirtoun q fu Willielmus Bron del Borumore.
Ane chartour grantit be Wm. Broun to Jn. Rentoun of
the lande of Kirk Lambirtoun.

* The classical proclivities of the writer—probably Henry of Ayton, called the clerk—no doubt suggested to him the imposing designation for a man who was in all likelihood styled colloquially “Henry of the Bounds” or limits of the liberties of Berwick. The Mayor still “rides the *Bounds*” of the good town. Pomœrium was the space left free within and without the walls of a town, marked off by stone pillars. See the word used in this sense by Juvenal, Sat. ix. and ii, v.

Hanc presentes et futuri qd Ego Willms dñs Dune de Aquapere dedi concessi et hac present carta mea confirmavi Johanni de
 Raynton burgensi villa de Wilt sup Alvedam totam istam terram cu primariis in Buckenburyton quam quondam Henricus de Ponto
 dñs de Ponto cup. Dicit iacet p omes terras et antiquas dimissas in villa et vicinis de Buckenburyton. Habend et tenend predicto
 Johanni et heredibus suis et suis assignatis de capitalibus dñs feodis aliis cu omnibus libertatibus comoditatibus communibus assisnatis et iusticiis
 primariis suis in omnibus et p omnia tam no uocatis q uocatis tam infra istam villam de Buckenburyton q extra illam ad predictam
 terram pertinentibus seu qualibetq pnti calamentibus ad eos libere integre et quiete in omnibus. Quia dñs quondam Henricus de Ponto pot
 quondam Iudamus filius suus istam terram cu primariis cumq libris integre et quiete tenuit seu possedit in feodo et hereditate in
 aliquo nocumento impedit. Faciendo inde capitalibus dñs feodis omnia seruicia de eadem terra debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium
 presentem cartam sigillis meis apposui. Et q sigillum meum plumbum est incognitum. Sigillum Johannis filij Walteri ac dñs de Wilt et
 Henricus de Wiltburgum causa reficiationis huius carte apponi parauit. Huius testibus Religiosis viris Thome de Ponte facti ac
 priore de Wiltburgum Thome de Wiltburgum Rogo de Wiltburgum Willmo de Wiltburgum Henr de Wiltburgum et aliis Johne
 de Wiltburgum Thoma de Wiltburgum Nicho de Wiltburgum Henr de Wiltburgum Willmo de Wiltburgum et multis aliis.

Seal of William Brown in good preservation; the charge in the shield appears to be three escallops on an indented chief, the arms of the great Scottish family of Graham; there is no legend as usual round the shield. Apparently William Brune had no arms or seal of his own, and had borrowed the signet of some neighbour pro re nata. Seal of John, the son of Walter, missing—tag only remains.

Translation.

Know present and future generations that I, William called Brune, of the Boroughmuir, have given, granted, and, by this my present charter confirmed, to John de Raynton, burgess of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, all that land with its pertinents in Kirk Lamberton which the late Henry de Pomerio brought from Richard Cooper, as it lies by its right and ancient marches in the town and territory of Kirk Lamberton: To have and to hold to the foresaid John and his heirs and their assignees of the lords superiors of that fee with all the liberties, commodities, common easements, and their just pertinents, in all and by all, as well not named as named, as well within the said town of Kirk Lamberton as without, near or remote, or which can be held to pertain to the said lands in whatsoever manner or way, as freely, entirely and quietly, in all things as the said late Henry de Pomerio or the late Jurdan, his son, at any time held or possessed the said land with its pertinents, freely, wholly, and quietly, in fee and heritage, without any regress whatever: Rendering therefor to the chief lords of the fee all services of that land used and wont: In testimony thereof, I have appended to the present charter my seal; and because my seal is unknown to most men, I have procured to be appended to this charter in more evident testimony the seal of John, the son of Walter, then Sheriff of Berwick, and Steward of the Priory of Coldingham: Before these witnesses:—the Venerable Sir Adam of Pontefract, then Prior of Coldingham; Sir Henry of Prendergust; Roger of Lumsden; William of Rydale; Henry of Ayton, called the clerk; John of Ayton, Thomas of Heton, Richard of Badby, Henry Cossar, William Usher, and many others.

IV.—Adam de Lamberton omnibus hominibus et amicis suis salutem: Sciant presentes et futuri me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Galfrido de Hesswel, nepoti meo, totam tertiam partem totius terre mee de Lambertun in pratis et pascuis et omnibus aliis justis pertinentiis suis intus et extra; Tenendam sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, ita libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice sic ego aliam terram meam in Lambertun liberius, quietius, plenius et honorificentius de Priore de Coldingham teneo: Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unam libram piperis ad Pentecostem, et faciendo inde domino regi forinsecum servitium quod ad ipsum pertinet, et Priori de Coldingham servitium quod ad illam terram pertinet: dabit autem predictus Galfridus et heredes sui mihi et heredibus meis pro forisfacturo suo duodecim denarias et pro marcheto suo duodecim denarias; heredes autem ipsius Galfridi dabant pro relevatione terre sue dimidiam marcam argenti: ego autem habebo extra partitionem terre mee predictae duas culturas quindecim acrarum pro quarum tertia parte dedi et concessi predicto Galfrido et heredibus suis sex acras in declino montis versus austrum super illas culturas illis primas cadentes. Testibus, Ricardo de Prebenda, Clerico Domini Regis; Waltero, Capellano Regis; Roberto de Borneuill, Vicecomite de Berewic; Nicolao, Capellano de . . (torn) . . Beringo, Clerico Domini Regis; Ricardo filio Wid., Marescallo Domini Regis; Helia de Prendregeest; Gregorio, Senescallo de Coldingham; Radulpho Arand.; Waltero Senescallo; Roberto filio Roberti Freborn; Edwardo filio Jocelini; Ricardo de Coldingham; Thoma de Aldekambus; Willelmo Pollard; Hugone Ego, et ceteris. Circa A.D., 1190-1200.



Adag de Lambrou Omibz hominibz et amicis suis. Et
mea confirmasse. Galfrid de Hestwet. nepoti meo. tota
et Omibz aliis iustis pmeritis suis int' et ext'. Tenend
ita libe et q'ere plenarie et honorifice: sic ego aliam t'ran
de Colingth. teneo. Reddendo inde Annuatim in 7 hebdom
legi formsecu sequenti qd ad ipm pmeret. Et pon de Col
Galfr. et heredes sui. in 7 hebdom meis p souffraito suo du
ipius Galfr dabit p redemptioe t're sue dimidia m'ar
duas cultas a'ndem Aquaru. p gr'm t'ad p'are: dedi et
iusus Austynas. sup illas culturas illis p'imas adores.
L'et de Roumunt vic. de Beresic. p'isto Capto.
L'et. Het de pndregest. Et Seneschall. de Colingth.
frat. Edward. fil. Joact. Lic. de Colingth. Thom. de Al

IV. Charter by Adam de Lamberton to his grandson, Galfrid de Hesswell, of lands in Lamberton, circa 1190-1200.



Translation.

Adam de Lamberton, to all people and friends, greeting—Know ye both present and to come that I have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to Galfrid de Hesswell, my grandson,* the whole third part of my whole land of Lamberton in meadows and pastures and all other their just pertinents within and without; To be held by him and his heirs of me and my heirs in fee and heritage as freely and quietly, fully and honorably as I hold my other land in Lamberton from the Prior of Coldingham; Paying therefore yearly to me and my heirs a pound of pepper at Whitsunday, and rendering therefrom to the King the forinsec service due to him and, to the Prior of Coldingham the service which is due from that land. Moreover the foresaid Galfrid and his heirs shall give to me for his forfeiture 12 pence, and for his market 12 pence, the heirs also of the said Galfrid shall give for the relief of their land half a silver mark; I shall also have outwith the partition of my foresaid land two fields of fifteen acres, for the third part of which I have given and granted to the foresaid Galfrid and his heirs six acres on the slope of the hill towards the south besides those first fields falling to them. Witnesses, Richard de Prebenda, Clerk of the King; Walter, the King's Chaplain; Robert de Borneville, Sheriff of Berwick; Nicolas, Chaplain of; Beringo, Clerk of the King; Richard, son of Wid. (?) Marshall of the King; Helia de Prendergest; Gregory, Steward of Coldingham; Ralph Arand. (?); Walter Steward; Robert, son of Robert Freborn; Edward, son of Jocelin; Richard of Coldingham; Thomas of Auldcambus; William Pollard; Hugh Ego, and others.

* *Nepos* also means nephew, and that may possibly be the relationship here intended.

V.—Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Petrus de Morthingtoun, miles, filius quondam Domini Willelmi de Morthingtoun, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Symoni de Baddeby pro homagio et servicio suo unum toftum et croftum in villa de Lambirtoun et duas bovatas terre in territorio ejusdem ville, illud, scilicet, toftum et croftum cum predictis duabus bovatas terre quas Baldwinus Tod et Syrith dicta Cuter, soror quondam Salomonis Frebern, temporibus suis tenuerunt; Tenendum et habendum dicto Simoni et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis de me et heredibus meis libere, plenarie, honorifice, in pace et quiete ab omni opere, servicio, consuetudine, auxilio, exactione et demanda, cum communi pastura et omnibus communibus aisiamentis et libertatibus ville de Lambirtoun pertinentibus vel pertinere valentibus, infra villam de Lambirtoun et extra; Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unam libram cymini vel duos denarios ad Pentecostem pro omnibus que ratione dicte terre cum suis pertinentiis exigi potuerunt in posterum, salva warda mihi et heredibus meis de dicta terre perveniente, et faciendo inde forinsecum servicium domino Regi et domui de Coldingham quantum pertinet ad dictas duas bovatas terre. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Domino Henrico de Prendirgest, milite; Willelmo de Baddeby, tunc Constabulario de Berewic; Ade de Lambirtoun, tunc senescallo domini Prioris de Coldingham; Waltero filio Fabri de Aytoun; Ade filio Walteri; Johanne de Eistoun; Willelmo de Anecrofte; Roberto de Aytoun, et multis aliis. Circa A.D., 1270.

Translation.

Know all men present and to come that I, Peter of Morthington, knight, son of the deceased Sir William of Morthington, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to Simon of Baddeby for his homage and service one toft and croft in the town of Lambirton and two bovates of land in the territory of that town, viz., that toft and croft with the foresaid two bovates of land which Baldwin Tod and Syrith called Cuter, sister of the deceased Salomon Frebern, held in their times. To be held by the said Simon and his heirs or assignees of me and my heirs

us nos dedisse. Concessisse et hac
viam tu ptinentis in tenemento
suis Tenend & habend adin
omnes terras metas & dimas suas
& in suis ptinentis suis faciend
Consuetud. In annis Terrestriom
Willelmus Cancellarius nro
Rex et Alroy de Secou militibz

VI. Charter by King Robert the Bruce to Henry,
called Coceur, of lands in Over Lamberton;
Berwick, 5th June 1319.

Robertus dei gratia Rex Scottorum, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue salutem in eternum. Scitis nos dedisse, concessisse et hanc
presenti carta nostra confirmasse Henrico deo Cosur Dilecto et fidei nostro totam illam terram cum pertinentiis in tenemento
de Lamberton superius quam Willms de Lamberton vendidit Rogero de Goskelf. Tenend et habend eundem
Henrico et heredibus suis de Caputulis suis illius feodi in feodo et hereditate et omnes decimas decimas et dimissas suas
libere, quiete, plenarie et honorifice cum omni libertatibus comoditatibus, assamentis et iustis pertinentiis suis faciend
eis Caputulis suis deo deo servand de pda terra cum pertinentiis debita et confecta. In cuius rei receptionem
presenti carta nostra sigillum nostrum preposui apponi. Testibus Bernardus Abbas de Abbebrochhor Cancellarius noster
Willms de Wyndesore Cancellarius noster Jacobus de Douglas Alex frater Robertus de Bath et Alex de Scotis milites
apud Berwick super Tydem, quinto die Junij anno Regni nostri tertio decimo.

freely, fully, honorably, in peace and quiet from all burden, service, custom, assistance, exaction and demand, with common pasture and all common easements and liberties belonging to the town of Lambirton or which may belong thereto both within the town of Lamberton and without. Paying therefor yearly to me and my heirs one pound of cumin or two pence at Whitsunday for all that in reason can be asked from the said land with its pertinents in time coming, saving the ward of the said land falling to me and my heirs, and rendering therefrom the forinsec service due to the King and the House of Coldingham so far as pertains to the said two bovates of land. In testimony whereof I have appended my seal to this charter. These being witnesses, Sir Henry of Prendergust, knight; William of Baddeby, then Constable of Berwick; Adam of Lambirton, then Steward of the Lord Prior of Coldingham; Walter, son of the Smith of Aytoun; Adam, son of Walter; John of Easton; William of Ancroft; Robert of Aytoun, and many others.

VI.—Robertus dei gratia Rex Scotorum Omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue salutem: Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Henrico dicto Coseur, dilecto et fideli nostro, totam illam terram cum pertinenciis in tenemento de Lambirtoun Superiori quam Willelmus de Lambirtoun vendidit Rogero de Gosewic; Tenendam et habendam eidem Henrico et heredibus suis de capitalibus dominis illius feodi in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, libere, quiete, plenarie et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus, comoditatibus, aisiamenis et justis pertinenciis suis; Faciendo dictis capitalibus dominis dicte terre servicia de predicta terra cum pertinenciis debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum precipimus apponi: Testibus, Bernardo, Abbate de Aberbrothoc, Cancellario nostro; Willelmo de Lyndesey, Camerario nostro; Jacobo, Domino de Duglas, Alexandro Fraser, Roberto de Keth, et Alexandro de Setoun, militibus: Apud Bervicum super Twedam quinto die Junii anno regni nostro tertiodecimo. (A.D. 1319.)

Translation.

Robert by the grace of God King of Scots, to all good people of his whole realm, greeting: Know ye that we have given and granted and by this our present charter have confirmed to our beloved and faithful, Henry called Coseur, all that land with pertinents in the holding of Over Lamberton which William of Lamberton sold to Roger de Gosewic; To be held by the said Henry and his heirs of the chief lords of that fee in fee and heritage by all its right limits and marches, freely, quietly, fully and honorably, with all liberties, commodities, easements and just pertinents thereof; Rendering to the said chief lords of the said land the customary services from the said land with pertinents. In testimony whereof we appoint our seal to be appended; Witnesses, Bernard, Abbot of Arbroath, our Chancellor; William de Lindsay, our Chamberlain; James, Lord of Douglas, Alexander Fraser, Robert of Keith, and Alexander of Seton, knights: At Berwick-on-Tweed, 5th June, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

NOTE.—As resolved at the Annual Meeting of the Club, these Charters, being excellent specimens of the caligraphy of the period, have been reproduced in facsimile under the careful supervision of Mr Henry Paton, M.A., H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

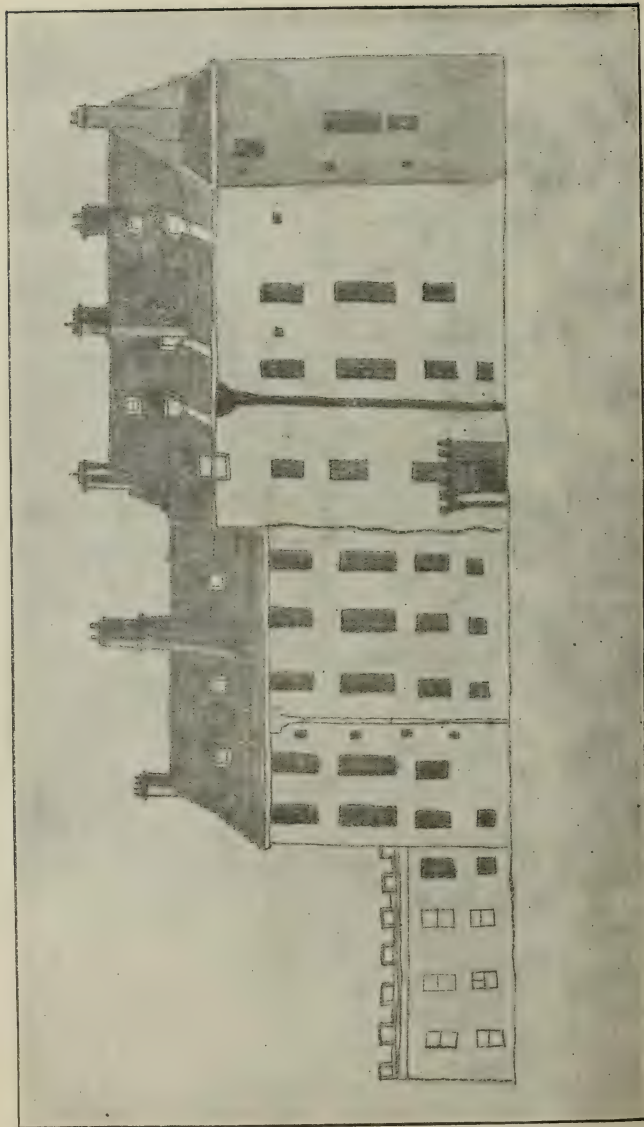


Sciant omnes iam presentes qm futuri quod Ego Petrus
con dedit concessi ⁊ hac presenti carta mea confirmaui
⁊ confirmavi in villa de lambirton ⁊ duas bonatas terre
cum prediis duabz bonatis tre quas baldewinus tot. ⁊
suis tenuerunt. Tenend ⁊ hnd deo simoni ⁊ heredibz
suis. honorifice in pace. et quiete. ab omni opere. Sicut
pastura ⁊ omnibz annibz assiamens ⁊ libertatibz
villam de lambirton ⁊ circa. Reddendo inde annua
narios ad pentecost pro omnibz que rone de terre
warda in ⁊ heredibz meis de dea terra pueniente. Et
Coldingham qntum pmet ad decas duas bonatas
apposui. Hys testibz. dno henrico de preudergest m
de lambirton tunc senescall dni pons de Coldingham
riston. Wille de Anecrofte roberto de Lyton. ⁊ m

de Mordington miles filius quondam domini Willielmi de Mordington
nomine de Baddeby pro homagio et seruitio suo unum toftum
territorio eiusdem ville. illud scilicet toftum et croftum
inter dea et iter sororis quondam salomonis freberii tunc
fuit suis assignans de me et heredibus meis. libere plena
consuetudine. auxilio. exactione et demanda cum comuni
ille de lamburton pertinentibus ut pertinere valentibus infra
me et heredibus meis unam libram Cymni vel duos de
in suis pertinentibus exigi poterunt in posterum. salua
faciendo inde formsecam seruitium domino regi et domui de
re. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum
posui. Willmo de baddeby tunc constablar de bereuue. Ad
Waltero filio fabri de ayton. Ad filio Walteri. Iohanne de
et alijs.







DUNS CASTLE.

Note on Plate of Duns Castle. By J. FERGUSON,
F.S.A. (Scot.); Duns. (Plate XII.)

THE view of Duns Castle, as it existed in 1817, shown in Plate XII., is reproduced by the courteous permission of R. M. Hay, Esq., the proprietor, from a drawing preserved in the Castle, and is intended to illustrate the notices of this historic building given in the Club's Proceedings for 1892. The drawing is only a hasty sketch, somewhat faulty in perspective; but the very absence of artistic qualities affords a guarantee that it is a faithful representation of the building at the time. No greater contrast can well be imagined than that between the plain, unadorned, almost homely structure exhibited in the Plate, and the splendid mansion into which it was converted in 1820, by the cultivated taste of the late Colonel Hay.

The drawing shows the building as viewed from the south. The portion to the east, or right, is the ancient tower built in the early part of the 14th century, by Randolph, Earl of Moray, which had evidently lost its original battlements and roof, and most of its old features, before the operations of 1820. It was in this part of the Castle that the Covenanted leaders held their councils of war when the army lay on Duns Law in 1639, and the room in which these deliberations took place, as well as the bedroom assigned to General Leslie, is still pointed out.

The lower portion to the west was the addition made by the Honourable Elizabeth Seton, daughter of Viscount Kingston, and wife of the first Mr Hay of Drummelzier and Duns Castle, in the end of the 17th century or the beginning of the 18th.

It is deserving of mention that in the course of some alterations made on the dining room of the Randolph Tower, some years ago, a round-headed opening, built up, was discovered in the east wall, which had evidently communicated, probably by means of a staircase in the thickness of the wall, with the vaults or cellarage beneath.

Quite recently, the original Charter by James IV., in favour of George Hume of Ayton, and John Hume, his son and heir, whereby Duns was erected into a Burgh of Barony, was recovered from the representatives of the late Mr Charles Watson, Duns, and is now preserved, along with the other estate muniments, in the Castle. Mr Hay has kindly presented copies of an excellent photographic reproduction of the Charter to the Burgh Commissioners and the Council of Feuars, and the latter body have had their copy framed and placed in the Town Hall for exhibition. The difficulty in regard to the date of the Charter, referred to in the "Notes on Duns and Duns Castle," disappears when it is kept in view that prior to 1600 the year in Scotland was reckoned as beginning on the 25th of March, instead of the 1st of January. The date given in the Charter (23rd February 1489) is thus the 23rd of February 1490, according to the present computation, and falls within the second regnal year of James IV.

The Charters and other ancient documents at Duns Castle are being reported on for the Historical Manuscripts' Commission by Mr Henry Paton, Edinburgh, and his Report, embracing a calendar of the papers, is expected to be issued shortly.

A Roxburghshire Locality for Andromeda polifolia L.

By the REV. GEORGE GUNN, M.A., Stichill.

FOR the meeting of the Club at Newcastleton, on 31st July 1895, Mr John Elliot, since elected one of our Associate Members, prepared a "Selection from a list of a few of the Plants indigenous to the Liddesdale district of Roxburghshire," all of which he had found himself. This list is printed at pp. 233-234 of the Proceedings of that year. He made no mention of *Andromeda polifolia* L. in it. In conversation with some of the members at that meeting, he stated that he had since discovered another plant, which he did not recognise, and of which he had unfortunately brought no specimens. In the course of the autumn, he intimated to Dr Hardy that that plant was *Andromeda polifolia*, and that this was a new record for Roxburghshire.

In the summer of 1896, some of our members accompanied him to the place on the roadside between Langholm and Newcastleton, where it was growing luxuriantly.

It was thought advisable to hold a meeting of the Club itself at Newcastleton, in the year after, in order that those specially interested in botany may have an opportunity of seeing this plant in situ, or of searching for it in other parts of the moor. The Club met there accordingly on the 23rd and 24th August, as may be read at p. 273 of the present part of our Proceedings. Under the guidance of Mr John Elliot, and along with Mr Symington Grieve, Kershope, the members found the *Andromeda* growing in two other widely separated parts of the moor. Its trailing branches were interlacing large tracts of Sphagnum. It is not unlikely that further search will discover it in the damp flows of that wide area.

It has also to be recorded as occurring in a locality adjoining the district visited by the Club. The Rev. James C. Meiklejohn, minister emeritus of the U.P. Church, Chapelknowe, informs Dr Craig, the Secretary of the Scottish Alpine Botanical Club, and "one of us," that it is

found in abundance in the peat moss called Chapelknowe Flow, in the parish of Half Morton, Dumfriesshire. He also stated that it grew plentifully in a moist hollow close to the right hand side of the road leading from Lochmaben to Templand Village, near Corncockle Quarry.

The Marsh *Andromeda* is a plant of easy growth in the rockery or moist peat garden. Its lovely, waxen, globular, white flowers stand clear and distinct from the dark green foliage. It is, besides, interesting from the under epidermis of the leaves being coated with white wax, which Kerner and Oliver, in their "Natural History of Plants," say is intended to keep the stomata on the under side of the leaf dry, and to keep open the passage for aqueous vapour and excreted gases.

On a Cist at Billie Mains, Berwickshire. By the
REV. GEORGE GUNN, Stichill Manse.

COLONEL MILNE HOME received the following particulars from Mr Thomas Allan Calder, Billie Mains, of the unearthing of a cist on that farm, about twelve months ago. Mr Calder happened to be in the field called *The Standing Stone*, or *The Pech Stane*, when a plough turned up one of the sides of a cist, about 20 or 30 yards west from the stone that gives its name to the field. The cist had been formed of four rough sandstones, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 10 or 12 inches in width and depth. There was nothing in it whatever. The stones were removed to the side of the field. At the request of the President, Dr Stuart, Chirnside, went to inspect them. He found that they had been unfortunately broken into fragments, by a man who had instructions from Mr Calder to break other stones to make roads, etc. Dr Stuart is of opinion that they likely formed a short cist, where the body was laid with the legs doubled up. Cists of this description are not uncommon in this district.

IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES HARDY, LL.D.

By J. FERGUSON, F.S.A. (Scot.), Duns.

WHEN, in the opening days of October last, the tidings of Dr Hardy's sudden death were announced in the public prints, there must have been few among the members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club to whom the news did not bring a keen sense of personal bereavement. For more than a quarter of a century he had directed the affairs of the Club with a zeal and energy that knew no pause or abatement, and with a tact and wisdom that have left no record of mistakes. But he was much more to us than the mere official, greatly as we admired him in that capacity. His personality was so attractive, and by long years of helpful intercourse and service he had so entwined himself round our hearts, that when he passed away it was as if a close and dear friend had bidden us farewell. To the wide circle of scientific investigators outside our limits, he may have been only a distinguished unit in their number; to us, as members of the Club, he was the guide of many of our intellectual interests and pursuits, and the centre of our personal regards. To tell the story of his life, and show what manner of

man he was, within the compass of a few brief pages, will be no easy task; but those for whom the attempt has been made can best appreciate its difficulty, and will be most ready to condone its almost inevitable imperfections.

James Hardy was born at Bilsdean, East Lothian, near the Berwickshire border, on the 1st of June 1815; and it deserves to be noted that, save for a few years during his early manhood, the whole of his long and busy life was spent within a few miles of the place of his birth. His "forbears" were natives of Old Cambus, in the adjoining parish of Cockburnspath, in Berwickshire, and had for several generations been connected with the estate of Dunglass. One of the family traditions is to the effect that his great-grandmother, Ann Allan, witnessed the country people driving their cattle into Spot Wood, near Dunbar, for safety, after the battle of Prestonpans, in 1745, the year of his grandfather's birth. His parents belonged to the farming class, from which so many notable Scotsmen have sprung. His father, George Hardy, was a man of shrewd business ability and sterling integrity, and withal of strong religious convictions and deeply reverent nature. For many years he was an office-bearer in the little Secession Meeting-house at Stockbridge, near Cockburnspath. His mother, Elizabeth Halliday, was a grand-daughter of James Wait, a shepherd of great piety and intelligence, whose life, by the Rev. Robert Maclaurin, Coldingham, was published in 1829, and may still be read with profit. She was a woman of remarkable strength of character, deeply religious, like her husband, and most industrious and persevering. It cannot be doubted that such a home would be a nursery of all the sturdy virtues, where, by both precept and example, the moral faculty would be disciplined and developed.

When he was two years old his parents removed from Bilsdean to the farm of Penmanshiel, in Cockburnspath parish, where the family remained for many years. The whole neighbourhood around Dunglass, Penmanshiel, and Cockburnspath is singularly rich, both in natural beauty and in legendary and historical interest. The range of the Lammermoors, which divides the Merse from Lothian, embraces it in a wide sweep, before plunging down, at its southern extremity, upon the North Sea, in the tremendous precipices of St. Abb's Head and the Wolf's Crag. Deep wooded ravines or "deans" of surpassing loveliness—one of them the famed "Pease" or "Peths," where the march of southern invasion was often arrested—intersect the rich corn lands lying between the bases of the hills and the sea—the haunts of many a rare bird and plant, and crowned on their steep sides with the ruins, here of a dismantled castle, there of an abandoned chapel. The coast line itself is of singular boldness and grandeur; and, apart from its merely scenic attractions, has been rendered classic in the history of geological science by the investigations of Hutton and Sir James Hall. It was amid such surroundings that James Hardy first drew breath and spent his early years.

He received the rudiments of his education at the village school of Old Cambus, about a mile from his father's farm. Little is known of his school days, but it has been ascertained that even at that early period some indications were given of those mental characteristics by which he was distinguished in after life. One of his school-fellows was John Cairns, afterwards the well-known minister of Berwick, and Principal of the United Presbyterian College; and the acquaintance formed in boyhood, ripened into a close friendship with him and his respected brothers which continued through life. From Old Cambus School he seems to have gone to

Sir Andrew Wood's Institution at Largo, in Fife, where he spent some years, distinguishing himself in classics and mathematics. In 1833, he matriculated as a student in the University of Edinburgh, where for two sessions he attended the Humanity class, then taught by Professor Pillans, who bore testimony to the "very distinguished merits" of the young student, and "the uncommon diligence and success with which he prosecuted his studies," and, for at least one session, the Greek class. In Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy he showed superior ability; and Professor John Wilson—better known as "Christopher North"—characterised him as "an excellent student whose essays exhibited much talent." The bent of his mind, however, even then seems to have been chiefly directed towards the natural sciences. We find him in 1837-39 attending the classes in chemistry, natural history, and botany in the University of Glasgow, and earning high commendations from the Professors there. He does not seem to have graduated in either University, his health, which in his mature years was remarkably robust, being in his youth somewhat delicate.

On completing his University curriculum, Mr Hardy resolved to devote himself to teaching, and in 1840 he opened a private academy in Gateshead. A copy of the circular which he issued announcing his intention is still in existence, and will be read with interest. It is as follows:—

Sir,

Having opened an Academy in Gateshead, I beg leave respectfully to submit to your notice the following testimonials, with the enclosed card of terms, and to solicit for this undertaking the honour of a share of your approbation and patronage. By an adoption of improved methods of tuition and an assiduous discharge

of duty, it will be my object and constant aim to render it deserving of the encouragement which you may be disposed to extend to it.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES HARDY.

Ellison Terrace, corner of Grosvenor Street,
30th July 1840.

During his residence in Gateshead Mr Hardy became a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, and the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, and pursued with unremitting activity his studies and observations in natural history. He had, while still at the University, formed the acquaintance of Sir William Hooker; and through him, he was introduced to Dr George Johnston of Berwick-on-Tweed, the founder of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. Dr Johnston was one of the ablest naturalists of his day, and was, besides, a man of wide culture, and possessed of a fine literary gift. No better guide could have been found for the young and ardent student, whose powers only required to be wisely guided to produce work of solid and lasting value. The friendship thus formed was productive of far-reaching consequences, not only to the parties immediately concerned, but also to the infant Club in which Dr Johnston took such a deep interest. Under his direction young Hardy explored the botany and entomology of the Tyneside District, as well as of the Cheviots, Merse, and Eastern Lammermoors with a zeal and thoroughness which left comparatively little to be done by subsequent investigators. The results of his labours were given in Dr Johnston's local Flora, and in numerous

papers printed in the Proceedings of our Club (to which he became a contributor as early as 1839) the Proceedings of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, and in various scientific journals. An Association of Tyneside entomologists, called the "Wallis Society," usually met in Mr Hardy's house in Gateshead; and in 1848, after he and his friend the late Mr T. J. Bold had joined the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, there was published as the result of their joint labours a catalogue of the Coleoptera of Northumberland and Durham, which, as Mr Bolam remarks, was "marvellously exhaustive taking into account the somewhat meagre attention which had up to that time been paid to the Beetles of the district." Nor did he confine his attention to subjects connected with natural science only. Local history and antiquities, and the folk lore of Berwickshire and Northumberland were investigated with the same ardour. As early as 1844 he seems (Correspondence of Dr Johnston, p. 295) to have contemplated a work illustrative of the history of the Borders. Unfortunately the project was never carried out in its entirety, although a number of papers dealing with Border family history, which subsequently appeared in the Club's Proceedings, and in the *Archæologia Aeliana*, were written about this period, and a series of papers was contributed to the Legendary Division of Richardson's "Local Historian's Table Book." These early contributions were distinguished by the same careful research and scrupulous regard to exactness of statement which marked his later productions, although in their form and style there is apparent a degree of crudeness, which showed that he had not yet quite mastered his materials. His assiduous observations were rewarded, both in the botanical and entomological fields, by the discovery of several species of plants and insects previously unknown to science, which were given

and still bear the specific name *Hardii*, by way of compliment to their discoverer. His reputation as a scientific observer rapidly spread, and he became the correspondent of such well-known entomologists as the late Mr A. H. Haliday, and of prominent botanists like the late Professors Babington and Balfour. In 1852 the Edinburgh Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science awarded him a prize for a paper entitled "Researches on Phytophagous Diptera"; and in the following year he contributed a list of Cocktails to the "Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Scotland," by Mr Andrew Murray and others, which was published in Edinburgh the same year. His exhaustive essay on the turnip beetle and other insects injurious to the turnip crop, which attracted much attention at the time, appeared along with the Club's Proceedings for 1848, but was issued as a separate paper. No better example than this essay could be given of his methods of working at that period.

Mr Hardy conducted his academy in Gateshead for several years with fair success, but the failure of his health compelled him to return to his father's house at Penmanshiel, and ever afterwards he resided continuously in the parish of his boyhood. Although ostensibly associated with his father and brothers in farming, most of his time and energy was now devoted to the prosecution of his favourite studies, to correspondence with Dr Johnston and other scientific friends, and to the publication of the results of his observations and researches. The majority of these papers appeared in the Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and some idea of their number and variety may be formed from the list of them drawn up by the Rev. G. Gunn, and printed in the Appendix to this Notice. Others were contributed to the pages of the *Border Magazine*, the *Folk Lore Record*, and other

scientific and literary journals. In addition to the interest due to his personal observations, a special charm was imparted to his scientific contributions—especially his botanical ones—by the skilful use he made of materials gleaned from old herbals and floras, of which he had formed a large collection. Mr Bolam in his obituary notice of Dr Hardy written for the *Annals of Scottish Natural History* (January 1899), has some pertinent remarks on these papers which may be here quoted. He says: "Amongst the many contributions to our knowledge of the Border counties for which we are indebted to Dr Hardy, may be instanced his 'Popular Rhymes of Berwickshire,' 'The Wild Cat in the Border District,' 'Bowling as an extinct game in Berwickshire,' the 'Lichen Flora' and 'Moss Flora' of the Eastern Borders,' his 'Contributions to the Entomology of the Cheviot Hills,' 'Ancient Stone and Flint Implements of Berwickshire and the Borders,' and his history of the 'Wolf in Scotland,' all of which are full of interesting details concerning the subjects treated. Many of them have been largely quoted, not always with due acknowledgment made, and one of them 'The Wolf in Scotland' was so appreciated by Mr Harting that it was very largely made use of in his 'Extinct British Animals,' with but very scanty reference to the source from which his information was obtained, and the writer has frequently heard Dr Hardy refer, with considerable sarcasm, to the piracy so committed."

Notwithstanding his frequent contributions to its Proceedings, Mr Hardy did not attach himself to the Club as an ordinary member until the year 1863. At that time the late Mr George Tate of Alnwick, an accomplished geologist and antiquarian, filled the post of Secretary, and upon his death in 1871 it fell to the lot of Mr Hardy, in conjunction with Dr Francis Douglas of Kelso, to take up the duties of the office

thus left vacant. The joint appointment was found to work admirably, but the heavier part of the work devolved upon Mr Hardy, to whose sole care the editing of the Proceedings was entrusted. Dr Douglas died in 1886; and from that time forward, until 1896, Mr Hardy discharged the duties of the Secretaryship without assistance. From the moment of his appointment Mr Hardy gave himself almost entirely to the service of the Club; and henceforth his life may be said to be found written in its history. His enthusiasm and energy speedily bore fruit. Instead of the meagre reports of earlier years, the Proceedings of the Club now became portly volumes, and their contents grew and widened in interest and variety year by year. The Club was soon recognised as an important instrument of research, and a rapid increase in the numbers of its members and a corresponding extension of the sphere of its investigations were the inevitable consequences. Instead of being confined to a small coterie of field botanists and naturalists, men interested in every department of natural science, as well as archæology, local history, and folk lore were added to its ranks. In course of time it was felt by many that the old methods of conducting its work and business were no longer adequate, and suggestions were made that it should be subdivided into sections, each of which would take up a special field of inquiry, and report annually to the Club through the Secretary as to its work. With this feeling Mr Hardy to some extent sympathised, but he manifested a strong disinclination to take any definite step which might virtually lead to the entire alteration of the Club's constitution, and his views were loyally acquiesced in by the members. Had any one of narrower range of information, or less capacity for work, been at the helm, the Club, now grown to somewhat unwieldy dimensions, might have become unmanageable; but its

interests were felt to be secure in his hands. When in his full vigour the labour he expended on such ordinary routine work as preparing for a field meeting was enormous. It was a customary thing for him to go over the ground to be explored, by himself before the meeting, making careful observations of all objects and places of interest, collecting every available scrap of local tradition or information bearing upon them, and arranging the details of the movements of the party down to the minutest particulars. The exploration of the Cheviot Hills was an undertaking upon which he entered with special zest. Some of his earliest efforts, both in prose and verse, are devoted to the description and laudation of the Border range, and none of his letters are more interesting than those in which he records, with evident relish, his wanderings and adventures in that region. The discovery of a rare bird or insect, or of a scarce plant, was a sufficient reward for a long day's tramp; and a "crack" with a well-informed shepherd on the lone hillside, or by the blazing ingle-neuk after night had fallen, completed his enjoyment. Like Wordsworth's shepherd-lord:—

"Love had he found in huts where poor men lie;
His daily teachers had been woods and rills,
The silence that is in the starry sky,
The sleep that is among the lonely hills."

Often these solitary expeditions occupied several days, and in this way he became familiar with many of the remotest portions of the Border district, and collected a fund of local information such as probably no man ever before possessed. Much of the knowledge so acquired, it is to be feared, has died with him, but a large proportion of it was utilised in the enrichment of the Reports of the Club's meetings, which in his

hands came to be recognised as among the leading features of the year's Proceedings. His general editorial work in connection with the Proceedings was characterised by his usual thoroughness and care, and was almost enough of itself to have exhausted the time and energies of an ordinary man. In the midst of his Club duties, however, he found leisure at intervals to undertake other work. In 1891-2 he edited and superintended the publication of a collection of the letters of his old friend Dr Johnston; and in 1892 he was employed by the Folk Lore Society in editing the "Denham Tracts"—a series of papers on the traditions and folk lore of Northumberland and North Durham, published originally between 1846 and 1858 by Michael Aislabie Denham, a native of Yorkshire. He was only able, however, to bring out the first volume of this work, to which he contributed a large amount of valuable original matter. The second volume was undertaken by Mr Laurence Gomme, and appeared in 1895.

In 1877, Mr Hardy married Miss Ann Halliday, daughter of Mr Halliday of Wooler. At that time he and his brothers tenanted the farms of Penmanshiel and Old Cambus West Mains, and it was in the tenant's house on the latter farm that he was then residing. The union was a singularly happy one in all respects. Mrs Hardy proved herself a worthy and devoted helpmeet, and, while relieving her husband of many ordinary cares, was able to render him valuable assistance in several branches of his work, being herself an ardent florist and botanist. There was no issue of the marriage. A few years afterwards the farm of Old Cambus was given up, and Mr Hardy removed to Old Cambus Townhead, where his remaining years were spent, and where Mrs Hardy still resides.

The record of these closing years, as of those which preceded them, is mainly one of untiring industry and

successful effort in his favourite pursuits. No one ever laboured with more of a single eye than he, or with a more complete indifference to material rewards. But gifts and honours, though unsought, were not withheld. The members of the Club felt that so much diligence and ability, placed at their service ungrudgingly for so many years, deserved some recognition; and at the Jubilee Meeting held at Grant's House in June 1881, under the Presidency of the late Rev. Dr Thomas Brown of Edinburgh, he was presented with a cheque for £111 and a valuable microscope, in testimony of their admiration and regard. But the crowning honour of his life came to him, as was fitting, from his *Alma Mater*. In 1890, the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh, in recognition of his scientific eminence and the value of the work he had accomplished, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. The bestowment of this honour upon their veteran Secretary was hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by the members of the Club, who resolved to convey their congratulations in a substantial form. No time was lost in carrying the resolution into effect. Dr Hardy received his degree in April 1890, and in June of the same year, at a largely attended meeting of the Club held at Beanley, Northumberland, he was presented by Sir William Crossman, the President for the year, in name of the Club, with a cheque for £400 and a beautifully illuminated congratulatory address. It was felt that the President struck a note appropriate to the occasion, when, in making the presentation, he referred to the spirit and manner in which Dr Hardy had performed the duties of Secretary, and expressed the hope that he might continue to give for many more years the same valuable services to the Club that he had hitherto done. Dr Hardy's modest reply was worthy of the man. He spoke with pardonable satisfaction of his long career in connection with the Club, but there

was a note of sadness in his reference to the future, which he felt could not hold in store for him many more years. Where so much goodwill was shown by all, it may perhaps appear invidious to single out individual members of the Club for special mention in connection with this matter, but the services of Dr Hardy's life-long friend, Dr Stuart of Chirnside, and those of Mr Boyd, Faldonside, and of Mr Hindmarsh, Alnwick, cannot be altogether passed over in silence. The honours paid to Dr Hardy towards the close of his career came late, perhaps, but all who cherish his memory must rejoice that they did not come too late, and that his talents, and the work he did, received their meed of recognition before he quitted the scene of his labours and went to his rest.

And so the long life, filled with its manifold activities, wore away. Long after the allotted span of three score years and ten was passed, there was apparent no diminution of either physical or intellectual force, and his work was done with evident ease and enjoyment. In the winter of 1894, however, the vigorous frame showed signs of weakening. A severe attack of shingles, accompanied by serious liver derangement, confined him to the house for many weeks, and the bodily strength then lost was never afterwards fully regained. A blow on the forehead sustained through an accidental fall at Berwick, on the occasion of the Club's annual meeting on 9th October 1895, had for immediate effect an apparent re-invigorating of the nervous system, enfeebled by protracted illness, but left him subject to sudden attacks of bleeding at the nose, pointing to some cerebral lesion. Thereafter his strength visibly declined. In the two following seasons he was able to attend only four field meetings of the Club, the last being the excursion on 29th September 1897, to the source of the Whitadder, which he then saw for the first and last time in his life.

At the annual meeting in October 1896, by his own express desire, the Rev. George Gunn, Stichill, was associated with him as joint Secretary, as he felt he could no longer perform his duties unaided. But even amid growing physical infirmities his interest in the Club and its affairs knew no abatement, and his mental powers remained as alert and vigorous as ever. In the closing days, when the shadow of the end was impending, he continued calmly and cheerfully to do his appointed work, and even planned additional work which it was not given him to accomplish. One of his last acts was to write a long letter to his esteemed coadjutor in the Secretaryship, expressing his delight at the success of the Club's meeting held on 28th September 1898—two days before—at Eccles, Hume, and Kelso, and suggesting arrangements for the next annual business meeting at Berwick. When that letter was written the busy pen was laid down, never again to be lifted. After partaking of tea with Mrs Hardy and an old and valued friend, Mrs Wood, Galashiels, he went out to the garden, as was his custom, to spend a short time with his much-loved flowers before retiring for the night. There, in a moment, and unseen of human eyes, he laid down the burden of this mortal life, and passed into the presence of Him whose works it had been his life-long delight to study. He rests among his kindred at Coldingham, under the shadow of the ancient Priory Church, which will henceforth for all of us be invested with fresh interest and a new sacredness. Few lives have been lived more worthily, and few have attained more nearly the higher ideal of success than his; although to a generation which estimates success by the vulgar standards of noise and display or of material gain, it may present few elements to attract regard. But "Wisdom is justified of her children"; and no one ever wooed her more ardently, or rested more fully content

with her rewards, undisturbed by mean jealousies or vain ambitions, than James Hardy.

It would have been impossible to find a man better fitted than Dr Hardy, both by inclination and training, for the work to which he chose to devote himself. His gifts lay not so much in the direction of speculation and theory as in the patient accumulation of facts, and in this pursuit he was unwearied. His powers of observation were of the keenest; by a kind of instinct he was able to seize and arrange all the facts cognate to his subject; and to these qualities he added an indomitable perseverance, and a patience to which no task ever seemed too tedious or arduous, and to which the most remote and difficult investigations were sooner or later forced to yield. His memory was of singular grasp and tenacity, and nothing once laid hold of was suffered to be let go. Hence he was generally able on the spur of the moment to furnish replies to inquiries on almost every subject, which astonished the recipients no less by their accuracy than their exhaustiveness, and inspired respect and confidence in circles far beyond the limits of the Club.

His capacity for work was prodigious. In his younger days, when books were less easily acquired than they are now, it was no unusual thing for him, when a rare volume was lent him, to transcribe its contents from beginning to end. The chartularies of Kelso, Dryburgh, and Melrose, and numerous local Minute Books and Kirk Session Records—Hutton and Bunclie in particular—were copied out by him in this way; and to such laborious methods, he doubtless owed his unique grasp of the details of the history of Border families and estates. His scientific papers, his reports for the Club's Proceedings, and his editorial annotations are all remarkable for thoroughness and exactness. Even his occasional correspondents

were never put off with a brief note, but, as has already been said, found their inquiries discussed with a completeness which to those who did not know him was nothing short of amazing. It seemed indeed, as if it were impossible for him to treat any subject, however apparently trivial, in a hasty or perfunctory manner.

Along with his unrivalled clearness of perception, Dr Hardy possessed the gift of lucid and suggestive interpretation in a high degree. His nature was too simple and downright to care much for the mere graces of literary style, and he despised all tricks of expression which seek to cover the commonplace by an affected originality. The arts of the rhetorician he held in something like contempt. But there are numerous passages to be found in his writings which show that, had he chosen, he could have used the methods of professed *litterateurs* with the best of them. Witness the opening sentences of his paper on the Wood Sorrel in the *Border Magazine*, and many an unexpected gem of description of natural scenery embedded in a dry Club Report. For a time in his youth he courted the Muses, and the verses contributed to the magazine just mentioned, especially the pleasing lines entitled "I'll pu' the wild flowers a' for thee," show that his fancy, if not his imagination, had been touched and stimulated by his communion with Nature. With a wise knowledge of his powers, however, he set himself rigorously to withstand all temptation to stray into paths in which he felt they could find no appropriate sphere of exercise.

Of his attitude towards the great scientific and philosophical controversies of the century, especially to those waged round the theories associated with the names of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, and Weissman, it is not necessary to say much. By training and personal conviction he was unable to accept any explanation of the processes of nature which did not rest upon a

Theistic and Christian basis. At the same time he did not hold rigidly to the old theories where they were seen to be obviously too narrow and inelastic to fit or explain ascertained facts. He was too clear sighted not to perceive the immense mischief that has resulted from attempts to prejudge *a priori*, from a dogmatic or ecclesiastical standpoint, hypotheses resting on deductions from purely scientific observations; and in his later years, at least, he had no sympathy with that rapidly diminishing school of thought which regards the evolutionary conception of the universe as anti-theistic. In the great verities of the Christian Revelation he was a convinced believer on independent grounds, and he was content to wait with confidence until fuller light should dispel the apparent contradictions between the manifestations of the Divine in external Nature, and in Man's History. Nature was to him everywhere interpenetrated by Spirit, and pervaded by intimations of an intelligent purpose; and I have fancied that I could discern in him a growing appreciation of the modern idea—so fruitful in its practical applications on all sides—which recognises the essential kinship of all branches and departments of knowledge—a kinship clearly betokening their origin in One Sole Mind.

But those who knew Dr Hardy only from his writings, or as the scientific observer or historical student, knew him but imperfectly. To the inner circle of his intimate friends he revealed features of character which were never presented to the casual acquaintance. His wide knowledge, his modesty, his readiness to make available his accumulated stores of information, were visible to all; but the loyal devotion to truth and principle, the steady recoil from everything base and selfish, the kindly humour which overflowed in jest and anecdote, and the quiet sarcasm which, without bitterness or malevolence, pricked many a wind-bag of vanity and

pretension—these things were reserved for those who had the privilege of being admitted to the inner sanctuary of his friendship, and the memory of them will remain green and fragrant while life lasts.

I have already referred to his profoundly reverent spirit; and no estimate of Dr Hardy would be complete which ignored this side of his nature. Not that he himself was careful to bring it into prominence; on the contrary he showed, perhaps to an unusual degree, the reticence which characterises most of his countrymen in relation to the greatest of all subjects, and nothing was more abhorrent to him than the flippancy with which shallow natures drag it into conversation on all occasions. But no one could know him intimately without perceiving how truly devout he was, and how constantly he dwelt in the conscious presence of the Divine. His work was done “as ever in his great Taskmaster’s eye”; and doubtless, in the doing of it, glimpses were vouchsafed to him of the smile which, as Dante sings, breaks over the face of the Universe when it is seen that the Supreme Power is also

“The Love that moves the heaven and all the stars.”

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Vol. III., p. 254. She Holly.

*Papers contributed by Dr Hardy to the Transactions of the
Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, 1846-1852.*

Vol. I., pp. 17 and 95. Paper on some of the Habits of the Horse Leech (*Haemopsis sanguisuga*.)

Vol. I., p. 37. Catalogue of the Insects (Coleoptera) of Northumberland and Durham, by James Hardy and Thomas Bold.

Vol. I., p. 416. Description of some New British Homopterous Insects.

Vol. II. Catalogue of the Insects (Coleoptera) of Northumberland and Durham, by James Hardy and Thomas Bold.

Part II., pp. 21-97.

Part III.; pp. 164-255.

Appendix, pp. 256-276.

Observations introductory to, pp. 277-283.

Vol. II., pp. 303-311. Journal of Excursions into Northumberland in June and July 1851.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Major Alexander Henry Browne. By G. P. HUGHES,
Middleton Hall, Wooler.

It is with much regret that we record the death of Major A. H. Browne, J.P., which, in the month of April last, left the county of Northumberland bereaved of one of its most open handed and popular sons. His was a many sided life, interspersed with not a few of the interests and responsibilities which usually attach themselves to a man of wealth and large landed estates.

Descended from an old Northumbrian family, and from parents who commanded the esteem of a wide circle of the social elements of that county, Major Browne, after finishing his course at the University of Cambridge, soon found himself a leading figure in the north of his county.

A large fortune having been left to him by a maternal relative, he quickly settled to country pursuits, and to the military training of the county militia, in which his father, brothers, and son were valued officers. It was at this early period of his career, when most men are struggling with the initiatory difficulties of their profession, that Major Browne, by the free exercise of his wealth, through competent agents, became the owner of a Shorthorn herd of cattle, the success of which, in the leading Show yards of Great Britain and Ireland, has placed his name high in the category of the improvers and exhibitors of that famous breed of stock. Guided by Mr John Chrisp, a member of

a distinguished family of stock breeders, he brought the Darwinian principles of selection and evolution into active and successful play, and blended, in his herd, drafts from the most approved breeders in Great Britain and America. It must remain a matter for regret to Shorthorn breeders, that an end to these ably conducted scientific tests became inevitable by the increase of the stock, so that their dispersion was the result. The taste for well-bred stock, and the improvement of a race, is, as a rule, life-long; and at the time of Major Browne's death, the grass parks at Callaly Castle were covered with pure bred Shorthorn cattle; many fine specimens having been removed, after the death of his father, from Doxford. He married a daughter of a much esteemed member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club (who died while fulfilling the duties of President.) Major Browne also invested freely in landed estates in North Northumberland, and settled at Callaly Castle—for many generations the seat of the Claverings, a Northumbrian family, from the time of the Norman Kings. By unstinted outlay the farms were improved, new steadings of the best type erected, and the castle restored and enlarged. While so occupied, an additional accession of wealth came to him, by the death of his maternal aunt, Mrs W. H. Forman of Pippbrook House, Surrey; and with it the costly, and in many respects unique, museum of antiquities and art treasures, collected by her late husband. This collection contains many specimens, their origin dating far into the obscure regions of history. The Etruscan Vases and Ceramic Art generally originate from near 700 years B.C. These Vases were discovered in excavations at Athens, and other parts of Greece, mostly in the islands on the Mediterranean coast, which were occupied by Greek colonies, in, or previous to, the 6th century B.C. Many were also found in Italy, which accounts for the name Etruscan being, in error, applied to these Vases. "Greek Vases have been mostly found in tombs and sepulchres, and were of funereal import, for which they were made."* It is interesting to trace the

* Catalogue of the Museum.

development of refining ideas in the decoration of these Vases, commencing in the 7th century B.C., with geometric designs, including figures of animals, and occasionally of human beings; and concluding with white and purple designs on black glaze in the 3rd and 4th century B.C. The best examples of Greek vase-painting, severe and fine in the drawing, and very simple in the composition of the design, occur in the 4th century B.C.

The Egyptian antiquities have 250 places in the catalogue, and cover a period of 1000 years, viz.—from 1333 to 350 B.C. Thebes was a city, where, at a very early age, the finest specimens of glass work were manufactured by the blow pipe.

In the Callaly Museum there is a large collection of Metal Bronze Work, chiefly from Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Among the Greeks and Romans, gold and silver seem to have been in use as plate, before these metals were circulated as money. A gold bulla or pendant, worn by Hostus Hostilius, a Roman general, and grandfather of Tullus Hostilius, and who was killed in the Sabine war, in the time of Romulus, 753 B.C., with the letters "Host. Hos.," is a specimen unique in the lists of Roman gold ornaments.

Catalogue No. 3786 is a life-size marble Statue of Pandora, by C. B. Joes of Rome, 1856.

No. 3787 is a life-size marble statue of Rebecca, by Heinrich Imhoff, Rome 1544; in the pedestals of it are statues of a very high class. 132 paintings, by such artists as Sir I. Lawrence, the Richardsons, Van de Velde, Guericino, Piombino, Morland. Hogarth, May Smith, and Carmichael, impart lustre to this superb collection of art treasures. The antiquities number 4079 items in the catalogue.

For this numerous and valuable collection Major Browne erected an admirably proportioned and lighted museum, placed in the relation of a wing to the Castle.

In his earlier days Major Browne had travelled in Australia, India, South Africa, and America; and brought home many specimens characteristic of these quarters of the globe.

At the time of the sale of the Twizell House Estate, a few years after the death of that eminent ornithologist, and member of our Club, Mr P. J. Selby, Major Browne became possessed of the fine collection of stuffed birds, which had been preserved and set up by the butler of Twizell House, under Mr Selby's guidance. Many of these birds had been etched for Selby's great work, and were of considerable age. Major Browne had them inspected and restored, by Gardener of Oxford St., London, who has imparted a remarkable freshness and life-like effect to these interesting specimens.

Major Browne became a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1889, and, when in health, frequently attended the meetings. Two of these were held on his invitation at Callaly, when nearly one hundred members, on each occasion, enjoyed a day among the many objects of interest in the camps of Thrunton, the Grounds, and Museum at the Castle. Towards evening the members were entertained to a sumptuous dinner by their generous host.

Major Browne was an extensive employer of labour on his large estates, and was a kind master to his retainers. He was unsparing in farm improvements for the tenants, and a liberal subscriber to most of the local and national societies, calculated to promote and stimulate agricultural enterprise and well-being.

NOTE.—Towards the end of June 1899, while this Memoir was being printed, the public newsprints recorded the sale of the first part of the collections in the Museum, and stated that the total amount realised was £25,033. The dispersion of this famous collection will be greatly regretted by the members of the Club.

*The late Robert Romanes, F.S.A. (Scot.), Harryburn,
Lauder.* By the REV. THOMAS MARTIN, M.A.,
Lauder.

DURING last year the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club lost one of its most enthusiastic members in the death of Mr Robert Romanes, which took place at Harryburn, on the 28th July 1898. The deceased had been a member of the Club since September 1869. He was frequent in attendance at its meetings, and took great interest in historical and antiquarian subjects, especially those relating to Lauderdale and Berwickshire. More than once the proposal was made to elect him President of the Club, but he, much to the regret of the members, was unable to entertain it.

At the time of his death, he was the most prominent and best known public man in Lauderdale. He held many appointments in the district and the county, and had done good public service. He had served as a volunteer from the commencement of the movement till 1886, when he retired with the rank of major.

His family has an ancient connection with the town and burgh of Lauder. As far back as either burghal or ecclesiastical records go, the names of his ancestors are honourably mentioned in them. They appear as magistrates in the burgh, as elders in the Parish Church, and often as Treasurers for the Kirk Session, and distributors of the charity given by the church to the poor. It is interesting to note the changes through which the spelling of the family name passed in coming down to the present. It appears first as Rollmanhous, then Romanhous, afterwards Romanous, and at the end of last century Romanes, which is its present form. The town clerkship of Lauder had become almost

hereditary in the Romanes family. The post was held by Mr Romanes and by his father and grandfather for 101 years, of which Mr Romanes occupied 39 years. It is now held by his son-in-law and successor in business, George Rankin, W.S. During his long term of office, the interests and ancient rights of the burgh were safely guarded, and any improvements made on the property received his cordial support.

No more loyal son of the ancient and royal burgh ever lived. He was proud of its historical position, of its old rights so jealously prized and preserved to the present generation, and of all the traditions of battles, raids, and feuds which clustered round the old castle and fort, and tower and church. No one could equal him in the knowledge of the burgh and of parish history and folk-lore which he had. He had collected and set up in typewriting a great quantity of most interesting materials on these subjects. It is hoped that some use may be made of these in producing a history of Lauder, which would be a valuable addition to the histories of Royal Burghs and Parishes which are now receiving some public recognition. Besides, he wrote occasional papers for the Club, *e.g.*, "Excerpts from the Books of John, Duke of Lauderdale, respecting the price of *Solan Geese* from 1674-1678," Vol. VII., 1873, p. 90; "Effects of Winter 1878-9," Vol. IX., p. 141; "Itinerary from Lauder to Addinstone and Longcroft," Vol. XV., 1894, p. 39; "Account of Midside Maggie's or Tollieshill Girdle," Vol. XV., 1894, p. 356; and "Extracts from the Account Books of the Lauderdale Estates respecting Thirlestane Hospital," Vol. XVI., 1896, p. 23.

The late Mr James Watson, Jedburgh. Contributed by
A. C. MOUNSEY, Jedburgh (at the request of
the late Dr Hardy.)

MR JAMES WATSON, the Historian of Jedburgh Abbey, and an Associate Member of this Club, died at Jedburgh, on the 13th of April last, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Mr Watson was for many years connected with the periodical press, and devoted much of his time to literary and antiquarian pursuits. In 1859, he edited and published a collection he had made of contemporary Border poems, under the title of "Living Bards of the Border" (Edinburgh: Paton & Ritchie.) This was followed by a well-written and interesting "Guide to Jedburgh," (Jedburgh: Thomas Smail), which has superseded all others, and was pronounced by John Bright to be the best book of its kind he had ever met with. In 1877, he gave to the world the first edition of his History of Jedburgh Abbey, under the title of "Jedburgh Abbey: Historical and Descriptive" (Edinburgh: David Douglas), the second edition of which, with large additions, and almost wholly re-written, appeared in 1894 (Edinburgh: David Douglas), a valuable work that will always secure for its author an honourable place in Border literature. Mr Watson contributed to the Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, amongst other communications, a paper on the "Restoration of Jedburgh Abbey," 1882, Vol. x., p. 127; and a Report of the Meeting at Jedburgh in 1885, Vol. xi., pp. 10 and 23. He also, at

various times, sent to the periodical press a series of essays on a variety of topics, among which may be mentioned "Burns' Visit to Jedburgh," "Queen Esther Faa and the Yetholm Gipsies," "Border Pennons," "The Abbeys of Teviotdale," "Victuals in Scotland in the olden time" (*Chambers' Journal*, January 3rd 1885), etc., and many critiques of important theological and historical works sent to him by the publishers for review.

Mr Watson was buried in Jedburgh Abbey churchyard. On the 26th of May last, a monument to his memory was erected over his grave, which is closely adjacent to the north transept of the Abbey. The monument is of gray granite, stands $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and was executed by Mr James Taggart, granite sculptor, Aberdeen. It bears the following inscription in gold letters:—"In Memory of James Watson, Historian of Jedburgh Abbey; an enthusiastic Antiquary, an able Journalist, and a sincere, God-fearing man. Born at Jedburgh, 1st April 1835; died there, 13th April 1898; This stone is erected by his friends and fellow-townsmen. MDCCCXCIX."

Mr Watson was a member of the Church of Scotland, and in politics a Liberal Unionist.

Mr James Wood, Galashiels. By J. FERGUSON,
F.S.A. (Scot.), Duns.

WE have also to record the death of Mr James Wood, wool merchant, Galashiels, which took place on 19th August 1896. Mr Wood had been in indifferent health in the earlier part of the year, but had apparently been much benefited by a holiday spent with Mrs Wood in the north, in the month of July. Shortly after his return home he caught a chill, and though no serious results were at first anticipated, cerebral congestion ultimately supervened, which terminated fatally. By his death the Club lost one of its most deeply attached and interested members, and Galashiels—where Mr Wood had resided since 1857—one of its best known and most useful and esteemed citizens.

Mr Wood was born at Redpath, near Earlston, on 13th January 1832. His father, James Wood, was a mason, and a man of good natural parts, which had been carefully cultivated by wide reading and study. By the villagers of Redpath he was much respected; and in days when newspapers were seldom seen by the great majority of working people, he was usually chosen to read the contents of the solitary journal which came to the village to the assembled subscribers. His wife, Ellen Shillinglaw, was a shrewd, far-seeing, active woman, and an excellent manager. She was the daughter of George Shillinglaw, nurseryman at Redpath, who planted a great part of the Abbotsford estate for Sir Walter Scott, and whose name a plantation there still bears. Her brother Joseph, a joiner at Darnick, was a clever carver in wood, and is mentioned as such in Lockhart's "Life of Scott." Most of the carving of the ceiling in the library at Abbotsford was his work, and it was he who made Sir Walter's revolving desk. Another brother, Thomas, was for many years chief clerk in the Crown office in Edinburgh.

The family removed from Redpath to Earlston about the year 1845. There Mr Wood, then a boy of twelve or thirteen, was apprenticed to Mr Alexander, draper, rather against his own wishes, and the advice of friends who knew his taste for mechanics, and urged his father to train him as an engineer. After finishing his apprenticeship, he went first to Edinburgh, then to Jedburgh, and finally, in the year 1857, to Galashiels, where, two years later, he started business as a draper on his own account. His business career was a highly successful one, although his tastes lay in other directions. Latterly he gave up his connection with the drapery business, and devoted his attention to the importation of wool from New Zealand, and its sale in home markets.

Mr Wood became a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in September 1869, and was not only a frequent attender at its field meetings, but enriched its Proceedings with occasional contributions from his pen on various scientific and archæological subjects. He had a wide acquaintance with the geology and natural history of the Border district, as well as with its traditions and folk-lore, and his papers always bore marks of careful study and accurate observation. There was, besides, a quiet humour about them, which imparted a distinct charm to what would have been otherwise mere details of dry facts.

Mr Wood's life was comparatively uneventful, but few lives can have been spent more happily. His simple tastes he was able to gratify to the full; his knowledge of local history and tradition, and his love of archæological and scientific pursuits threw him into congenial society; and he was the centre of a much attached and affectionate family circle. In municipal and ecclesiastical matters he took a deep and intelligent interest. In 1868, he was elected to the first Town Council formed in Galashiels after the passing of the Household Franchise Act, and in the following year he was ordained an elder in the Parish Church. All through life he was an ardent supporter of the temperance cause. Never slow to express and maintain his convictions, ready at repartee, nimble of wit, and a born mimic, he

was withal tender of heart, deeply sympathetic to all in distress, and the most helpful of friends. He was universally esteemed as an upright, honourable, conscientious man, whose aim it was to benefit his fellows, and soften, as far as in him lay, the hard conditions under which so many have to wage the battle of life.

Mr Wood married, in 1859, Miss Walker, daughter of Mr Walker, for many years the esteemed parochial schoolmaster of Earlston, and she with a son, Dr David J. Wood, a successful ophthalmic surgeon in Cape Town, and a daughter, survives to mourn his loss. Mrs Wood is an Honorary Member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and has contributed several racy and well written papers to its Proceedings. Both she and her husband enjoyed for many years the close friendship of our late Secretary, Dr Hardy, who was accustomed to recall, with keen appreciation, the happy days he had spent beneath their hospitable roof.

Rev. George Wilson. By J. FERGUSON,
F.S.A. (Scot.), Duns.

WITH deep regret we heard of the death of the Rev. George Wilson, senior minister of the Free Church, Glenluce, which occurred suddenly at his residence, Laret Burn, St. Boswells, on February 18th 1899.

The deceased was the youngest son of the late Mr Abraham Wilson, Edington Mains, and brother of the late Mr John Wilson (latterly of Wellnage, Duns) whose name was so long associated with that farm, and who was one of the best known agriculturists of his day. The family espoused very warmly the cause of the Free Church at the time of the Disruption, and the subject of our brief notice was a Disruption probationer. He was settled at Glenluce, Wigtownshire, in 1848, and laboured there with great acceptance and success for the greater part of half-a-century,

until compelled by failing health, a few years ago, to retire from the active duties of the pastorate, but still retaining his connection with the congregation. Only a few months ago, the ministerial jubilee of Mr Wilson was celebrated, and on that occasion he was presented with an illuminated address by the Presbytery of Stranraer, and with other tokens from his congregation and friends of the high regard entertained for him as a minister and Christian gentleman.

Mr Wilson was a man of high culture and wide information, and his knowledge of the antiquities of the district in which he so long ministered was probably unsurpassed by that of any other labourer in the same field. He enriched the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland with an extensive collection of flint weapons and instruments collected by himself in the Glenluce neighbourhood, and the published Proceedings of the Society by many valuable communications bearing upon archæological subjects. An important communication from his pen, on the antiquities of Wigtownshire, was read at a meeting of the Society, in Edinburgh, only a few days before his death.

Although interested by taste and family connection in the pursuits of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, it was only recently that he was elected one of our members.

Mr Wilson was one of the most genial and sociable of men, an excellent "raconteur," and a charming companion, and will be very much missed by a wide circle of correspondents and attached friends. He was predeceased by his wife, a sister of the Rev. Professor Marcus Dods of the New College, Edinburgh. On retiring from pastoral work at Glenluce, Mr Wilson settled in Edinburgh; but preferring country life, he afterwards took up his residence at Laret Burn, with a niece, who had been his devoted companion and ministrant for many years. He was 75 years of age, and was interred in the family burying-ground in Foulden churchyard.

Notice on two early Ministers of the Parish of Roxburgh.

By REV. DAVID PAUL, LL.D., Edinburgh.

THE Parish Priest of Roxburgh, or Auld* Roxburgh, at the time of the Reformation seems to have been a Sir† John Ker, of whom little is known. He did not conform to Protestantism, but continued for some time to hold the living, of which, however, he was finally deprived. I can find only one reference to him, in one of the Acts of the Privy Council of Scotland, which I quote at length, as it contains the names of several other parish priests belonging to the district, who were in the same position as himself:—

Apud Kelso, XVII. Octobris anno MDLXIX.

Anent the charge execute be vertew and at command of oure Soverane Lordis lettres aganis Dene James Jamesoun in Dryburgh, Dene Mungo Wilsoun thair, Dene Robert Mylne in Myretoun (Mertoun), Sir James Douglas in Craling, Maister Johnne Oliver in Bedroule, Sir David Turnbull in Mynto, Sir James Williamsoun in Yettame, Sir Robert Wilsoun in Morbottill, Sir Williame Aynslie in Maxtoun, Sir Andro Curry in Bassindane, Sir Johne Blak in Boncle, Sir Hew Hudsoun in Quhitsum, Dene Johnne Lun in Coldingham, Williame Ormistoun in Nantharne, Sir Patrik Galbrayth in Garvell, Sir Adam Sym in Littill Newtoun, Sir John Forret in Swyntoun, Freir Johnne Afflek in Grenelaw, Sir Johnne Broun in Ednem, Dene Johnne Watsoun in

* Auld Roxburgh was the name given to the original Parish Church and village, situated where they stand at present, to distinguish them from the Royal Burgh with its Church of St. James, whose site was close to the Castle of Roxburgh, near the junction of the Teviot and the Tweed.

† "Sir" was commonly applied before the Reformation to the secular clergy, and was not a special title of honour; "Master" indicated the possession of a University degree; while "Reverend" was not usually applied to any of the lower clergy, but only to the bishops.

Melrose, Sir Andro Wrycht thair, Sir Johnne Ker, vicar of Auld Roxburgh, Maister Williame Johnnestoun in Ancrum—to compeir befor my Lord Regentis Grace and Lordis of Secreit Counsall at ane certane day, to answer to sic things as sould be laid to thair charge, under the pain of rebellious and putting of thame to the horne; and gif thai failyeit thairin to denunce thame rebellis and put thame to the horne, and to escheit, etc., lyke as at mair lenth is contenit in the saidis lettres, executionis, and indorsationis thairof. The saidis Dene Mungo Wilsoun, Dene Robert Mylne, Sir James Douglas, Maister Johnne Oliver, Sir Williame Aynslye, Sir Andro Curry, Sir Hew Hudsoun, Dene Johnne Lun comperand personalie my Lord Regentis Grace with avise of the Lordis of Secreit Counsall take ordour with tham according to thair demeritis.*

Certain others of them were denounced as rebels and put to the horn, and all their moveable goods escheit. The rest, among whom was Sir John Ker, were ordered to be summoned again, and to appear under pain of a like sentence. It is probable that he was deprived about 1570, and so room was made for the first Protestant minister—James Betoun.

Dr Hew Scott, in his valuable “Fasti of the Church of Scotland,” begins his enumeration of the ministers of this parish after the Reformation with the following entry:—

1579.—James Betoun, formerly of Glencairn, pres. by James VI., 22nd Oct. He was a member of the General Assembly 1606, which nominated the constant moderators, and was then styled “old,” but still continued in 1607. He purchased from his brother, Robert, the estate of Creich, Fifeshire, and married *1st*, after 1573, Helen Leslie, “gudwyf of Kynnarde,” who had been twice married before, and died in June 1577; *2ndly*, Issobel Gilry, who died 20th Jan. 1600; *3rdly*, Margaret, eldest daughter of David Wemyss of that ilk, by whom he had a son that succeeded to the property, besides three other sons and three daughters.

* Reg. Privy Council, II., 40.

In this paragraph Dr Scott has confounded two men, both of the name of James Betoun, one of whom was the immediate successor of the other in the ministry of the parish, as appears from the following extract from the Register of Assignations and Presentations, preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh:—

Ure Soverane Lord Ordanis ane lrē to be maid under the privy seill nominatand and presentand Maister James betoun to the psonage and vicarage of auldroxburgh vacand be Dimissioun of James betoun of creich last vicar and possessar yof Direct to the superintendent or comissar wtin the boundis of Teviotdail Subscrivant at holyruidhous the xxij Day of Octóber 1579.

The principal object of these notes is to distinguish these two men, and to furnish a few facts regarding each.

The first James Betoun, as we have seen, succeeded Sir John Ker, and was admitted to the parish presumably about the year 1570. There are many facts known with regard to himself and his family, which was an important one in Fifeshire, known as the Betouns of Creich. This estate was acquired by Sir David Betoun (or Bethune) in 1502. He was the second son of Sir John Bethune of Balfour and Marjory Boswell, daughter of the Laird of Balmuto. His eldest daughter, Janet, became, by a second marriage, the third wife of James, first Earl of Arran, nephew of James III. Her eldest son, by this marriage, was James, second Earl of Arran and Duke of Chatelherault, who became Regent of the Kingdom. This Sir David Betoun was an elder brother of James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and an uncle of the Cardinal, being a younger brother of his father, the Laird of Balfour.

His son and heir was Sir John Betoun, second proprietor of Creich. Sir John's eldest daughter, Janet, married Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, ancestor of the Dukes of Buccleuch. She possessed, says Sir Walter Scott, the hereditary abilities of her family in such a degree that the superstition of the vulgar imputed them to supernatural knowledge. This belief in her witchcraft and the spirit of faction led to the foul accusation against her of having instigated Queen Mary

to the murder of her husband. She is the Lady celebrated in the opening Canto of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel":—

"Of noble race the Ladye came,
Her father was a clerk of fame,
Of Bethune's line of Picardie."

The next (third) proprietor of Creich was David Betoun, son of the last, who died unmarried in 1539. He was succeeded by his brother, Robert, who accompanied the young Queen of Scots to France in 1548, and after her return became Master of the Household and hereditary Steward of Fife. He married, before 1540, Joanna Renwall or Gryssoner, one of the Queen Dowager's maids of honour. The following entry appears in 1540:—To the Laird of Creich in part payment of his tocher with Madame Grismore, £333 6s. 8d. By this marriage he had a large family. The best known of his children is Mary Betoun, one of the Queen's four Marys, who afterwards married Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne. The marriage contract is still extant, signed by the Queen herself, and by Darnley, Huntly, Argyll, Bothwell, Murray, and Atholl. George Buchanan greatly admired her, and in more than one poem celebrates her praises. In the third book of his *Epigrammata*, he says of her:—

"Regno animus tibi dignus erat, tibi regia virtus,
Et poterant formam sceptrum decere tuam."

Among his other children were David (eldest) who succeeded him in the properties at Creich and Nether Rires, and James, who became minister of Roxburgh. One of the daughters married Erskine of Dun, superintendent of the church in Angus and Mearns, and another married David Betoun of Melgund, son of the Cardinal. This Robert Betoun of Creich was alive in 1566; for in a letter by Queen Mary to James, Archbishop of Glasgow, of date 2nd April 1566, she mentions, among those present with her at supper on the night of Rizzio's murder, "the Laird of Creich." The murder was perpetrated the previous March.

David Betoun, son of the last, and fifth proprietor of Creich, died without male issue in 1579, having disposed his estate to his brother, James, who was then minister of Roxburgh. On his succession to the property as sixth proprietor, he resigned his living and went to reside on his estates.

This James Betoun of Creich and Nether Rires was twice married. His first wife was Helen Leslie, heiress of Kinnaird, by whom he had two daughters, who died unmarried. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir David Wemyss of Wemyss, who survived him, and died in 1636. He married her in 1598. He was alive in 1613, and was succeeded in his properties by his son, David, and afterwards by his grandson, which latter sold Creich to James Betoun of Balfour, and so the two estates of Balfour and Creich became united under one laird.

From what has been said, it will be seen that this first Protestant minister of Roxburgh came of a notable family. His father was held in high esteem by Queen Mary, and occupied a position of trust at her court. His sister was one of the Queen's favourite maids of honour. Both the Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, and Cardinal Betoun were first cousins of his grandfather. His father-in-law was Sir David Wemyss of Wemyss, and one of his brothers-in-law was Erskine of Dun.

His successor in the parish of Roxburgh, the second James Betoun, was presented to the parish by James VI., on the 22nd of October 1579. This James Betoun was related to his predecessor, both being descended from Sir John Betoun of Balfour, who was the father of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, the grandfather of the Cardinal, and the great grandfather of the Archbishop of Glasgow. His father was the Cardinal's nephew, and his mother was Agnes Anstruther, who died in 1582, aged 76. His eldest brother, John, inherited from his father the property of Balfour; and, when he died without male issue, another brother, Robert, succeeded him in 1591. The minister himself married Isobel Gilray, who died in 1600; and one of his sisters, Margaret, married, soon after 1560, John Row, the Reformer,

minister of Kennoway, who was one of the six ministers chosen to draw up the Scots Confession of Faith, and the First Book of Discipline, and whose son was John Row, minister of Carnock, the historian of the Church of Scotland.

Dr Hew Scott states, under the parish of Glencairn, that this James Betoun was minister there in 1574, and that "he also held the parsonage of Auld Roxburghe 27th February 1575, and continued 25th October 1577." He may have been minister of Glencairn before he came to Roxburgh, but it was the other James Betoun who was minister of Roxburgh at the dates mentioned.

There are two references to this second James Betoun in the "History of the Kirk of Scotland," by David Calderwood, who seems to have had a poor opinion of him, probably because they held different views of ecclesiastical policy. In giving an account of the Assembly of 1606, which appointed a constant moderator for every Presbytery, he says (VI., 608) that 125 ministers supported the proposal, "all of them corrupted with hope, feare, honour. money; or of the baser sort of the ministrie, as James Reid, Mr James Betoun, Mr Johne Dalyell, Mr Adam Mitchell, and suche others." Again, writing of the same Assembly, he says, p. 626: "Sindrie were there of verie meane gifts, written for to come whether they had permissioun of the presbyterie or not; as in the presbyterie of Kelso, old James Betoun."

He must have died soon after this, for his successor, Mr William Wemyss, was admitted minister of the parish in 1608.

With regard to another statement of Dr Hew Scott,—that "The church was dedicated to St. James, and previous to the Reformation belonged to the Abbey of Kelso. It was a Prebend of Glasgow,"—it may be well to mention that here he is confounding two things, as before he confounds two persons. It was the church in the Royal Burgh of Roxburgh that was dedicated to St. James, and belonged to Kelso Abbey. The Parish Church was probably dedicated to the Virgin, and belonged to no Monastic House. But Dr Scott is right in saying that it was a Prebend of Glasgow.

*Notes of Rainfall and Temperature at West Foulden
and Rawburn during 1898.*

By H. HEWAT CRAW, West Foulden.

		WEST FOULDEN.				RAWBURN.			
		TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.	
		Max.	Min.	Ins.	100ths.	Max.	Min.	Ins.	100ths.
January	...	55	30	0	36	55	27	0	80
February	...	56	23	0	84	55	15	2	30
March	...	58	25	0	87	55	21	1	40
April	...	59	31	2	32	61	21	3	70
May	...	63	31	2	1	60	25	1	11
June	...	72	40	1	27	70	35	2	0
July	...	77	41	0	73	72	35	1	0
August	...	79	41	1	93	77	33	3	10
September	...	83	37	0	91	76	29	2	20
October	...	73	47	4	14	70	30	6	70
November	...	55	21	2	50	59	18	4	50
December	...	57	25	1	36	54	20	2	80
		83°	21°	19	24	77°	15°	31	61

NOTE.

West Foulden is six miles from sea at Berwick-on-Tweed; 250 feet above sea-level.

Rawburn is 24 miles from sea; 920 feet above sea-level.

Meteorological Observations at Cheswick, 1898. By MAJOR-
GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN, K.C.M.G.

Lat. 50° 41' N. Long. 1° 53' W. One mile from and 100 feet above sea.

Thermometer 4 feet from ground—shaded.

Rain Gauge—Diameter of funnel, 5". Height of top above ground, 7½".

1898.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.			DIRECTION OF WIND.			
	Absolute.		Averages.			No. of Days 32° or under.	Total No. of Inches during Month.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours, and Date.	No. of Days '01 inch or more fell.	N.	E.	S.	W.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Month					to E.	to S.	to W.	to N.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.					Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
January	57	29	49·5	37·6	43·6	6	·44	·14 on 5th	11	1		17	13
Feb'y.	57	23	46·	33·	39·5	14	1·19	·46 on 25th	18	3	1	9	15
March	59	25	48·7	33·2	41·	17	1·27	·27 on 4th	12	6	2	8	15
April	63	25	55·	38·7	46·8	3	2·17	·44 on 28th	17	2	14	10	4
May	66	30	54·7	39·	46·8	2	2·09	·66 on 21st	20	12	4	3	12
June	74	37	64·7	46·	55·3		1·04	·22 on 6th	16	10	3	9	8
July	79	41	70·	47·4	58·7		·62	·22 on 3rd	8	7	3		21
August	81	40	69·8	50·1	60·		1·58	·51 on 30th	15	5	7	8	11
Sept.	85	35	67·8	49·1	58·5		1·50	·82 on 7th	13	2	5	6	17
October	71	37	57·6	46·6	52·1		3·62	1·16 on 17th	19	2	10	8	11
Nov.	62	22	49·4	36·2	42·8	9	3·40	·83 on 23rd	19	2	6	12	10
Dec.	69	24	50·	38·3	44·1	8	·89	·20 on 31st	14		1	15	15
Totals						59	19·81		182	52	56	105	152

REMARKS.

Barometer highest, 30·40, on 15th January, wind W., and on 4th October, wind S.W.; lowest, 28·74, on 11th May, wind W., followed by a strong N. wind.

Thermometer highest, 85°, on 4th September; lowest on night of 28th November, 22°.

Number of days during year at or below freezing point—59; during winter 1897-98—63; 1896-97—82; 1895-96—67; 1894-95—76; 1893-94—65; and in winter 1892-93—69 days.

Mean Temperature of year—49·1; average of 7 years, 1892-98—48°.

Rainfall—19·81 inches; average of years 1892-98—23·307 inches.

No. of days '01" or more fell—182; average of last 7 years—183.

Last frost of winter 1897-98—17th May; first frost of winter 1898-99—10th November.

CHESWICK, January 1899.

*Donations to the Club from kindred Societies, and from
private persons, during 1898.*

AUSTRALIA. Records of Australian Museum, Vol. III., No. 3.
Sidney, 1897. *From the Museum.*

BELFAST. Annual Report and Proceedings of the Belfast
Naturalists' Field Club, 1897-98. *From the Club.*

EDINBURGH. Transactions of the Edinburgh Geological
Society, Vol. VII., Part III., 1897. *From the Society.*

——— Ditto. Laws of the Society (instituted 1834),
corrected up to 31st October 1897. *Ibid.*

——— Ditto. Roll of Members, etc., to December
1897. *Ibid.*

GLASGOW. Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glas-
gow, 1896-97, Vol. XXVIII. *From the Society.*

LEEDS. Seventy-seventh Annual Report of the Philosophical
and Literary Society of Leeds, 1896-97.
From the Society.

MANCHESTER. Complete List of Members and Officers of the
Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, from
its Institution, 28th February 1781, to 28th April 1896,
etc. *From the Society.*

——— Ditto. Memoirs and Proceedings, 1896-97, Vol.
41, Part II. *Ibid.*

———— Ditto. Memoirs and Proceedings, 1896-97, Vol.
41, Part III. *Ibid.*

———— Ditto. Memoirs and Proceedings, 1896-97, Vol.
41, Part IV. *Ibid.*

———— Ditto. Memoirs and Proceedings, 1897-98, Vol.
42, Parts I. to V. *Ibid.*

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries
of Newcastle-on-Tyne, loose pages 125-136, Plate to face
p. 208, and pp. 255-258. *From the Society.*

"NORTHUMBRIA." Lectures delivered to the Literary and
Philosophical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne, last term,
1898. *From the Society.*

U.S.A. Monographs of the Geological Society, Vol. xxx.,
1898, being Walcott's "Fossil Indusæ."
From the Society.

———— Bulletin of the Geological Society, No. 88, 1898,
being "The Cretaceous Foraminifera of New Jersey," by
R. M. Bagg, junr. *From the Society.*

———— Bulletin of the Geological Society, No. 89, being
"Some Lava Flows of the Western Slopes of the Sierra
Nevada," by F. L. Ransome, 1898. *Ibid.*

———— Bulletin of the Geological Society, No. 149, being
"Bibliography and Index of the North American Geology,
Paleontology, Petrology, and Mineralogy," for the year
1896, by B. Weeks, 1897. *Ibid.*

PRESENTED

17 225 22



General Statement of Account.—October 1898.

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due from Treasurer, as per last Account	25	4	3			
Balance on Deposit with Bank, as per last Account	150	0	0			
Arrears Received	26	5	0			
Entrance Fees	6	10	0			
Subscriptions	112	7	0			
Bank Interest on Deposit, etc. ..	2	6	8			
Back Numbers of Proceedings sold	2	4	0			
	<hr/>			£324 16 11		

EXPENDITURE.

Printing Proceedings, Circulars, etc.	96	2	2			
Expenses of Meetings, etc. ..	9	14	9			
Postages, Carriages, etc. ..	3	1	4			
Berwick Salmon Fisheries Co. ..	9	17	10			
Paid to Berwick Museum ..	3	10	0			
Engraving Plates, etc. ..	0	4	6			
On Deposit with Commercial Bank of Scotland	200	0	0			
Balance in hand of Treasurer ..	2	7	4			
	<hr/>			£324 16 11		

Examined and found correct,

12th October 1898.

C. S. ROMANES.

PRESENTED

17 OCT 1899



BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1899.

Those marked with an Asterisk are Ex-Presidents.

	Date of Admission.
*1. John B. Boyd, Cherrytrees, Yetholm ...	Sep. 18, 1841
2. James Tait, W.S., Edenside, Kelso ...	July 26, 1843
3. David Francis S. Cahill, M.D., Berwick ...	Oct. 18, 1849
*4. William B. Boyd, Faldonside, Melrose ...	Oct. 12, 1853
*5. Charles Stuart, M.D., Chirnside ...	Aug. 16, 1854
6. Charles Rea, Cleithaugh, Jedburgh ...	June 29, 1855
*7. Rev. Thomas Leishman, D.D., F.S.A. (Scot.), Linton, Kelso ...	Oct. 20, 1856
*8. George P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler ...	do.
9. Patrick Thorp Dickson, Creagmhor, Aberfoyle, N.B.	Oct. 28, 1857
10. Middleton H. Dand, Hauxley Cottage, Acklington	June 28, 1859
11. Stephen Sanderson, The Elms, Berwick ...	do.
12. Dennis Embleton, M.D., 19 Claremont Place, Newcastle	do.
13. Charles B. Pulleine Bosanquet, Rock Hall, Alnwick	Sept. 29, 1859
*14. Watson Askew-Robertson, Ladykirk, Norham ...	Oct. 11, 1860
15. Rev. Edward A. Wilkinson, M.A., Whitworth Vicarage, Spennymoor, Durham ...	May 30, 1861
16. Robert H. Clay, M.D., Wembury House, Plymstock, South Devon ...	do.
*17. Charles Douglas, M.D., Woodside, Kelso ...	June 27, 1861
18. Rev. Patrick George McDonall, M.A., Oxford House, Clarence Parade, Southsea ...	July 25, 1861
19. Rev. Canon Greenwell, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A. (Scot.), Durham ...	do.
*20. John Scott Dudgeon, Longnewton Place, St. Boswells	June 26, 1862

21.	John Tate, Oaklands, Alnwick	...	...	July 31, 1862
22.	Rev. Peter Mearns, Coldstream	...	...	do.
23.	William Crawford, Solicitor, Duns	...	...	Aug. 15, 1862
24.	John Edmond Friar, Greenlaw Walls, Norham	...	...	June 25, 1863
*25.	Robert Middlemas, Solicitor, Alnwick	...	...	do.
26.	Thomas Clutterbuck, Warkworth	...	...	July 29, 1863
27.	Thomas Tate, Allerburn, Alnwick	...	...	do.
28.	Major Robert Brown, Littlehoughton, Lesbury	...	...	Sep. 29, 1863
*29.	Rev. James Farquharson, D.D., 4 Mardala Place, Edinburgh	...	...	June 29, 1865
*30.	James Smail, F.S.A. (Scot.), 7 Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh	...	...	July 26, 1866
31.	Rev. M. H. Graham, Maxton, St. Boswells	...	...	Aug. 30, 1866
32.	James Branton, Broomlands, Kelso	...	...	Sep. 25, 1868
33.	Major James F. Macpherson, Caledonian United Service Club, Edinburgh	...	...	do.
34.	John Bolam, Bilton House	...	...	Sep. 30, 1869
35.	John Dunlop, Solicitor, Berwick	...	...	do.
36.	Pringle Hughes, Firwood, Wooler	...	...	do.
37.	George L. Paulin, Berwick	...	...	Sep. 30, 1870
*38.	Rev. David Paul, LL.D., 53 Fountainhall Road, Edinburgh	...	...	do.
39.	John Pringle Turnbull, Alnwick	...	...	do.
40.	Rev. Ambrose Jones, M.A., Stannington, Cram- lington	...	...	Sep. 26, 1871
41.	William Weatherhead, Solicitor, Berwick	...	...	do.
42.	Alexander James Main, M.D., Alnwick	...	...	do.
*43.	Capt. J. R. Carr-Ellison, Hedgeley, Glanton	...	...	Sep. 26, 1872
*44.	W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnbank, Alnwick	...	...	do.
45.	Lieut.-Col. James Paton, Crailing, Jedburgh	...	...	do.
46.	Henry A. Paynter, Freeland, Alnwick	...	...	do.
47.	Major R. Thompson, Walworth Hall, Darlington	...	...	do.
48.	Rev. Evan Rutter, M.A., Spittal, Berwick	...	...	Sep. 25, 1873
*49.	Colonel David Milne Home, Caldra, Duns	...	...	do.
*50.	Major-General Sir William Crossman, R.E., K.C.M.G., F.S.A., Cheswick, Beal	...	...	Sep. 24, 1874
*51.	F. M. Norman, Commander R.N., Cheviot House, Berwick	...	...	do.
52.	Rev. Beverley S. Wilson, Brantingham Vicarage, Brough, Yorkshire	...	...	do.
53.	George Muirhead, F.R.S.E., F.Z.S., F.S.A. (Scot.), Fochabers, N.B.	...	...	do.
54.	J. A. Forbes, Commander R.N., West Coates, Berwick	...	...	Sep. 29, 1875
55.	David McB. Watson, Hillside Cottage, Hawick	do.
56.	Charles Erskine, The Priory, Melrose	do.

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|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| 57. | Arthur H. Evans, M.A., F.Z.S., Cambridge | ... | Sep. 29, 1875 |
| 58. | Rev. Joseph Hunter, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), Cockburns-path | | do. |
| 59. | Lient.-Colonel Andrew Aytoun, R.A., 28 Inverleith Row, Edinburgh | ... .. | do. |
| 60. | The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of London, Fulham Palace, St. James' Square | ... .. | do. |
| 61. | T. W. McDowall, M.D., F.S.A. (Scot.), County Asylum, Cotingwood, Morpeth | ... .. | do. |
| 62. | John Halliday, 5 Holland Park, London W. | ... | do. |
| 63. | His Honour Justice Ridley, 48 Lennox Gardens, London S.W. | ... .. | Sep. 27, 1876 |
| 64. | Captain William Elliott Lockhart, Cleghorn, Lanark, N.B. | ... | do. |
| 65. | Rev. George W. Sprott, D.D., North Berwick | ... | do. |
| 66. | Rev. W. Dobie, M.A., Ladykirk, Norham | ... | do. |
| 67. | Major James Hunter, Anton's Hill, Coldstream | ... | do. |
| 68. | Sir George Brisbane Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park, Kelso | ... .. | do. |
| 69. | Robert Richardson Dees, Wallsend, Newcastle | ... | do. |
| *70. | John Ferguson, F.S.A. (Scot.), Solicitor, Duns | ... | do. |
| 71. | Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, Bart., Smeaton Hepburn, Prestonkirk | ... .. | do. |
| 72. | James Tait, Estates Offices, Belford | ... | Oct. 31, 1877 |
| 73. | Isaac Bayley Balfour, Sc.D., M.B.C.M., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.G.S., Professor of Botany, Inverleith House, Edinburgh | ... .. | do. |
| 74. | Rev. Charles E. Green, B.A., Howick Rectory, Lesbury R.S.O. | ... .. | do. |
| 75. | Thomas Chas. Hindmarsh, Barrister-at-Law, 1 Essex Court, Temple, London | ... .. | do. |
| 76. | W. H. Johnson, Tweed Villa, Relugas Road, Edinburgh | ... | do. |
| 77. | Lowrey Calvert Chrisp, Hawkhill, Alnwick | ... | do. |
| 78. | George H. Thompson, Alnwick | ... .. | do. |
| 79. | Dr Denholm, Meadowfield House, Brandon, Durham | ... | do. |
| 80. | Dr E. C. Robertson, Otterburn, Newcastle | ... | do. |
| 81. | William Wilson, B.A., Hidehill, Berwick | ... | do. |
| 82. | The Right Hon. The Earl of Haddington, Tynningham House, Prestonkirk | ... .. | do. |
| 83. | Peter Loney, 6 Carlton Street, Edinburgh | ... | Oct. 16, 1878 |
| 84. | Thomas Darling, F.C.S., Adderstone House, Berwick | ... | do. |
| *85. | Rev. Canon Walker, M.A., Whalton, Newcastle | ... | do. |
| 86. | Arthur H. Thew, 8 Bewick Road, Gateshead | ... | do. |
| 87. | J. K. Weatherhead, Solicitor, Berwick | ... | do. |
| 88. | James A. W. Mein, Hunthill, Jedburgh | ... | Oct. 15, 1879 |
| 89. | George Skelly, Alnwick | ... .. | do. |

90.	Rev. Canon Tristram, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Durham	Oct. 15, 1879
*91.	Thomas Craig-Brown, F.S.A. (Scot.), Woodburn, Selkirk	do.
*92.	Rev. George Gunn, M.A., Stichill, Kelso	do.
93.	Rev. Robert Small, Caddonfoot, Galashiels	do.
94.	Robert Henry Elliot, Clifton Park, Kelso	do.
95.	George Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick	do.
96.	John Crawford Hodgson, Warkworth	Oct. 13, 1880
97.	John Broadway, Banker, Alnwick	do.
98.	Major Shallcross Fitzherbert Widdrington, Newton Hall, Felton	do.
99.	Rev. Charles Cowan, B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.), Morebattle, Kelso	do.
100.	William Alder, Halidon House, Berwick	do.
101.	Robert Weddell, Solicitor, Berwick	do.
102.	William Craig, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.S.E., 71 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh	Oct. 12, 1881
103.	James S. Mack, S.S.C., Coveyheugh, Reston	do.
104.	The Most Hon. the Marquess of Tweeddale, Yester House, Haddington	do.
105.	Edward Johnson, M.D., 6 Bickenhall Mansions, Gloucester Place, London W.	do.
106.	Edward Willoby, Berwick	do.
107.	Joseph Wilson, Solicitor, Duns	do.
108.	William Maddan, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Berwick	do.
109.	William Thompson Hall, Dunns Houses, Woodburn	do.
110.	James Lesslie Newbiggin, Alnwick	do.
111.	George Bird, F.S.A. (Scot.), 31 Inverleith Row, Edinburgh	do.
112.	James Cumming, 9 Braid Road, Morningside, Edinburgh	do.
113.	T. D. Crichton Smith, Solicitor, Kelso	do.
114.	Edward Tennant, junr., The Glen, Innerleithen	do.
115.	Stevenson Macadam, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C., F.S.A. (Scot.), etc., Lecturer on Chemistry, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh	do.
116.	A. L. Miller, Ravensdowne, Berwick	do.
117.	Thomas Fraser, M.D., Berwick	do.
118.	Alexander Bowie, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire	Oct. 11, 1882
119.	Colonel Alexr. Murray Brown, Longformacus House, Duns	do.
120.	The Most Hon. the Marquess of Lothian, K.T., Monteviot, Roxburghshire	do.
121.	Robert Stephenson, Chapel, Duns	do.
122.	Rev. W. D. Herald, M.A., Duns	do.
123.	Dr Allan Wilson, Alnwick	do.
124.	The Right Hon. the Earl of Home, Hirsel, Coldstream	do.
125.	Rev. Matthew Culley, Towlaw, Ferry Hill	Oct. 10, 1883
126.	Thomas Greig, Wester Wooden, Roxburgh	do.

LIST OF MEMBERS

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127.	James Thomson, Shawdon Cottage, Redcar	...	Oct. 10, 1883
128.	James Thin, junr., South Bridge, Edinburgh	...	do.
129.	Robert Shirra Gibb, M.B.C.M., Boon, Lauder	...	do.
130.	Colonel James Edward Forster, Brunswick House, Exmouth, Devon	... ..	do.
131.	William Robertson, Alnwick	... ..	do.
132.	Richard Burdon Sanderson, Budle House, Belford	...	do.
133.	Henry Rutherford, Fairnington Crags, Roxburgh	...	do.
134.	Rev. A. E. Langston, Hebburn Vicarage, Newcastle	...	do.
135.	James Nesbit, Lambden, Greenlaw	... ..	do.
136.	Edward A. L. Batters, B.A., LL.B., F.L.S., The Laurels, Wormley, Herts	... ..	do.
137.	John MacNaught Campbell, F.Z.S., Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow	... ..	do.
138.	Rev. Charles Blackett Carr, Longframlington, Morpeth	... ..	Oct. 20, 1884
139.	David Robertson Dobie, M.D., Coldstream	...	do.
140.	John Hunter, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Alnwick	...	do.
141.	Robert Amos, Aydon Gardens, Alnwick	...	do.
142.	Charles Percy, Alnwick	... ..	do.
143.	C. Lisle Stirling Cookson, Renton House, Grant's House	...	do.
144.	David W. B. Tait, W.S., Edenside, Kelso	...	do.
145.	Dr Thomas Scott Anderson, Lintalee, Jedburgh	...	do.
146.	Delaval Knight Gregson, Berwick	... ..	do.
147.	George Henderson, Upper Keith, East Lothian	...	do.
148.	Charles S. Romanes, 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh	...	do.
149.	Edmond John Jasper Browell, East Boldon, Sunderland	...	do.
150.	Robert Yeoman Green, 6 Grey Street and 11 Lovaine Crescent, Newcastle	... ..	do.
151.	George Hare Phillipson, M.D., D.C.L., M.A., 7 Eldon Square, Newcastle	... ..	do.
152.	David Herriot, Castle Hills, Berwick	...	do.
153.	Joseph Oliver, Eslington Park, Alnwick	...	do.
154.	Colonel Sir William Ramsay Fairfax, Bart., Maxton	...	do.
155.	Alexander F. Roberts, Thornfield, Selkirk	...	do.
156.	D. C. Alexander, Selkirk	... ..	do.
157.	Lieut.-General John Sprö, of Riddell, Upperton House, Eastbourne	... ..	do.
158.	David Leitch, Greenlaw	... ..	Oct. 14, 1885
159.	John Hogg, Quixwood, Grant's House	...	do.
160.	George Currie, Puckawidgee, near Deniliquin, New South Wales	... ..	Oct. 13, 1886
161.	William G. Guthrie, 6 Lockhart Place, Hawick	...	do.
162.	Andrew Waugh, High Street, Hawick	...	do.
163.	Archibald Miller Dunlop, Schoolhouse, Ashkirk, Hawick	...	do.

164.	William Evans, F.R.S.E., 38 Morningside Park, Edinburgh	Oct. 13, 1886
165.	Rev. Thomas Martin, B.D., Lauder	do.
166.	Wm. Ivison Macadam, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.S.A. Scot., etc., Professor of Chemistry, New Veterinary College, Analytical Laboratory, Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh	do.
167.	Richard H. Dunn, F.S.A. (Scot.), Earlston	do.
168.	George Tancred, Weens, Hawick	do.
169.	Right Hon. Lord Tweedmouth, Ninewells House, Chirnside	Oct. 12, 1887
170.	Robert Cecil Hedley, F.S.A. (Scot.), Corbridge-on-Tyne	do.
171.	George Fortune, Kilmeny, Duns	do.
172.	Rev. Macduff Simpson, M.A., Edrom, Duns	do.
173.	Edward Thew, Birling House, Warkworth	do.
174.	Benjamin Morton, 18 St. George's Square, Sunderland	do.
175.	Rev. William Workman, Stow	do.
176.	Dr Stewart Stirling, 4 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh	do.
177.	F. Elliot Rutherford, 81 High Street, Hawick	do.
178.	Thomas Simson, Commercial Bank, Jedburgh	do.
179.	Robert Carr Bosanquet, Rock, Alnwick	do.
180.	Sir James Joicey, Bart., M.P., Longhirst, Morpeth	do.
181.	Rev. William C. Callander, Ladhope, Galashiels	do.
182.	Rev. Canon J. S. Wilsden, Wooler	do.
183.	General J. J. Boswell, C.B., Darnlee, Melrose	Oct. 10, 1888
184.	Hugh Macpherson Leadbetter, Legerwood, Earlston	do.
185.	Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., Falloden	do.
186.	Ralph Galilee Huggup, Thropton, Rothbury	do.
187.	John Roscamp, Shilbottle Colliery, Lesbury	do.
188.	John Thomas Carse, Amble, Acklington	do.
189.	Thomas Smail, Jedburgh	do.
190.	Rev. James Marshall Lang Aikin, Ayton	do.
191.	T. B. Short, Ravensdowne, Berwick	do.
192.	Matthew Mackey, 8 Milton Street, Newcastle	do.
193.	William John Robinson, Newmoor House, Morpeth	do.
194.	Thomas Mathison, Wandylaw, Chathill	do.
195.	George Bolam, Bilton House, Lesbury	do.
196.	James Stevenson, Architect, Berwick	do.
197.	H. Hewat Craw, F.S.A. (Scot.), West Foulden, Berwick	Oct. 9, 1889
198.	Captain Gerard F. Towleron Leather, Middleton Hall, Belford	do.
199.	His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Alnwick Castle	do.
200.	George Dixon Atkinson Clark, Belford Hall	do.
201.	Richard Welford, Gosforth, Newcastle	do.

LIST OF MEMBERS

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202.	George Tate, Brotherwick, Warkworth	...	Oct. 9, 1889
203.	Robert Redpath, <i>Journal</i> Office, Newcastle	...	do.
204.	Rev. William Taylor, Whittingham, Alnwick	...	do.
205.	Andrew Thompson, Glanton	...	do.
206.	John Cairns, Alnwick	...	do.
207.	Rev. James Steele, Vicarage, Heworth, Gateshead	...	do.
208.	Joseph Archer, Alnwick	...	do.
209.	W. Y. King, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools, 27 Rutland Street, Edinburgh	...	do.
210.	Robert Archer, Solicitor, Alnwick	...	do.
211.	Rev. J. Wood Brown, M.A., 18 Corso Vittorio Emanueli, Florence	...	do.
212.	Frank Muirhead, Paxton, Berwick	...	do.
213.	William Young, Berwick	...	do.
214.	George Veitch, Northern Club, Edinburgh	...	do.
215.	James Lockhart Wilson, M.D., Duns	...	do.
216.	Lawrence Morley Crossman, Goswick, Beal	...	do.
217.	James Hood, Linnhead, Cockburnspath	...	Oct. 8, 1890
218.	Richard Oliver Heslop, Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	do.
219.	Robert Huggap, Low Hedgeley, Glanton	...	do.
220.	Henry George Wilkin, Alnwick	...	do.
221.	Charles Clark Burman, M.R.C.S., Alnwick	...	do.
222.	Rev. Edward Robert, Alnwick	...	do.
223.	William Little, National Bank of Scotland, Galashiels	...	do.
224.	John Turnbull, junr., 11 Slitrig Crescent, Hawick	...	do.
225.	Robert Carmichael, Coldstream	...	do.
226.	John Cochrane, Willow Bush, Galashiels	...	do.
227.	William Steele, F.S.A. (Scot.), Merklund, Newcumnock, Ayrshire	...	do.
228.	Charles Barrington Balfour, F.S.A. (Scot.), Newton Don, Kelso	...	do.
229.	Robert Marshall, Kelso	...	do.
230.	William Dixon, Whittingham, Alnwick	...	do.
231.	Thomas Alder Thorpe, Narrowgate House, Alnwick	...	do.
232.	Robert Fraser Watson, Briery Yards, Hawick	...	do.
233.	Robert Carr, Cheswick Cottage, Beal	...	do.
234.	John Barr, 46 Main Street, Tweedmouth	...	do.
235.	J. C. R. Smith, Galalaw, Morebattle, Kelso	...	do.
236.	Edward Galton Wheler, Swansfield House, Alnwick	...	do.
237.	John Cunningham, Sector Hall, Axminster	...	do.
238.	The Honourable Mrs Baillie-Hamilton, Langton House, Duns	...	Oct. 14, 1891
239.	Rev. Edward Thornton, M.A., Ancroft Vicarage, Beal	...	do.
240.	William Robson Hindmarsh, Crag View, Alnwick	...	do.

241.	Ralph Storey Storey, Beanley, Alnwick	...	Oct. 14, 1891
242.	Frank J. Dalziel, Tweedholm, Walkerburn	...	do.
243.	R. S. Weir, 31 Linskill Terrace, North Shields	...	do.
244.	William Percy, Belvedere, Alnwick	...	do.
245.	Thomas Graham, Alnwick	...	do.
246.	Philip Wilson, The Knoll, Duns	...	do.
247.	George Sanderson, Fairfield, Warkworth	...	do.
248.	Thomas Dunn, Selkirk	...	do.
249.	William Barrow Macqueen, Solicitor, Proc. Fisc., Duns	...	do.
250.	Hugh Andrews, Swarland Hall, Felton	...	do.
251.	Dr Watson, Whittingham, Alnwick	...	do.
252.	H. G. McCreath, Galagate, Norham	...	do.
253.	Hon. and Rev. Sydney George William Maitland, Thirlstane Castle, Lauder	...	do.
254.	Rev. Patrick Andrew Clay, Ravensdowne, Berwick	...	do.
255.	Andrew L. Allan, Riverside Mill, Selkirk	...	Oct. 12, 1892
256.	George B. Anderson, Heatherlie Barns, Selkirk	...	do.
257.	John Ford, Royal Bank of Scotland, Duns	...	do.
258.	Adam Laing, Solicitor, Hawick	...	do.
259.	James Laidlaw, Allars Mill, Jedburgh	...	do.
260.	James Mair, Parkside, Roker, Sunderland	...	do.
261.	Dr Oliver, Hawthorne Dean, St. Boswells	...	do.
262.	Charles H. Scott Plummer, Sunderland Hall, Selkirk	...	do.
263.	Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E., Gattonside House, Melrose	...	do.
264.	R. Addison Smith, S.S.C., 19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh	...	do.
265.	R. Colley Smith, Ormiston House, Roxburgh	...	do.
266.	John Scott, Synton, Hawick	...	do.
267.	William Strang Steel, Philiphaugh, Selkirk	...	do.
268.	Tom Scott, A.R.S.A., Earlston	...	do.
269.	Gideon T. Scott, Selkirk	...	do.
270.	Robert Hogg Shaw, Leet Cottage, Coldstream	...	do.
271.	Cuthbert Ellison Carr, 1 Collingwood Street, Newcastle- on-Tyne	...	Oct. 11, 1893
272.	Maberley Phillips, F.S.A., Pevensey-Enfield	...	do.
273.	George G. Turnbull, Abbey St. Bathans	...	do.
274.	John Wilson, J.P., Chapelhill, Cockburnspath	...	do.
275.	Rev. David Hunter, D.D., Galashiels	...	do.
276.	Dr David Christison, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 20 Magdala Crescent, Edinburgh	...	do.
277.	David Bruce, Dunbar	...	do.
278.	George Pigg, Thornhill, Alnwick	...	do.
279.	David Hume, Thornton, Berwick	...	do.

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280.	John Daglish, Rothley Crag, Cambo	...	Oct. 11, 1893
281.	Rev. J. Sharpe, Heatherlie, Selkirk	...	do.
282.	James Curle, junr., F.S.A. (Scot.), Melrose	...	do.
283.	Rev. J. Burleigh, Ednam	...	do.
284.	John Caverhill, Jedneuk, Jedburgh	...	do.
285.	Robert Walker, M.D., Wooler	...	do.
286.	J. Wright, Bank of Scotland, Duns	...	do.
287.	Allan Falconer, junr., Duns	...	do.
288.	William Home Waite, Duns	...	do.
289.	Rev. John Agnew Findlay, M.A., Sprouston, Kelso	Oct. 10, 1894	
290.	Rev. Charles J. More Middleton, M.A., Crailing, Jedburgh	do.	
291.	George Hardy, Oldcambus East Mains, Cockburnspath	do.	
292.	John Thin, Ferniehirst, Stow	...	do.
293.	John Turnbull, Royal Bank, Galashiels	...	do.
294.	Stuart Douglas Elliot, S.S.C., 40 Princes Street, Edinburgh	...	do.
295.	Herr Johannes Albe, The Hawthorne, Duns	...	do.
296.	Oliver Hilson, J.P., Jedburgh	...	do.
297.	Sir Gainsford Bruce, one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court, Gainslaw House, Berwick	do.	
298.	C. J. Leyland, Haggerston Castle	...	do.
299.	Robert Dickinson, Longcroft, Lauder	...	do.
300.	John Wilkie Weddell, Lauder Barns, Lauder	...	do.
301.	Colonel Charles Hope, Cowdenknowes, Earlston	...	do.
302.	Francis Lynn, F.S.A. (Scot.), Livingstone Terrace, Galashiels	...	do.
303.	William Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. (Scot.), 1 Forres Street, Edinburgh	...	do.
304.	Alexander Nisbet McDougal, Solicitor, Duns	...	do.
305.	James Ferguson, Bailiffgate, Alnwick	...	do.
306.	David G. Simpson, F.R.A.S., 119 Camberwell Grove, Denmark Hill, London	...	do.
307.	Hippolyte J. Blanc, Architect, F.S.A. (Scot.), A.R.S.A., 73 George Street, Edinburgh	...	do.
308.	Surgeon-Major-General S. A. Lithgow, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., Edinburgh	...	do.
309.	George G. Butler, M.A., F.G.S., Ewart Park, Wooler	...	do.
310.	Rev. Thomas Porteous, B.D., Gordon	...	do.
311.	Rev. John Johnston, B.D., Eccles, Kelso	...	do.
312.	James Angus, Radcliffe, Acklington	Oct. 9, 1895	
313.	George Cleland, Bank of Scotland, 61 Leith Walk, Leith	do.	
314.	John Dent, Customs House Chambers, Newcastle	do.	
315.	James Dunlop, Castle Terrace, Berwick	...	do.
316.	The Hon. and Rev. William Ellis, Bothalhaugh, Morpeth	do.	
317.	Rev. Hugh Fleming, Mordington, Berwick	...	do.

318.	Dr John C. J. Fenwick, Longframlington R.S.O.	Oct. 9, 1895
319.	His Honour Judge Greenwell, Greenwell Ford, Lanchester	do.
320.	W. R. Heatley, 26 West Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne	do.
321.	Rev. James F. Leishman, M.A., Linton, Kelso ...	do.
322.	John Hope Laurie, Butterwell, Duns ...	do.
323.	Robert Muckle, Manor House, Tynemouth ...	do.
324.	George Nisbet, Rumbleton, Greenlaw ...	do.
325.	Charles E. Purvis, Westacres, Alnwick ...	do.
326.	A. D. Robson, Solicitor, Galashiels ...	do.
327.	Rev. Arthur Pollok Sym, B.D., Lilliesleaf, St. Boswells	do.
328.	James Stevenson, junr., Architect, Berwick ...	do.
329.	John A. Voelcker, B.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., F.L.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., 20 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington W.	do.
330.	David Veitch, Market Place, Duns	do.
331.	Andrew Usher, St. Abbs, Coldingham ...	do.
332.	Walter Weston, Inland Revenue Office, Alnwick	do.
333.	Rev. E. Arkless, Earsdon Vicarage, Newcastle ...	Oct. 14, 1896
334.	Rev. W. E. Bolland, Embleton Vicarage, Christon Bank	do.
335.	Kenneth Cochrane, Newfaan, Galashiels ...	do.
336.	Captain Ralph H. Carr-Ellison, 1st Royal Dragoons, Broomhouse, Duns	do.
337.	John Stockley Carr-Ellison, Hedgeley R.S.O. ...	do.
338.	Rev. James Fairbrother, Amble Rectory, Acklington	do.
339.	Francis Gayner, King's College, Cambridge ...	do.
340.	James Lindsay Hilson, Kenmore Bank, Jedburgh	do.
341.	Robert Mordaunt Hay, Duns Castle, Duns ...	do.
342.	Samuel McVie, M.B., Chirnside	do.
343.	Rev. John Reid, M.A., Foulden, Berwick ...	do.
344.	Alexander Steven, Stecarven, Berwick ...	do.
345.	William Charles Stedman, Abbey Green, Jedburgh	do.
346.	Henry Wearing, Allerton House, Jedburgh ...	do.
347.	William Bertram Swan, Auctioneer, Duns ...	Oct. 13, 1897
348.	Edward J. Wilson, Schoolhouse, Abbey St. Bathans	do.
349.	Adam J. Scott, Banker, Amble	do.
350.	J. L. Campbell-Swinton, Kimmerghame, Duns ...	do.
351.	Jas. Alex. Somervail, Broomdykes, Chirnside ...	do.
352.	Arthur Giles, F.R.S.G.S., 107 Princes Street, Edinburgh	do.
353.	Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick-on-Tweed	Oct. 13, 1897
354.	Richard H. Simpson, Ravensmede, Alnwick ...	do.
355.	Rev. J. L. Elder, Coldstream	do.
356.	Rev. W. H. Gray-Smith, Fogo, Duns ...	do.
357.	Henry Paton, M.A., 32 Shandon Crescent, Edinburgh	do.
358.	Alex. C. D. Vert, S.S.C., 2 Hill Street, Edinburgh	do.
359.	J. A. Harvey-Brown, Dunipace, Larbert, Stirlingshire, N.B.	do.

360.	Robert Fitzroy Bell, Advocate, Temple Hall, Coldingham	... ..	Oct. 12, 1898
361.	Daniel Bernard, Marchmont, Polwarth, Berwickshire	...	do.
362.	James William Bowhill, 1 Stirling Road, Trinity, Edinburgh	... ..	do.
363.	Nathaniel Thomas Brewis, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., 23 Rutland Street, Edinburgh	... ..	do.
364.	Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart., M.P., Castle Craig, Dolphinton, Peeblesshire	...	do.
365.	Arthur Ellson Davies, M.D., West Savile Road, Edinburgh	... ..	do.
366.	John Dunn, Craigpark, Galashiels	... ..	do.
367.	William Dunn, Redden, Sprouston, Kelso	...	do.
368.	Leonard Frost, Brock Mill, Beal R.S.O.	...	do.
369.	Rev. Abraham Gooderham, M.A., Chillingham Vicarage, Belford	... ..	do.
370.	James Lewis Greig, Advocate, Eccles House, Kelso	...	do.
371.	William Robson Hindmarsh, junr., Alnwick	...	do.
372.	Captain David William Milne Home, yr. of Wedderburn, Caldra, Duns	... ..	do.
373.	John Hepburn Milne Home, Caldra, Duns	...	do.
374.	Donald Macaulay, Chemist, Alnwick	...	do.
375.	James Marr, M.B.C.M., Greenlaw, Berwickshire	...	do.
376.	Robert Middlemas, junr., Bailiffgate, Alnwick	...	do.
377.	John Richardson, Little Mill, Lesbury R.S.O.	...	do.
378.	Andrew Riddle, Yeavering, Kirknewton	...	do.
379.	Humphrey John Willyams, Barndale, Alnwick	...	do.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Lady A. A. John Scott, Spottiswoode, Lauder.
Mrs Spoor, 9 Lonsdale Road, Scarborough.
Mrs Barwell Carter, The Anchorage, Berwick.
Miss Margaret R. Dickinson, Norham.
Miss Langlands, 5 Strathearn Place, Edinburgh.
Miss Russell, Ashiesteel, Galashiels.
Mrs Robert Middlemas, Alnwick.
Miss Sarah Dand, 10 Lockharton Terrace, Colinton Road, Edinburgh.
Mrs Paul, 53 Fountainhall Road, Edinburgh.
Mrs Calley, Broxton House, Keynsham Road, Cheltenham.
Miss Georgina S. Milne Home, Milne Graden, Coldstream.
Miss Jean Mary Milne Home, Caldra, Duns.
Mrs A. H. Browne, Callaly Castle, Whittingham.
Mrs M. G. Craig, 22 Buccleuch Street, Hawick.
Miss Margaret Warrender, Brantfield House, Edinburgh.
Miss Helen M. Brown, Longformacus House, Duns.
Mrs Wood, Woodburn, Galashiels.
Mrs Hardy, Oldcambus Townhead, Cockburnspath.
Miss Jean Hood, Linnhead, Cockburnspath.
Mrs G. G. Butler, Ewart Park, Wooler.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

William Shaw, Galashiels.
Robert Renton, Greenlaw.
Walter Laidlaw, Abbey Cottage, Jedburgh.
Andrew Amory, Alnwick.
Adam Anderson, Cumledge Mill, Duns.
John Elliot, 2 South Liddle Row, Newcastleton.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Richard Howse, Secretary to the Tyneside Naturalists' Club, Newcastle.
J. G. Goodchild, F.G.S., H.M. Geological Survey (Scot.), Museum of
Science and Art, Edinburgh.

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB.

REV. GEORGE GUNN, M.A., Stichill, Kelso, *Secretary*.
GEORGE BOLAM, F.Z.S., Berwick-on-Tweed, *Treasurer*.

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